

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN
Second Session — Fifteenth Legislature
27th Day

Wednesday, March 16, 1966

The Assembly met at 2.30 o'clock p.m.
on the Orders of the Day

WELCOME TO STUDENTS

Mrs. M. Cooper (Regina West): — Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I would like to call the attention of the members of the house to a very fine group of students, 33 in number, in the Speaker's gallery. They come from Holy Rosary School which is in Regina West constituency, they have their teacher, Mr. Guy, and I am sure you would all like to join with me in welcoming them here today and hope they enjoy their stay and that they find it an educational opportunity.

Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mr. F. Radloff (Nipawin): — Mr. Speaker, Mr. Premier, and members of the legislature I would like to bring to your attention a very fine group of business men and women from the metropolis of Carrot River, that is part of my constituency, a really outstanding group of people, who have come to the legislature to see the operations of the legislature and to enjoy the day. I certainly wish them welcome on your behalf and hope they enjoy this occasion.

Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mr. R.A. Walker (Hanley): — Mr. Speaker, I would like to say something about a group of students who are, I am informed, in the gallery today, a group of 45 students from Sutherland School, which I hasten to assure hon. members is in Hanley constituency. At least I haven't heard of any new perfidies by the Premier. Sutherland School is the school where my two oldest children got their public school education. It is one of the finest schools in Saskatchewan. They are here with Mr. Hunt and Mrs. Bradseth and Mrs. Thompson. I want on behalf of yourself, and all hon. members to welcome them here and to express the hope that they will have an enjoyable time and that when they get home they will find that they are still part of the constituency of Hanley.

Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

STATEMENT BY MR. SPEAKER RE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS FOR MARCH 15TH

Mr. Speaker: — When the votes were being prepared last night I discovered that three amendments moved by members in the course of debate were no longer in the file in which I normally keep them, a long search failed to bring them to light. The amendments are as follows — No. 1, an amendment by the hon. member for Regina East (Mr. Smishek) to the proposed resolution no. 8, moved by the hon. lady member from Saskatoon City (Mrs. Merchant). The assembly adjourned consideration of this amendment.

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No. 2, an amendment proposed by the hon. Minister of Mineral Resources (Mr. Cameron) to a motion by the hon. member for Saskatoon City for Return no. 112, consideration of which amendment stood adjourned at 10 p.m.

No. 3, an amendment proposed by the hon. Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Cuelenaere) to a motion by the hon. member for Saskatoon City. The assembly adjourned consideration of this amendment.

The record in the Votes and Proceedings of the assembly's action on these amendments is accordingly defective. I have asked the Clerk, after consulting the members concerned, to issue a revised version of the Votes and Proceedings for yesterday's sitting. If we should happen to reach any of these adjourned motions today, I will have the correct form of these motions and related amendments ready to circulate to members. I apologize for the inconvenience caused by this untoward event. To avoid a possible recurrence may I ask members when moving amendments to have a copy delivered to the Clerk's table in addition to the copies handed in to the Speaker.

STATEMENT BY MR. SPEAKER (2)

Mr. Speaker: — Yesterday evening while the chair was putting a question the hon. member from Wadena (Mr. Dewhurst) raised two points of order and asked for rulings thereon, which I said I would bring in today.

The first point the hon. member raised was whether smoking is permitted during a sitting and in answer thereto I must inform him that it has never been the custom of the house to allow members to smoke except when the house is in committee. I hope that this custom will be continued and that all hon. members will observe it.

The second point raised was whether members can enter the chamber and take their seats while a question is being put. Standing Order no. 10, subsection 2, states as follows:

When Mr. Speaker is putting a question no member shall enter, walk out of or across the assembly or make any noise or disturbance.

Citation 64 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms defines "putting the question" as follows: I quote:

'Putting the Question' means the reading of the motion or amendment from the Chair before the votes are called and recorded. When debate begins on a certain motion, amendments may be made; and a member who was present at the outset may leave the house only to return when division is about to take place. The motion to be voted upon may then be different from the one he heard read, but it must be set forth by the Speaker who says: 'The Question before the House is as follows', and he reads the motion or amendment, and that is what is called 'putting the Question'. When the Question is put, a member must be in the House or else his vote cannot be recorded.

and I put emphasis on the word recorded.

I would remind members that after an amendment has been determined by voice or recorded vote and before the next question is called for, further amendments can be moved.

It would appear from the foregoing that members may enter the chamber while the less formal voice vote is being collected but that they may not enter after the Speaker has risen to put the question before a recorded vote. I doubt if the Speaker has the authority under any other circumstances to deny an elected member the right to take his seat. But I must point out that for the better order of the house and for the prevention of confusion it has ever been held improper for members to walk around the chamber while the Speaker is on his feet. I would, therefore, ask members when entering the chamber to take their seats by the shortest possible route.

QUESTION RE ANNOUNCEMENT OF REDISTRIBUTION

Mr. W.S. Lloyd (Leader of the Opposition): — Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I rise on what I think is a proper question of privilege, and on behalf of the whole assembly. I think it is generally accepted that when the assembly is in session, announcements of government intentions or policy proposals will be made to the assembly before being made to the general public. In this morning's paper I read that the Premier in speaking last night to the Municipal Convention announced that legislation to permit redistribution of provincial constituencies will be introduced in the legislature soon. In addition to raising the question of privilege, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Premier if soon is meant to define this session.

Hon. W. Ross Thatcher (Premier): — I certainly meant this session, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lloyd: — A further question, may I ask the Premier, Mr. Speaker, if he is considering reference of the matter of redistribution to a Distribution Committee such as the procedure followed by the federal government and still being pursued?

Mr. Thatcher: — No, Mr. Speaker, we are going to proceed exactly the way the Socialists did in 1963.

Mr. Lloyd: — Mr. Speaker, we had some hopes, of course, that the hon. members opposite might had learned something but this is a lot to look for.

Mr. R.A. Walker: — Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago when you called for introductions, my group hadn't quite arrived yet, and I hope that Your Honour will permit me now, on the Orders of the Day, to say that a fine group of youngsters from Sutherland School have now arrived. We hope they will benefit from the proceedings and that on their return to Sutherland they will tell their classmates that they enjoyed the proceedings and that they benefited from them. I join with you, Mr. Speaker, in wishing them a pleasant day and a safe return home.

Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

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Hon. D.V. Heald (Attorney General): — Referring to the students who were introduced by the member for Hanley, I think he did a better job the first time than he did the second time when he was more eloquent. If it would assist the proceedings in any way I would be glad if a copy of what he said the first time was given to those students.

Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

QUESTION RE FEDERAL PROVINCIAL SCHOOL GRANTS

Mr. W.S. Lloyd (Leader of the Opposition): — Mr. Speaker, another question before the Orders of the Day. I direct this one to the Minister of Education. Is it correct as it is reported in a news item in this morning's paper that applications by school districts in order to qualify for federal-provincial government grants covering 75 per cent of capital costs (and this has reference to what is being called vocational schools) have to be in by April? Is it correct that the applications for this assistance must be in by April?

Hon. G.J. Trapp (Minister of Education): — I have made no statement to that effect.

Mr. Lloyd: — Well, that wasn't my question. I didn't mean to attribute the statement to the minister or any member of his department. The statement here is that it is the impression of one school board, and I was wondering if it is or is not correct?

Mr. Trapp: — I will make a statement later.

Mr. A.M. Nicholson (Saskatoon City): — I would like to have the ear of the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Gardiner) on question of privilege affecting the privileges of all members. I have in my hand an envelope from A.M. Nicholson, member of the legislative assembly. This letter was mailed in Saskatoon on Sunday night, 10.30, and it was addressed to Mrs. Wallace who is the secretary for members' room 263, Legislative Buildings. I phoned Mrs. Wallace on Monday morning to say that I wouldn't be here, and that it was important that this material be typed for me by noon on Tuesday. This letter apparently was sent to the Department of Education where it was marked "not education", and it was delivered to me today. Mr. Speaker, I realize nothing can be done about this but it is the first time in my long life that I have ever had to complain about postal service. I would appreciate it if the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Gardiner) would make sure that other members should not have letters which are clearly addressed, as this one is, have it run around and be delayed some 48 hours before they are delivered.

Hon. J.W. Gardiner (Minister of Public Works): — I can assure the hon. member Mr. Speaker, that I will look into this matter, and see what the explanation is. I am sure that

I would like to say that if there has been an error on the part of the postal staff in my department, that I would as minister accept responsibility for that error, but I will definitely look into it and see what the problem was.

Mr. Lloyd: — Mr. Speaker, if I might continue. I think it is important, the question I raised with the Minister of Education (Mr. Trapp), he said he would make a statement soon on the matter. The reference is that application has to be in by April. We are now at the middle of March, and past it, and I trust the announcement will not be too long delayed. I wonder if the minister can indicate when we may have the information.

Mr. Trapp: — Well, I want to read the statement first myself. Then I shall give you a statement.

QUESTION RE POST-DATED GRANT CHEQUES, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mr. F. Dewhurst (Wadena): — Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Education. Is it true that some grant cheques or cheques for other purposes that have been sent to school units are post-dated cheques. If so, how many cheques have been sent out or are post-dated?

Mr. Trapp: — I know nothing of such cheques, I can assure you.

SECOND READINGS

Hon. D.G. Steuart (Minister of Health): moved second reading of **Bill No. 2, An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Youth Act.**

He said: Mr. Speaker, you will recall that when I introduced the Saskatchewan Youth Act last year I indicated that the first function of the Youth Agency was to study programs available for youth in this province and make recommendations as to the adequacy of programs for youth in the province, whether any gaps existed, and what measures should be taken to encourage and develop meaningful activity in this important area.

The study document "Youth in our Time" prepared by the Provincial Youth Review Committee and the Provincial Youth Agency sets out their findings and recommendations. The report, Mr. Speaker, stresses the need for the continuation of this government agency to co-ordinate the activities of the various official and voluntary agencies involved in this field, and to promote the development of leadership courses in Saskatchewan.

The report also emphasizes, Mr. Speaker, the need to give financial assistance for the development of youth programs and facilities in the province. This bill, Mr. Speaker, contains amendments to enable grants to be made for this purpose and to enable the government to enter into agreements with Canada and other provinces and agencies. The purpose of the grants will be for the promoting of youth leadership programs and the creation of community recreation programs. Grants will also be made to provincial voluntary organizations to assist them in their youth work. It is also intended, Mr. Speaker, to give travel grants and grants for the holding of seminars and conferences among other things.

Mr. Speaker, we have given the report "Youth in our Time" general distribution, because I am sure that many people of the province will be interested in the recommendations and the conclusions found in this excellent report. I would, at this time, Mr. Speaker, like to pay tribute to the members of the Provincial Review Committee, who are Dr. Lloyd Barber, Chairman, Professor John Leicester, Vice-Chairman, Mrs. L.J. Fournier, Mr. W.C. How and Professor E.W. Stinson. These people travelled hundreds and hundreds of miles; they held meetings in a great number of places throughout the province; they worked extremely hard; they showed a great dedication to the task that they were asked to perform, and I think they have produced an excellent report.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like at this time to pay tribute to Dr. Nixon. You may recall that Dr. Nixon came to us from the University of Saskatchewan under contract, and we asked him to develop a plan for a youth program. We didn't give him a great deal of time and I think that he has done an outstanding job in a relatively short length of time. But in this work he was ably assisted by Mr. Cy MacDonald, the MLA for Milestone, who took this project on as his special task when he was Legislative Secretary to the Minister of Health (Mr. Steuart), and I think again that he did excellent work. Together, Mr. Speaker, these two men with the help of their committee and many, many other people throughout the province have developed what I think is a frame work for a great work in the important field, the important field of youth, and I feel that we all owe them a great debt of gratitude.

Some Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mr. Steuart: — Mr. Speaker, the greatest natural resource that any nation or any province has, of course, is people, and a very important part of this resource naturally is our youth. We through this act are attempting to give leadership in this great field. I am convinced that it is one of the most enlightened steps ever taken in this house. I do sincerely hope that it receives the unanimous support of this legislature. It is my privilege to now move second reading of this bill.

Mr. C.P. MacDonald (Milestone): — Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the second reading of the amendments to the Saskatchewan Youth Act, I want to first take a few minutes to comment on the activities of the Saskatchewan Youth Agency over the past year. First, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that this report was delayed for two reasons. First because the initial step in our program was an investigation, a study, a program of research, and I wanted that research program to be completed, the report to be tabled in this house, so that each member of the assembly would have an opportunity not only to read it but to study it.

Second, the reason for the delay was that after tabling the report "Youth In Our Time" I wanted each member of the assembly to have the opportunity of studying it so that they would be able to comment intelligently after having studied and read the report. Prior, Mr. Speaker, to the last provincial election, the Premier expressed as one of the campaign planks of the Liberal party the aspiration to establish a service for youth in the province of Saskatchewan. During the 1965 session of the legislature an act was passed for the promotion of the physical, social and cultural activities for the youth of the province. This agency was officially established on May 1st of 1965. Dr. Howard Nixon of the University of Saskatchewan was hired as the Executive Director.

I was given the responsibility of guiding the work and direction of this new agency.

May I say first, Mr. Speaker, that I have enjoyed every minute of my association with this agency; I have found the work interesting, challenging and rewarding. Perhaps no area of human endeavor generates more enthusiasm among people of all walks of life than working with young people.

Our first task was to determine precisely what role the government should play in providing programs and services to young people. To rush headlong into a program could have been both dangerous and disastrous. Today in our province, and across the nation, are thousands of dedicated men and women who volunteer their time and effort to direct and operate youth programs. To interfere or challenge this responsibility without first assessing the needs could have, indeed, been disastrous. To ascertain the government's role we first set out on a research program into every area of government, voluntary and community youth services. The terms of reference were left broad in order that no avenue might be left untouched.

In an attempt to answer the questions the following procedures were undertaken. First, a general review of present government programs which are directed towards youth was undertaken. This review was accomplished through a series of questionnaires, interviews, and field visitations. Second, throughout the summer months a team of research assistants, together with the Executive Director visited a hundred and eighteen communities in the province. During this time community leaders as well as government field staff were interviewed. Interviews were held with mayors, reeves, councillors, priests, ministers, school teachers, school superintendents as well as volunteers working with young people. Hundreds of young people were also consulted so that some insight was gained into the present thinking of youth. The third step was public hearings. The Provincial Youth Review Committee was established under the chairmanship of Dr. Lloyd Barber, Dean of the School of Commerce in the University of Saskatoon. Named to this committee, as the Minister of Health (Mr. Steuart) has pointed out, were Mrs. Fournier of Prince Albert, Mr. W.C. How of Regina, Professor Leicester of Saskatoon, Professor E.W. Stinson of the University of Saskatchewan. A series of public hearings were held in eight selected communities throughout the province. These were Naicam, Canora, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current. The hearings began in October and occupied a period of 12 days. In all some 242 briefs were received and 183 were publicly heard.

I want to say a word, Mr. Speaker, on the calibre of the briefs presented. All of us were impressed and gratified with the interest and the enthusiasm shown. There are thousands of dedicated people involved in our youth programs. We also found hundreds of high quality programs that are now in operation. To Dr. Barber and his committee, I want to say that they won the admiration of the public, those presenting the briefs, and I believe the press, in the way in which they conducted the hearings and their penetrating analysis of programs and problems.

The fourth method was the search through literature and, of course, the traditional approach was used, that of reading through all available and recent literature. Documents also were obtained from Europe and the United States, also from every province in Canada.

Fifth we made a contact with other provinces. Visits were made to the provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario. In these provinces programs and projects are presently under way of a similar nature to those now going on in this province. In addition, information and ideas have been exchanged between all of the provinces of Canada. I want to say that I also had the pleasure of visiting New Brunswick and Ontario, I talked to the minister, the Executive Director of the Department of Youth in New Brunswick. We visited and spent a day with the Executive Director and his research team in the province of Ontario. I was impressed with the work that is being done and the ideas that they put forth.

The last method, of course, was to give the opportunity for young people to speak their mind. As mentioned previously, hundreds of young people were contacted and interviewed regarding their aspirations and expectations. In addition, 22 public briefs were solicited from young people who spoke freely of their desires and their hopes for the future. Mr. Speaker, we found six basic issues which must be faced realistically, if we are to attempt to implement a program of service for young people in the province. If our youth are to be able to confront the new challenge of automation, technological advance, and of course, the new leisure time that follows, then certainly we in this assembly, we as parents, we as adults, must be willing to give more extensively of our time, our effort and our resources than we have done in the past.

We found five basic problems. First, the co-ordination of programs for young people is practically non-existent. Consequently large gaps exist between programs offered from various levels of government and various voluntary organizations. Similarly the overlap between programs and the duplication of services through these programs is also very evident. Second, the lack of leadership is probably the most serious issue of the day. For a multitude of reasons there seems to be an ever diminishing supply of volunteers and professional leaders in the field of youth work. I think all of us will admit that we cannot exchange or substitute money, facilities or equipment for strong qualified influential leadership.

The third problem was due to the fact that, although Saskatchewan today is probably more wealthy than at any time in its past there seems to be a lack of facilities for qualified, diversified, youth programs. It has been observed that in many instances these facilities actually do exist but because of a lack of a past concern for the full utilization of those facilities many of them stand vacant for a goodly portion of the year.

Fourth, an obvious deficiency exists in the depth and breadth of programs suitable to challenge young people. The desire for personal involvement in program planning and operation is most apparent from young people's point of view. The recent programs' offerings seems to be almost invariably directed toward adult ends rather than toward the ends of young people. It seems obvious that most programs do not involve more than a very small portion of the eligible youth population. There is also a need for a larger financial investment in a great number of our youth programs. In particular can be singled out programs which are directed toward the very young, toward girls, and toward the age group in their early twenties.

Also programs which could be classified as social, or cultural, certainly need a great deal more encouragement. The report says that the multitude of confusion regarding youth, its

aspirations, its needs and valid action to offset these needs is fairly apparent. Every one seems to have a theory but no one seems to know the answer. There is an obvious need for a continual research program in the area of young people and young people's programs. The findings of the research carried on by the Saskatchewan Youth Agency are contained in the report "Youth In Our Time" tabled in this house a week ago Monday.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word about the report itself. First, I am impressed with the report. In a very few months, Dr. Nixon and Dr. Barber have produced a report of high excellence. The honest sincere approach, the comprehensive coverage, the documented evidence will provide excellent guidelines for government action now and in the future. They are to be congratulated on a job well done, I hope every member of the legislature will make this report part of their reference library. If you will note, they do not suggest that in the limited time at their disposal they have exhausted the subject, nor do they suggest that their findings are conclusive. In fact, the opposite is true. One of the basic recommendations in the report is that the youth agency would be a research centre for youth activities, which emphasize the need for continual investigation to keep abreast of the times and to keep informed of the changing patterns, interests, and problems of young people.

I also want to point out that, as stated in the report, it contains a bias, a bias toward youth. When evaluating a program we concerned ourselves with how it provided a service to young people, not to agriculture, health, or any other department of government. You will also note that the report contains many recommendations directed towards other various departments of government. It was felt that each of the 66 recommendations made should be directed towards that area where action might be expected. I hope that each department of government, and each minister involved will consider carefully the recommendations made. I hope that they will be guidelines to future action on their part. I have not time to cover all the recommendations directed towards each department, but I would like to take one as a practical example of a real program.

A. Making funds available to the university to improve, enlarge and expand its facilities for training full-time and part-time guidance personnel.

B. Making an immediate survey of present services and future demands.

C. Providing additional scholarships, bursaries and other aids to attract and train the required personnel.

D. Ensuring that one trained guidance person be attached to each superintendency in the province and a comparable number in the city schools and technical schools.

As pointed out in the report the present division of guidance and special education directs nearly all its attention to special education. It assists in helping educate children with programs for the deaf, emotionally adjusted programs, hearing and speech programs, crippled children's programs and many worthwhile and good projects. But, Mr. Speaker, little or nothing is presently being fulfilled for guidance or counselling in this age of automation.

We have heard much from the members of the opposition

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regarding technical training. Yet, Mr. Speaker, they provided no machinery to direct students into channels of learning according to their ability and their interest. Everywhere that we went we listened to briefs from all over Saskatchewan with strong demands for counselling services. This is one area of the report that I hope will stimulate action on the part of the department concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to comment on the overall approach recommended in the report, that is the ultimate goal, what direction should be taken, how should this be achieved. First it recommends the establishment of the Provincial Department of Youth and Cultural Affairs. However, Mr. Speaker, the report warns, and I concur with it, that caution must be exercised. Youth needs and programs are without bounds and no government should initiate massive subsidized give-away programs. The report strongly advises that the government's purpose should be to assist, encourage, promote, rather than compete or interfere. Our objective must be to help communities help themselves. Our task must be to encourage communities, voluntary organizations and young people to stand on their own feet. It points out that program possibilities are without bounds and that a saturation point is very difficult to measure. It emphasizes that the approach must be motivational and complimentary to the great work already being done by the many thousands of volunteers in this field. It warns of the danger of attempting to replace the personal involvement of this volunteer army of dedicated people with a tax-supported structure.

In our proposed program, Mr. Speaker, to initiate youth services in Saskatchewan we will attempt to follow this approach. We have no intention of dominating, controlling, or interfering in existing programs. We only want to supplement and reinforce those quality youth programs now in operation throughout the province.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and many members of this house are interested in what action will be taken this year if this assembly passes the amendments to this bill. Let me first outline the organizational structure that will be used to initiate the first step of this program. First a Committee of Youth. This will be composed of 11 young people in the province between the ages of 16 and 21, from various centres and representing youth interest throughout the province. It will meet two times a year to advise on the effectiveness of our present programs and to advise on current needs and aspirations of youth. It will take the form of a seminar and its purpose will be to keep the youth agency in contact with young people it intends to serve. We are going to listen to and plan with young people.

I would like to comment, Mr. Speaker, that this is a rather unique approach. Nowhere do I know of any other place in the North American continent or in Europe where this type of approach has been used for young people.

A Provincial Youth Council composed of persons representing the universities, urban and rural municipalities, school trustees, volunteer and private agencies. Their function will be to review program effects, advise on grants and new projects. If the Saskatchewan Youth Agency is to assist present programs it must involve the people who presently operate these programs.

An Interdepartmental Committee — through this device we hope to single out a concerted government effort. It will be composed

of all heads of all branches of government now involved in youth programs. Just as we expect the agency itself to act as a principal co-ordinating body of provincial youth programs, we hope that this committee will act as a co-ordinating body for Saskatchewan efforts. I hope that all present and future youth programs will be carefully examined by this committee, with the hope of not only preventing duplication and overlap but with the specific intention of assisting each other in the operation and evaluation of programs.

The establishment of a headquarters staff of professionals in youth work, that will consist of an executive director, a supervisor of athletics, a supervisor of recreation, a co-ordinator of regional consultants. In addition there will be a field staff of 11 people to be located in the following areas: Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon West, Weyburn, Prince Albert, Yorkton, North Battleford, Tisdale, Rosetown, Humboldt and Indian Head. Through these 11 persons the entire province will be blanketed with regional representation. Each of these areas was drawn in order that between ten and twelve thousand young people between the ages of 10 and 24 would be served. The regions were drawn bearing in mind trading centres, highway routes, rural municipal boundaries, and feasible geographic distribution. Perhaps some might ask the question why the emphasis on recreation? The reason, Mr. Speaker, is that today this is the traditional approach or program. It has the most popular demands of the moment. It is the one area that provides immediate opportunity for action on our part. Until the Youth Agency is able to generate community interest and programs in the arts and cultural fields we must start on the accepted level. It is our hope to move in the direction of community art programs at once and we hope to expand in this area as fast as the demand is initiated.

What about the program itself? First, Mr. Speaker, through public hearings the concensus of the 242 briefs presented to the Provincial Review Committee expressed a great desire for assistance and consultation service in helping communities provide leadership for themselves. All of our research indicates that this was the most vital issue. There is a need not only to improve the capabilities of the present leaders but to provide opportunities for the development of new leaders for youth programs. In a great many communities in Saskatchewan the success or failure of all programs is directly related to the leadership within that community. There are many examples. If there is a pilot or someone who has had experience in the air force, it is probably that he would lead an effective air cadet movement. If that individual was transferred and no suitable replacement was found that program would die. We find that the same problem exists in the fields of sports, art, music and in all recreation fields.

It is also important to remember that we are talking about young people in the formative years of their living. It is important to develop not only quality leaders as well as quantity. It is also important to remember that we must develop the kind of leadership that will encourage self-involvement of young people. To offset the need for leadership the agency will (a) through regional field staff conduct and organize local level institutes to assist leaders in becoming more skilled in a particular endeavor and also promote a general philosophy required by youth leaders to make a positive contribution to youth. Through these local clinics, institutes and work shops, specialists from private agencies, volunteer agencies, government agencies and university will be drawn in to act as resource specialists.

(b) It is also expected that each of these consultants working with local community groups will intend to implement regional leadership training institutes. These will follow the same pattern in an advanced scale as those in a local community level.

(c) Selected activities worthy of provincial concern, provincial clinics, work shops and institutes will be developed to provide leadership training opportunities for volunteer and professional leaders. In addition to the professional staff involvement of the agency, local, regional and provincial grants will be available to assist these undertakings.

An observation I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, is that many people employed as teachers, YMCA leaders, boy scout leaders and so on, need to be utilized more fully in the total community concern for youth. It is expected that the agency will work toward drawing these resource specialists into a complete involvement with community projects.

Now for the second aspect of the program. Particular functions of the agency will be to act as a resource centre, as a research centre, a consultant service centre and a centre for the distribution of funds for advancement of youth programs. I want to again point out that the initiation of this new program research will of necessity be one of its most important functions. We are setting aside specific funds so that we may call on outside specialists to undertake particular areas of research. We expect the agency to be instrumental not only in direct involvement but more significantly in the involvement of many private and volunteer agencies.

We also feel that the agency should be a resource centre for all youth activities. I refer to forms, pamphlets, reports, library facilities, planning services as well as people. The third area of the program will be in the field of grants, in providing funds for the advancement of youth program. We are again moving with caution. Before we establish a permanent grant structure we are hoping to gain the experience of one year's operation. We also feel that we need to draw the best advice and experience possible. We are, therefore, arranging meetings with existing organizations presently operating programs to examine existing and future needs. For example, we have now arranged a meeting with the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association to review the Community Recreation Program grants, and to obtain their advice on program grants of the most prudent expenditure of funds in this area. This is the first of many such discussions to formulate a sound and permanent policy.

In the meantime we have set up interim grants to continue many worthwhile programs and to encourage new ventures on the community level. In establishing this interim policy we have followed the principle of motivation rather than that of participation. We are providing grants to encourage a wide variety of programs. One of the most obvious problems pointed out in the report is the lack of breadth and depth of existing programs. Much of the attention today is in the field of athletics and particularly for young boys between the ages of 10 and 15 years of age. Little attention is given to girls programs and to young men and women in the early twenties, here, of course, is where the real problems and needs do exist.

It was also apparent that there is a complete lack of cultural opportunities for many of our young people particularly in the rural areas. Thousands of our young people today have no

opportunity to develop their talents in art, music, drama, dancing or any related field. Those that do, do so only because of a major sacrifice on the part of their parents. The Youth Agency will therefore offer motivational grants in the following areas:

(1) Community recreational program grants through the established recreational boards which will be designed to promote local leadership and to encourage them to experiment and promote new and expanded programs.

(2) Junior development programs in arts and athletics. These grants will be made available through a community for leadership development covering arts, crafts, drama, music and similar projects. Also money for development projects in athletics will be available to communities. The total junior development grant available to any community for these projects would encourage interests in new areas of endeavor, as well as to help the present leaders become more skilful and knowledgeable in specific program aspects. It is expected that 11 geographic regions will be established in the province, each to have a voluntary co-ordinating council. A junior development grant will be available to help these councils encourage similar leadership projects on a regional basis. It is also planned to encourage and develop provincial projects in several activities, in co-operation with existing provincial organizations. The agency will help in the operation of a central province-wide institute or clinic in a particular field of interest.

(3) Provincial organizations assistance for the assistance of many provincial organizations to help in operating their organizations. Small grants will be given. We usually find that in organizations such as a boy scout organization there is no difficulty financing on the local level, but they do on a provincial level when they need money to promote as well as to organize. We feel that a small investment on this part, in this area will be beneficial.

(4) Competition and travel grants. This grant is required to assist organizations, groups and individuals who might represent our province in the arts, athletics, or recreation fields. Travelling costs to national competitions are often an obstacle to participation by individuals and teams. If our youth are to aspire to a level beyond which we are capable we must assist them. We hope to do this by means of a small travel grant as well as by conference and seminar grants. The agency Youth Review Committee found that many organizations wish to benefit themselves through inter-agency conferences, workshops and institutes. We hope to motivate and assist these organizations by providing grants to assist in this kind of undertaking.

Mr. Speaker, the Saskatchewan Youth Agency is entering into two special programs that I want to bring to your attention. The first we are calling the Lighted School House Grants. In the report a recommendation is contained in point four of the general recommendations and I quote:

This new department made grants available to stimulate and motivate the provision of new facilities and new programs. It is essential that very specific policies regarding grants be established to preserve the objective effect of motivation. This could be accomplished by establishing a capital fund. Grants and loans could be made to stimulate communities to construct major facilities for youth activities.

This is the general recommendation. We recognize that there is a change in the pattern of recreation facilities and activities. Thirty years ago the little red school house in every community was not only the educational centre but also the recreational centre of that community. With centralization came a shift not only of education but of leisure time activities. One of the unfortunate aspects of centralization is that the modern school facility has lost its formal position within the community. It is no longer the centre of major activities. The modern facilities valued at millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money are closed evenings, week ends and holiday periods. School buildings owned by the community are not available to the community. The reason is often legitimate, Mr. Speaker. The operational costs of lights, maintenance and supervision are often high. Many of these school boards prevent the opening of their schools with a clear conscience. On many occasions the cost of hiring and paying the janitor is too high. We, therefore, believe that before any new program is offered to encourage capital construction of new facilities we should provide leadership in encouraging the maximum use of existing facilities. It would take the government 50 years to build anywhere near the number of quality facilities that now exist. Community recreation boards, youth councils and voluntary agencies find it impossible to pay high rental fees necessitated to open these facilities. Consequently these great provincial and community investments in schools are idle because of a simple need of a few dollars. We intend to make these funds available. Through grants we hope to encourage the full use of schools. It is hoped that youth boards, recreation boards, voluntary boards and school boards will co-operate and co-ordinate their concern for mutual operation and supervision of these expensive facilities.

The agency has set aside a sum to start this program. A grant will be made to each community recreation council to help pay for the rental of these facilities. It is our hope that this amount of money will start communities using school facilities. It is our anticipation that this program will be developed for young people who are in school and for young people who are out of school, for children and for adults. We believe that communities want to see their schools used to a maximum degree. We believe that communities will use their schools to a much larger extent if only some motivation and financial inducement can be brought forward.

I would also like to point to recommendation six concerning the Attorney General's Department. It asks that this department review possible legal restrictions existing that might prevent school boards, municipal boards, and communities from pooling resources and providing multi-use facilities, programs and staff. Confusion is very apparent regarding the relationship of each board to the other in this matter. This confusion has resulted in duplication, lack of co-operation, lack of planning, and a lack of maximum use of existing facilities. When discussing capital grants or loan funds for construction of recreation facilities the Saskatchewan Diamond and Centennial Corporation has given us an excellent example of the principle of motivation. For one dollar of total government investment they have generated anywhere from \$7 to as high as \$29 of community participation. They have done a tremendous job of generating construction of community facilities with limited government participation.

The second special program, Mr. Speaker, is the recreation program now operated in provincial parks. The Saskatchewan Youth Agency will assume responsibility for this program. This will be

done in co-operation with the Department of Natural Resources. We are convinced that this is an area of public interest that is growing and expanding each year. We are also convinced that the Department of Natural Resources is not equipped to train and supervise this type of program. We are also convinced that the development of parks and recreation areas offers a challenge in water safety, swimming, supervision and other aspects of recreation. We intend to hire and train personnel for this purpose, to develop standards in this expanding field. We hope that this will initiate a real and dynamic program. It is important to remember that not only do we need parks and summer recreation facilities, we need to ensure that the best possible use is made of these facilities for their children and adults. The only way that this can be done is by improved programs and supervision within these recreation areas.

To sum up, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that in 1966 the Saskatchewan Youth Agency will take the first step in initiating a program for youth of Saskatchewan. In our first year we will spend a limited budget. Our grants will not be large. Our staff will not be extensive, but we hope it will lay the ground work for a dynamic youth program of the future. Our emphasis will be channelled into three areas which we consider to be fundamental (1) Organization. We will give top priority to the setting up of an effective structure that will do the best job for the future development of this agency. We will concentrate on hiring the best kind of personnel to be effective in working with young people. (2) Leadership. We feel that this is the first area that demands our maximum effort. We are interested in developing quality leadership for our youth programs. (3) Special programs. We hope that by encouraging schools to open their doors we will provide many opportunities for expanding programs for young people. We also hope our summer recreation program will open new doors in our provincial parks.

We will move slowly, not by necessity, but by intention. We will encourage and co-operate with all existing community and voluntary agencies in youth services. We will work with young people to give them the kind of program they want. I hope that every member of this assembly will support the amendments to the Saskatchewan Youth Act.

Some Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mr. W.E. Smishek (Regina East): — Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the hon. member for Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) for his address. As usual his oratory was very good. He had done a good rehearsing job but I thought he would have been a little less exuberant, a little more humble, because of the contents of the report and, I submit, the shortcomings of the legislation that is before us.

Mr. Speaker, in the last two years hardly a day has passed by without the people of Saskatchewan reading or hearing statements made by the Premier or one of his colleagues about youth. The people were led to believe that some new imaginative and exciting programs are in the offing, are on the verge of being introduced by the government for our young people. The Premier before taking office said that a new Department of Youth would be formed. He promised our youth new educational opportunities, free text books, 80,000 new jobs. Last year the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Steuart) introduced the Saskatchewan Youth Bill. It was given unanimous approval. This assembly voted \$50,000 for what was termed co-ordination of youth services. With a clang and a

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clatter last May the Minister of Health announced the appointment of an executive director and the Premier assigned to him a political aide, the hon. member for Milestone (Mr. MacDonald). A legislative secretary was assigned to work with the youth agency. For this he was paid a \$2,000 premium and given a \$500 expense account.

Mr. Steuart: — Great job too!

Mr. Smishek: — On September 10, by Order in Council, a Youth Review Committee was appointed. In between and during all these announcements the Liberal mills of propaganda turned out a mountain of publicity, of propaganda purporting to express their concern for the youth. Well, Sir, the mountain of propaganda produced a mouse, a lot of noise and thunder and not a drop of rain.

I have read and studied the Review Committee Report. I am sure anyone reading the report will join me in expressing sympathy to the members of the Youth Review Committee for the way they were pressured to produce the report in haste. The committee clearly acknowledges, Mr. Speaker, that the government did not give them a chance, not enough time to consider and report upon the problems our youth are facing in this period of technological revolution and to recommend possible solutions. To prove my point of how the government rushed the committee, on page 101 of the committee's report the following is stated in regard to the public response to the work of the committee and the limitations the government placed on them to search out the public view.

In total 242 briefs were received by the Provincial Youth Review Committee. Unfortunately, due to pressure of time the committee heard only 185 of these publicly.

Mr. Speaker, 57 organizations and individuals who spent hundreds of dollars and thousands of hours of work and research were not given an opportunity to even appear before the committee. They were rebuffed. They are disappointed. But the Premier's white haired boy, the hon. member from Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) who stood with a whip over the heads of the committee delivered his report to the master.

I will admit there are a few useful recommendations. However, in general the report is dubious in value. The report does not grapple with the main problems youth are facing. A report that was conceived in haste, a report in which the youth of our province will be keenly disappointed. Mr. Speaker, the report is notable not for what it says but for what it does not say. I submit it is incomplete. The best that might be said about it is that it might pass for an interim report but not a final and complete report. Mr. Speaker, anyone who studied this report and the bill before us and examines carefully the estimates will come up with one question. Well, what else is new? I submit nothing, absolutely nothing.

Mr. Speaker, the report recommends the establishment of the youth department. The Premier back in May, 1964, promised a youth department, but a youth department is not being created. The youth agency which was approved and created last year is to continue. Nothing new here, Mr. Speaker, the amendments to the Youth Act which are before us (a) give the youth agency authority to make grants to youth service organizations; (b) permits the government to enter into agreement with the federal government in matters relating to youth, and (c) gives the government authority to enter

into agreements with other provincial governments regarding youth. Nothing new here, Mr. Speaker. Every government has the authority to make grants and has the power to enter into agreements with other provinces and the federal government on any type of project of mutual interest and value. The amendments are insignificant and are superfluous.

Well, let's look at the estimates. Anything new here? The proposed budget for the agency for the coming year is set at \$427,000. Is it new money? Certainly not. The Premier has already told us that the Continuing Education Branch of the Department of Education is being dismantled and its budget which last year was \$272,740, in the Premier's words, will be absorbed into the youth agency as well as the budget and staff of the Summer Recreation Program carried out at the provincial parks by the Department of Natural Resources. Two hundred thousand dollars lopped off there and transferred to youth. The \$20,000 annual grant program for International Student Scholarships, a program which should have been enlarged is being eliminated. The only possible new thing, Mr. Speaker, is that likely less money will be spent on youth than was spent last year and the year previous.

Mr. Speaker, in reading this interim report, a kind description of it, three words seem to continuously repeat themselves, education, leadership and finances. Education and leadership are one and the same. One can't have education without leadership or leadership without education. Members on this side of the house in previous debates have sharply pointed out the inadequacies of the provincial education grants, the inadequacies of the government's total program in the field of education to meet the problems posed by automation and urbanization. The \$3,000,000 extra the province will receive from Ottawa for the purpose of expanding our university program is not going to be spent for this purpose but will be used to finance current costs, not for the purpose of needed expansion.

Several years ago the CCF government established the Student Aid Fund to be used for scholarships, bursaries and loans for university students. This fund has grown to \$6,750,000. The provincial government last year stopped the granting of interest free loans to students and this year is proposing to rob the kitty by \$3,000,000 to finance other programs. The government is proposing to take \$3,000,000 of this fund into consolidated revenue. Without this fund the province would have close to \$3,000,000 deficit budget this year. The Premier proposes to spend \$6,100,000 for new vocational training facilities. It's about time.

On taking office two years ago this government cut off completely the technical school construction program. Last year it spent a total of \$10. Our technical school program has been badly deterred since this government took office. I should, however, point out that 75 per cent of the proposed \$6,100,000 for technical schools will be paid by the federal government. The province's share will only be \$1,500,000. When the Premier talks about education he can only see the cost of it, not its value, not the value of education to our youth, to solve unemployment problems, to stimulate economic growth, to give our native people a new future, to give life a better meaning, a new dimension, for that matter the preservation of life. The dollar signs must have really been flickering in front of the Premier's eyes when he decided to eliminate the International Student's Scholarship Program. He must have feared that the university could possibly select a son or a daughter of some Socialist for this scholarship. Anything that the Premier can't control, the people can't

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have. Mr. Speaker, one section of the Youth Review Committee Report has me completely puzzled. Look at page 125, the top paragraph. It reads this way

It is strongly urged that the government initiate a provincial organization structure and a provincial program which would encourage committees, groups in communities,

So far so good, but here is the rub:

... and young people themselves to provide the necessary finances, program and services for themselves.

I agree, Mr. Speaker, that young people should make up the programs, but how can they provide the necessary funds. Young people going to school, where will they get the money to finance youth programs and services? Most of them and their parents have great difficulty in financing higher education, or take young people who have just married and are buying a new home, furniture and appliances and starting a new family. Most of them have mortgaged their earnings for the next 25 to 35 years and this committee was gullible enough to suggest that they should provide the funds for youth culture, social and physical programs. I can't believe it. I can't believe that they were serious in this recommendation. This is another example, Mr. Speaker, of haste and pressure.

Mr. Speaker, the report levelled some criticism at the Continuing Education Branch of the Department of Education. I feel that criticism is unjustified. I feel this criticism should have been levelled at the government for curtailing the funds and staff of this branch. Last year the budget of the branch was pared by \$28,000 and the staff reduced by four, from 22 to 18. The report states and I quote:

The branch has been handicapped with a very limited field staff who have large field areas.

Well, who caused the handicap? Our friends to the right of you, Mr. Speaker. They took the meat axe in hand on taking office and cut the field staff from ten to seven. What do they propose for a staff of the youth branch, for a new branch, a total of 17. I doubt if the field staff in this branch will rise much above ten, if that, and so far none have apparently been hired. We will likely lose the present qualified staff of the Continuing Education Branch if we don't start taking some action immediately. Mr. Speaker, even their friend, Mr. Norman Reben is apparently reluctant to go and work for the youth agency. Mr. Speaker, I want to briefly recount some of the activities of the Continuing Education Branch, particularly in the area of youth activities. In doing so I want to pay tribute to the branch and particularly to the staff for a job well done. Here are some of the functions of the Continuing Committee. Under athletics they held regular sports clinics with provincial sports governing bodies. They held annual conferences for presidents and secretaries of provincial governing bodies for planning leadership training, co-ordination of services, provided secretarial help for Saskatchewan High School Athletic Association which controls and promotes high school athletics; made grants to assist sport bodies with administration and personnel training; administered federal and provincial agreements for promoting physical fitness and amateur sports in the province; made available a library of films and books to local bodies; carried on liaison work with various provincial and national organizations in connection with athletics.

In the field of recreation, Mr. Speaker, they held two recreational conferences, each year bringing together community leaders. They had two and a half days each for training, planning and co-ordination purposes. They conducted certification courses by way of seminars and correspondence courses for recreation directors; made grants to committees on behalf of program operation costs; held regular meetings with communities to assist in the planning and operation of programs and facilities; held clinics on facility operations, for example, swimming pool co-ordination or swimming pool operation courses; helped develop regional organizations to plan and co-ordinate recreation programs; kept a library of films and loaned same. They also provided resource materials of all kinds and conducted playground courses — a fairly impressive list of activities in the field of athletics and in the field of recreations for our young people.

The major assistance, however, of the branch was the provision of personnel to the youth groups. There were other programs conducted by the Continuing Education Branch, educational upgrading, human relations, forums, cultural activities, fitness, sports, recreational activities of all kinds including arts. Many, many of these programs were taken advantage of by youth; many were planned with and geared for the youth. The branch administered Saskatchewan House, made bookings for Valley Centre at Fort Qu'Appelle and other activities.

Mr. Speaker, let me turn again to section 7(a) of the bill, the section giving authority to make grants to youth organizations. In the event some members might be deluded into believing that this is a new innovation, I would refer them to page 143 and 144 of Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1964-65. Fifty four thousand, five hundred dollars worth of grants were made. Who were some of the recipients of these grants? Well, here are some of the examples, Amateur Athletic Unions, Saskatchewan branch — \$1,000; Assiniboia Recreation Board — \$1,545; Bengough Recreation Board — \$448; Biggar Recreation Committee — \$500; Esterhazy Community Research Association — \$673; Estevan Recreation and Parks Board — \$1,400; Eston Recreation Board — \$1,225; Ogema Community Recreation Board — \$325; Saskatchewan Council of Girl Guides Association \$2,000; Saskatchewan High School Athletic Association — \$2,500; the Olympic Fund Committee — \$3,000 and so the list reads, Mr. Speaker. Over one hundred organizations benefited from the provincial treasury for recreation, athletic and cultural purposes. Not enough, I agree, but not a new idea I submit.

Let me cite a few further contradictions or impractical recommendations. The committee under item 6, on page 92, agrees and let me quote:

That there seems to be an obvious need for a continual program of practical research into the area of young people and young people's progress.

Then they go on further and say:

There is obviously a need to do long-range practical studies on youth, today's problems and tomorrow's answers.

Well, Mr. Speaker, let us look to section 5, on page 127, the committee reaches this conclusion:

This department (meaning the Youth Department) should undertake immediate and long term research projects.

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These projects should be carried on in conjunction and in co-operation with other institutions and agencies. The department should not be the instrument of research but rather instrumental in research.

Well, Mr. Speaker, the committee agrees that there is an obvious need for continual programs of practical research. It agrees, and I agree with it, but then the committee contradicts itself. It recommends that the department "not be the instrument of research". Well, Mr. Speaker, can we expect that other government departments might do this research? Well, let us look at the Department of Labour. The committee makes some recommendations in this regard. The committee recommends that this department and I quote again:

Conduct a continuing province-wide study of potential employment, training needs and manpower resources, compile information for this study and make it available to industry, schools and citizens.

But apparently not to labor, Mr. Speaker:

Assure that technical and vocational training is commensurate with current trade requirements.

A tall order for a staff of four, Mr. Speaker. It used to be five two years ago. The budget for the Research Branch of the Department of Labour for the second year in a row has been cut by \$4,000. Incidentally four people in labour research will this year share a total of \$60 as their wage increase.

I looked for research appropriations in the Department of Education and there are none. Can we look for some comfort in the Department of Industry and Commerce? I don't think so, Mr. Speaker. The annual report for the department that is before us says this and I quote:

1964-65 fiscal year witnessed drastic staff curtailment in the Economic Research Branch, including the resignation of the Director. By the end of the year the professional staff was reduced from five to one.

And this year there seems to be no appropriations for research whatsoever. Well, there is a possibility of the agency framing out research but I submit that if this is done it will be done on a project basis and not on a continual basis as the committee recognized the need, Mr. Speaker. I am keenly disappointed that the committee omitted completely any reference to labor, whether it is in manpower studies, planning or expanding technical, vocational or apprenticeship programs or consideration of problems posed by automation, employment or unemployment. I am convinced that our unions which have a membership of about 50,000 in the province have much to contribute. I doubt if this omission was deliberate. I am convinced it was the time element, the pressure exerted on the committee to produce this report in a hurry. Mr. Speaker, youth is the most precious resource this province and this country has. The committee tells us that the total number of young people between the ages of 10 and 24 is 229,308. The Royal Commission on taxation reports that another 220,000 are in the ages 0 to 9; in other words almost 50 per cent of Saskatchewan's population is under 25 years of age. These young people are the future of Canada, let's quit playing politics with them let's quit leading them into a false sense of security, let's quit making irresponsible promises, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Richard Bellman, a computer scientist for Rand Corporation was reported by the Chicago Daily News more than two years ago as saying this, and I quote:

Industrial automation has reached the point of astronomically no return. The pace will increase in the next decade. The scientific know-how to almost completely automatic American industry is already available and is certain to be used.

He flatly disagreed with the suggestion that automation itself will create many new jobs. He said jobs that are by-products of automation will be relatively few and will be at vastly lower levels of interest. A mere two per cent of the population, by implication that two per cent of the upper administrative and executive level will be able to produce all the goods needed to feed, clothe and run our society with the help of machines. The resulting unemployment problem requires much more than job training, he said. Those are frightening figures, undoubtedly they are also applicable to a large extent to conditions in Canada. We know that the ratio of unemployment among young people is about three times as great as among the adults. If there is a future for our youth, Mr. Speaker, it lies in education. Education has become a matter of survival provided some trigger-happy madman doesn't get nervous and press the wrong button and blow us all up.

Mr. Speaker, I have said that education has become a matter of survival, not in the old sense, not in a sense that an uneducated man may not survive but in a new sense. In a technologically developed society like the one in which we live, the forces that we have unleashed in the form of atomic energy and mechanical brains may destroy us unless we have the knowledge and the will to control them.

Mr. Speaker, a man who is well reputed in the industrial world in the United States, Mr. John Snyder, the president of United States Industries, which manufactures the automated machinery, testifying before the U.S. Senate Committee on Labour and Public Welfare, pointed out that in the USA automation eliminates over 40,000 new jobs every week. That is over 2,000,000 jobs a year. Automation is not only displacing people directly, but also indirectly, he said, through what is called "silent firings" in reference to workers who would have been hired for jobs eliminated by automation. Mr. Snyder then went on to say that many people find it easier to look for proof that these problems do not exist rather than grapple with the human problems caused by automation. "In the coming months and years, if we are to survive as a nation we will need new sociological and economic ideas to solve the problem in this area" Mr. Snyder said.

Mr. Speaker, the late President John F. Kennedy said a few weeks before his untimely and tragic death that the involvement of young people into public life could do much to raise our sights and horizons. It could raise the morals and the prestige of politics. Now certainly a man like the late President Kennedy really had no personal gain to make from his involvement in public life. In fact as evil fates conspired he lost his life in the service of his country. I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that he tried to set a new standard in his short term of office, a new standard of political morality, of political honesty, and Lord only knows we certainly need it in this country these days. So I appeal to the members of the government side of the house, particularly the young members to stop playing politics for the sake of politics.

Let us examine carefully the problems our young people are facing; let us recommend some positive solutions; let us invest in our youth; for the investment that we make today in our youth is an investment in the future of our country.

The amendments before us are minor I submit. The things they propose to do have been in practice for many years and need to be continued and will no doubt receive support from both sides of the house. But there is more to be done now and for the future. Mr. Speaker, I would, therefore, recommend that: (1) That this report that is before us be treated by the government as an interim report; (2) I recommend that the Youth Review Committee be reconvened, reshaped and enlarged; (3) That direct representation be allowed on the committee from organizations such as the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation, Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, Co-operative Movement, and possibly other organizations which are interested and concerned about the future of our youth; (4) That at least two young persons under the age of 25 be added to this committee. How can we talk about and recommend programs without having the youth even represented on such a body and this is exactly what has been the case until now; (5) We give this committee sufficient time and funds to bring in a comprehensive report.

May I suggest also, Mr. Speaker, that the government and the new committee that I have suggested examine the following matter which I think are of vital importance facing the young people of this country, the problems that young people are facing in obtaining higher education, particularly the economic deterrents. They should examine whether all tuition fees should be eliminated, particularly at our universities. I submit that the only criterion for admitting a person to an educational establishment or to a training program should be a person's ability to benefit from the particular program. There should be no tuition fees, no charges for books, laboratory equipment or anything else. I submit no charges of any kind. Complete abolition of tuition fees and all charges in connection with education, however, is not enough. Neither are the existing student loan funds the absolute answer; they are a help. Pre-employment students represent a burden on the family budget which should be alleviated by making increased family allowances payable for all children attending high school until completion of Grade 12. In addition scholarships and cash awards should be provided as an encouragement to deserving students. After Grade 12 or after they have entered gainful employment, young men and women should be enrolled for approved education and training courses and should be paid allowances equivalent to wages received by those young men and women who have elected to accept employment immediately. This is the fundamental principle I submit. I say it is essential that we should adjust our thinking to present day conditions. If we admit that it is essential for Society to have a right man in a right job with the right kind of education or training, it should be obvious that in providing training to the right man we are not doing him a favor we are doing ourselves a favor. This should be considered by such a committee. Along with pay for training for employed persons there is the need to provide by legislation for leave of absence for training purposes. A person who is willing and able to take advantage of given educational programs should be assured that upon completing this program he should be allowed to return to his previous job if he so chooses. Unless some such provision exists many young men and women will hesitate to avail themselves of existing and future educational opportunities for fear that they would lose their employment for the sake of a certificate

which will not pay for the groceries. This suggestion too should be considered by such a committee.

Other suggestions, Mr. Speaker, are somewhat specific. A thorough system of counselling and guidance in collaboration with parents and parent organizations should be established. I know, Mr. Speaker, some reference is made in the report, but I submit that it should be given some further studies and specific detailed recommendations made in this respect. What better use can be made of our schools, our school gymnasiums and playgrounds is a problem that needs consideration. Problems of emotionally disturbed children and exceptional children should be examined. Why the increase of juvenile crime and what effect the television war and crime and horror movies have on this problem should be looked into by such a committee. People are getting married at an earlier age. In this world of commercialisation and ad men, they need special help as consumers. This matter should be given some consideration. Family formations are taking place at an earlier age; young parents have special problems; they need help and counselling. The committee made no mention of this particular problem. More women for economic and other reasons are entering employment. The need for public nurseries is urgent. No reference is made to this problem in the committee's report, even though I do know that groups had asked the committee to give this matter consideration. The whole matter of manpower training and the kind of skills young people should be training for is a vexing problem. It needs constant review and research. These, Mr. Speaker, are but some examples that need immediate and urgent attention. I urge that the youth agency give them prompt attention.

Some Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mrs. Sally Merchant (Saskatoon City): — Mr. Speaker, I won't take a great deal of the time of the house. I am like the member who is just taking his seat, I am very much in favor of the amendments to the bill. I feel badly, I am very sorry that the member opposite is opposed when he goes along and lists the areas that are problematic as far as youth is concerned, that he seems opposed to making a start. This I think is abundantly clear in the report; it was abundantly clear in the remarks of the member from Milestone (Mr. Macdonald) that in beginning a youth agency we are in fact making a start. Some of the problems that the member for Regina East (Mr. Smishek) mentioned probably in the course of time will be included in the areas for concern for the youth agency. But I do regret that he should stand in his place now when we are looking to the needs of youth in the province of Saskatchewan and appear to oppose making at least a beginning. He seems to have suggested, in the remarks he made today, to put into effect an endless committee to discuss the problem but never to do anything about it.

For my part, Mr. Speaker, I have a variety of reasons for a wholehearted support for the bill because in the first place, I think it will effectively initiate an agency whose purpose for existence is to serve the youth of the province in whatever way youth needs serving. My first reason, of course, must be just because it is in this way putting us in a position where we are investing money and effort in the most valuable direction that it can go, in our young people. As a society, of course, we are obligated to provide in the best possible way for the needs of youth but the obligation in this regard in my vision is only partly to youth. As all members will agree it is in fact an obligation that society owes to those who come after us. So I feel today that we are starting. Setting out to serve youth is to serve the future

of this province and of all of Canada. In spite of the criticisms that the member from Regina East (Mr. Smishek) has had of the report and of the laxity he feels in the numbers and representations of people on the committee, I take some pride, Mr. Speaker, in the fact that so many of the people who have been closely involved in the preliminary planning are from my own city of Saskatoon. I would like to pay tribute to Dr. Nixon who has directed the youth agency this year and who has been the guiding spirit in the recommendations and patterns for its future shape.

Three of the five members who are on the Youth Review Committee were from the University of Saskatchewan, Professor Barber, Professor Leicester and Professor Stinson. I don't take hollow pride in the fact that these men come from the city of Saskatoon. I take pride in the fact that we in the province of Saskatchewan have the kind of men who will give us the benefit of their experience in an undertaking like this. These four in particular, I think, have brought to their task an understanding of what co-operation between government, community and an institution like the university can be and can accomplish. But I think, almost more important than what co-operation can accomplish, these four in particular are very familiar with the ways in which a lack of co-operation and co-ordination can frustrate programs undertaken by any one group, whether it be government or a group within the community. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the benefit of their experience in these areas will pass on and be of profit to the youth agency.

Unlike the member opposite, I have great hopes, Mr. Speaker, for what the youth agency will accomplish. The member from Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) has just outlined some ways in which it will function but along with the hopes that I have for the youth agency I must confess to some fears. I don't fear a lack of financial assistance to it. The member who has just spoken has indicated a complete misunderstanding of the report and function of the agency. He has suggested that we have withdrawn funds from other agencies, other branches of government and are simply transferring them into the youth agency. It would seem to me that he has in this way indicated a complete misunderstanding of the function of the agency at the outset as a co-ordinating body. When I express fears, I express fears not for financial assistance but I express fears as to the limitations that may be set upon the youth agency in the manner of administration because I feel, Mr. Speaker, that in the youth agency implicit in the structuring of it is a restructuring in a sense of existing departments. If necessary changes are not willingly made by those departments that must be affected, if areas of jurisdiction are not relinquished or at least co-ordinated with and closely bound into the youth agency, then the job that can be done for youth will be jeopardized at the very outset. The youth agency will be only what the member for Regina East (Mr. Smishek) was suggesting it should be, another branch of government superimposed on other branches of government. When I speak of co-ordination and relinquishing of jurisdiction I think in this connection of changes already in progress and referred to by the previous speaker in adult education. I have a great respect for what has happened within the Adult Education Branch and the Continuing Education Branch, but I also have a great sympathy for a branch that over the course of the years has had added to it endless numbers of functions for which there was no particular pattern or plan and was not able effectively to do the job that an Adult Education or a Continuing Education Branch could do. It was able to dispense grants but this is not to me a function of a Continuing

Education or an Adult Education Branch. This is a branch that should be offering leadership rather than dispersing grants for use in one community or another.

I have some respect for it but on the other hand to see a branch like this relinquish to the youth agency the kind of functions that the youth agency can do better will be the kind of co-operation that will have to exist in other departments. I think in this connection of the close liaison that will have to exist between the Department of Labour which is so vitally concerned in apprentice and trade-training programs. This is an area which the youth agency, if it is to be effective for youth, must use. I think of the Department of Welfare as they are concerned in retraining and in continuing education as well as in the social problems of our youth. It is departments like this that must co-ordinate and in effect relinquish some of their jurisdiction into the hands of the youth agency in order to make this effective for our young people. I think of the Provincial Library and the Arts Board whose resources and approaches should be co-ordinated with the purposes of the youth agency. Indeed, I think of the entire Department of Education, because unless there is a close interweaving of the agency designed to serve youth with those other departments and functions of government that are set up to serve it, it will not be effective.

There are two very important recommendations within the report that seem to me, Mr. Speaker, to hold the key to the success or the failure of the youth agency. One is the interdepartmental committee which must approach this new agency with a truly interdepartmental philosophy such as has never honestly existed in interdepartmental committees dealing with specific problems. I would seem to me that in the interdepartmental approach at the top is contained the key to the success of the youth agency. The other key is the youth council of which the member for Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) has spoken that is proposed at the community level and this wherein everyone who has a part to play in the affairs of young people will be able to plan together how best to conduct their programs so that we find government at the top level where programs will perhaps initiate or perhaps not, where leadership must initiate, where a great deal of the financial resources will initiate. We find people at this level, people at the local level combining in the ways in which they must. In two recommendations it seems to me are the keys to the success of the youth agency.

The regional structure suggested in the report would also, it seems to me, make it possible to put interdepartmental influence and resources at the service of young people, at a level where it will really serve them. There has been mention of guidance programs, psychologist service, recreation direction, all of these along with the traditional educational patterns that are co-ordinated at the regional levels. Now necessarily, Mr. Speaker, the emphasis at the outset will be in the fields of recreation and athletics. It is a natural thing to start and a good principle to start in the area in which there is already some activity. But it is my hope that it will quickly expand to encompass all aspects of the young person's existence. If it does not there will be large numbers of young people who are unserved and large areas of youth's needs unmet. However the start is made, I hope, Mr. Speaker, that it will be in such a way as to reach young people who would not on their own seek out such activities without a youth agency because I have felt over the years that governments have a very bad habit of setting up programs in recreation, of cultural or the arts in general that only reach the already

converted.

Unless the activities of the youth agency are alive and co-ordinated with the educational and vocational pursuits in which young people are normally engaged, its success will be very limited. But the important step that we are taking today, Mr. Speaker, is in endorsing a broad pattern of approach, the details of which will be filled in as time goes on. It is a pattern that will put the services that government offers into a new focus as I see it. It's an approach that would apply to any of the very particular groups in our society. The approach that is envisaged for the youth agency would be an approach that would be well used in relation to, as the member spoke a moment ago, the emotionally disturbed or to group together the handicapped within our society. The broad pattern of approach might be something that would be very applicable to the senior citizens within our society, the consumer within our society, but it seems to me that in passing this bill today, or in speaking to this bill, I am endorsing a broad approach that I feel is something that government needs. The bill we are discussing is not just a bill to set up an effective branch, not just to empower it to give money to share costs; but supported by the youth's report it is a bill, Mr. Speaker, designed to set in motion a governmental service to our youth and in a way that has as its first purpose not administrative ease as so often branches of government have, not jealousy or departmental jurisdiction as sometimes creates problems for the people that government departments set out to serve, but it has as its first purpose service to youth itself as youth needs to be served. So, Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to support the motion.

Mr. J.E. Brockelbank (Saskatoon City): — Mr. Speaker, the enactment of the Saskatchewan Youth Act to begin with had a considerable amount of fanfare and publicity as has been mentioned earlier in this debate. I think that this is an important subject which deserves a certain amount of publicity and a certain amount of fanfare provided the people that are bringing this plan into the legislative chamber and making it law are prepared to carry out the program. The fanfare of course was started off in May, 1964, before the Premier had the lines of government in his hands and he was announcing the intention of the youth portfolio. There was a further announcement in February, 1965, the *Leader Post*; the executive director was appointed. In a further announcement, in the *Leader Post* in May, 1965, the agency was granted \$50,000 in the first year. The *Leader Post*, June, 1965, reported the youth committee to be set up and a report promised November 15, 1965. Again, the *Leader Post*, September 17, 1965, gave the composition of the review committee. The *Leader Post* on December 2, 1965, the youth agency completes study and report promised early in 1966, mentioning, of course, the number of briefs presented and the number heard. The hearings of the committee concluded on October 20th.

Now, the Youth Act itself went through a series of readings and assent in a period of April 7, 1965 to April 17, 1965, and we have before us now the Youth Act, by its short title. In the introduction of the amendment to the Youth Act, the Minister of Health (Mr. Steuart) made a comment with regard to the attendance of CCF MLAs at the hearings. I can only speak for myself and say that I had a perfectly legitimate excuse for being absent from the hearings, just as legitimate an excuse as Liberal MLAs had for being absent from the Labor Review Committee hearing reports in Saskatoon which lasted two days. The only Liberal I saw around there close

to it was a defeated Liberal candidate who has since been foisted on to the Labor Relations Board as a public representative.

Leading up to the discussion of the particular bill, the Liberal action on behalf of the youth of Saskatchewan is the topic for some discussion. I think the Liberal action leaves much to be desired as far as the youth of Saskatchewan are concerned. We have witnessed among things, tax increases, premium increases, fee increases, all of a regressive nature.

Mr. Steuart: — Purple gas . . .

Mr. Brockelbank (Saskatoon): — The population drain continues. As a matter of fact it has speeded up and why has it speeded up? Lack of sufficient opportunity for the youth of our province. The youth opportunity has been left at the level that the previous government left it when it was moved out of office.

The educational end dealing with youth, incentive grants for education appear to be an undesirable method of getting money in the proper places for the education of our youth. With regard to the academic improvements I submit, Mr. Speaker, that they are not considerably better enough to say that they are better. The technical education program is stalled. The university, that important phase of development in Saskatchewan, is suffering and it is suffering because other governmental programs have priority; and they have priority, Mr. Speaker, because of philosophical reasons. In addition some other programs of government show immediate material accomplishment and put the Liberal party in a good political light.

The youth of Saskatchewan and the youth of Canada are reasonably intelligent groups and they are thinking. Just as an example of some of the thinking these particular youth groups are doing I quote from the Star Phoenix of March 12, headlined "Toronto" and it says something here about Liberal followers fed up.

Thomas Sutherland, president of the Toronto and District Young Liberals Association said Friday night he is fed up with Prime Minister Pearson. Mr. Sutherland said 'a change in party leadership should be considered at the National Liberal Convention in October'.

It shows they are thinking. I just want to quote one other source and this is the gospel I'm quoting from, the dedicated standard of unswerving loyalty and truth, the editorial page of the Star Phoenix, March 5th, I'm going to quote the initial paragraph and the closing paragraph in the editorial:

Don Olah of Weyburn vice-president of the Assiniboia Federal Liberal Association was outspoken in his criticism of Hazen Argue's appointment to the Senate. Mr. Olah said he was stunned . . .

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Hon. L.P. Coderre (Minister of Labour): — On a point of order, can anyone in this house tell me if this is discussing the matter which is now being discussed?

Mr. Brockelbank (Saskatoon): — Yes, I'll tell him, Mr. Speaker, if he asks. I'm relating this to the sincerity if there is any, of the government to carry out their legislation and I think it is quite in order to question their sincerity, I've given my reasons already why I question it.

Mr. Coderre: — Your mind is warped, boy.

Mr. Brockelbank (Saskatoon): — It's covered anyway.

. . . and suggested that in the future interest of the Liberal party in the people of Canada, the Prime Minister through his blundering decisions has no alternative but to resign.

Then his concluding paragraph:

It would be unfortunate if, however, Mr. Olah were forced to surrender his vice-presidential crown. He may be beheaded for believing in the freedom to speak out.

Yes, these young people are thinking. There is no doubt about that. These articles show that it is impossible to fool all the people all the time.

Dealing directly with the youth report, Youth in Our Time, what does it say? It affords us a handy compilation of programs carried out by the CCF government as they pertain to youth. Those programs came under the authority of 11 different departments or boards. The Youth Review Committee summed up that section of the report by saying:

By and large the agency has been satisfied that services extended by government through departments and agencies for the youth of Saskatchewan have been well conceived.

I must admit, Mr. Speaker, I find myself in agreement with a great many of their recommendations made by the report although I think there are numerous areas where the recommendations of the committee could have been strengthened. I only wish to deal with two areas at this particular time. The one is the prudent use of leisure and the other is the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

In order that these matters that I mentioned could be improved upon and corrected, respectively, it may have been necessary to employ consultants. Since the committee was rushed in making its report I can see where they would have been unable to examine the basis of the use of leisure time and the basis of the youthful offender. With respect to these topics I believe that modern Society's slavish adherence to Madison Avenue advertising has done much to weaken the family circle. Modern advertising, rather than seeking to disseminate information, seeks to make consumptive gluttons of us all. The only reason is profit. Modern communications, especially newspapers, also must share a great amount of the blame for placing too great a reliance on sensational news in order to sell newspapers, again to make profits.

It is little wonder that many young people, and adults for

that matter, are distressed because of this misplaced sense of values. The emphasis is on profit rather than on use. It has been the concerted attempt of advertisers to build a popular thrill experience which in some cases is hard for adults to combat. Put yourself, Mr. Speaker, in the position of a disciplinarian of the family when some other group holds out the promised land where no discipline is necessary. Adults must be especially adept to master a situation of that type.

The bill that is before us as an amendment to the act is noted for its generality. Undoubtedly we will have some more inquisitive speeches later in committee about the making of grants and so forth. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I just want to refer to one section of the report. Perhaps the minister in closing the debate could remark on this particular section. It refers to "a branch within the department cannot co-ordinate activities of other government departments. A department, however, could have the power and prestige to co-ordinate all government activities pertaining to youth and cultural affairs." As I went through reports I was unable to find anything less than a government department to co-ordinate the activities of youth and I hope that the minister can shed some light on this topic when he speaks. Thank you.

Some Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mr. W.S. Lloyd (Leader of the Opposition): — Mr. Speaker, may I just add a few comments to what has already been said. I am one of the many people in the province, I am sure, who followed with interest and a considerable degree of appreciation the hearings of the Youth Committee throughout the province. I've had the opportunity to read the report and, of course, also to study the legislation and the estimates which have been placed before us. Like many others in the legislature, Mr. Speaker, I enjoyed the remarks of the member for Milestone (Mr. MacDonald) when he explained some of the thinking behind and some of the hopes of the proposed Youth Agency. I was particularly pleased that he stayed away from the field of mathematics this afternoon. I think he made a much better speech.

I am one, too, who can agree that a specialized agency of this kind may have a better opportunity to co-ordinate the numerous departments, and the activities of numerous agencies, which are offering programs which are useful to young people in the province. We shall be very interested in watching the success of the new proposal.

One of the reasons why, Mr. Speaker, I was interested and pleased to listen to the member from Milestone was that I recognized so many old friends as he talked this afternoon. I recognize old friends in the form of programs that I have known for many years, with which I have worked, programs which have served well the people of the province of Saskatchewan.

Some Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mr. Lloyd: — In recognizing them, however, I was somewhat astounded when I heard them announced as children of the present government and that in effect is what was being done. For example . . .

Mr. MacDonald: — On a point of order. If he

had listened.

Mr. F.A. Dewhurst (Wadena): — On a point of order. Can you speak from the seat that you are in?

Mr. MacDonald: — May I speak on the point of order now, Mr. Speaker. If the Leader of the Opposition had listened a little more carefully he would have noticed that I said that we would want to carry on worthwhile programs now in existence and implement new ones as well. There was no intent to consider them as children of this government.

Mr. Lloyd: — Well, I'm sure that is going to relieve a lot of people when they have that matter of paternity cleared up with respect to many of these programs.

May I point out, Mr. Speaker, I may have misinterpreted the other member when I heard him say, for example, about the Boy Scouts, that the Boy Scouts need assistance on the provincial level. I agree they do, and as a matter of fact, of course, they have been getting it for many years. What the member from Regina East (Mr. Smishek) read from the Public Accounts, which we have just finished considering, would indicate this. I heard talk about the Lighted School Program, and grants to organizations throughout the province and leadership training, and supporting community organizations, and the encouragement of voluntary activities. All of those, of course, represent activities which have been pursued for a number of years.

In the same line, Mr. Speaker, I was somewhat disappointed, indeed, a little bit shocked that in what was given to us by the committee in its report, on page 49, the section on Continuing Education there is no mention made of these many, long-standing excellent programs which have been beneficial to young people. They talk about the problems of the branch, and I admit it had very real problems — it had been the subject of re-organization just a year or two before. But I find nothing in there with respect to these programs of the kind to which the member from Regina East (Mr. Smishek) referred in his quotations from the Public Accounts.

It occurred to me, Mr. Speaker, that it looks as if somebody might have almost cut out some of the summary that the committee wrote in its report before it was published and tabled in this house, I hope I am quite wrong in that. But I do point out, Mr. Speaker, with considerable emphasis that no recognition of these programs, their existence in the present, or their work in the past is indicated in that particular part of the review. That being the case, for this reason at least, I want to express the thanks of one who was associated with many of these people, both the employees of the department and the voluntary agencies throughout the province. I think, particularly, of those engaged in the activities of the Saskatchewan Recreational Movement, or Physical Fitness and Recreation, as it was sometimes called. I think of the council which was representative of groups in the province which helped to determine programs and to assess the effects of programs for a number of years. I think, as has been thought previously during this debate, of the great many voluntary organizations, voluntary leadership throughout the province which helped to make this an extremely valuable contribution to the people of the province, and particularly the young people of the province.

I regret that more recognition of what they have done was not given.

I could recall at very considerable length a number of the programs. I could recall the assistance given to a number of the amateur athletic groups, which provided leadership training, schools for coaches, schools for managers and schools for players. I could think of activities which supported work in the field of drama and some of the other related arts. I can think of the opportunities given for young people over a period of years to attend what has been called the United Nations Seminars, held at Valley Centre for a period of time. These have been good activities and I feel that they should have had more recognition than was given in the report or in the remarks this afternoon. What they do do, of course, is to provide a sound foundation of experience on which the present organization hopefully will build.

Mr. Speaker, there is one program in particular which I want to express some hope for. I want to urge in particular that the new agency will give consideration to it. It is a program which was just getting started and which I regret is evidently being wiped out by the government, because there is no money in the estimates for it. This is the program of providing scholarships which enabled some young people from Saskatchewan to attend university in other countries, to come back to Saskatchewan and have support here for one year following during which they could report to the people of Saskatchewan what they had experienced during that year away.

The minister pointed out that young people were mainly, I think he said, interested in recreation, and I agree there is a great interest and a great need here. May I emphasize that young people are also, and thankfully so, becoming more and more interested in what is going on in other parts of the world. Young people, more and more, and thankfully so, are identifying themselves with people in all parts of the world. I think, Mr. Speaker, we have a bad habit sometimes in our country and in our kind of civilization, of thinking that the greatest help to these people in other parts of the world comes as a result of them visiting us, of them learning what we do and how we do it, I think we overlook too frequently the fact that we need to know more about them, that we need to understand them more than we do. This little program which was started some several years ago was aimed at doing just that. This started out with the selection of two students only. These two students went to universities, one in Africa, and one in Asia as I recall it. They were to come back, spend the year here in the province of Saskatchewan, receiving further financial support. During that year the plan was to make them available to student groups, to service clubs, and to all other kinds of organizations in the province. Two more students were selected the next year. They were to come back and do the same sort of thing. It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that this program could have been broadened and broadened considerably, not only broadened by taking more than two students, but also by selecting some young people not necessarily from the university group. I think it would have been most worthwhile if we could select young people involved in farming, young people involved in business, young people involved in working in our plants, and give them a chance to go to the countries of Africa, the countries of Asia, the countries of other parts of the world which we need to understand so much. Let them get some experience there, bring them back, make them available as a part of the resources of the province. Let them go forth into communities and meet people all over the province, so that we can learn something about those many millions

of people of whom we know all too little.

Let us be certain, Mr. Speaker, that many of the decisions which are going to affect the lives of our young people are not going to be made in Regina, or in Ottawa, or in Washington or London. Many of these decisions are going to be made in other parts of the world. We need to know more about why these decisions are made. I submit that the new authority can make a fine contribution to our young people, can stimulate the sensitivity and the imagination and usefulness of our young people if it will give emphasis to this program, which I am afraid the government at the present is prepared to destroy.

Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, I want to recognize the valuable work done in the past by many of the staff who have worked in this field, by many of the voluntary organizations, and by much of the voluntary leadership throughout the province. I want in particular to urge consideration of this interest and potential of our young people with regard to understanding of what is going on in the world, better than we do. Having said that, I want to assure the minister and the government that we wish the new organization very well, very well indeed, in serving all of the people and particularly the young people in Saskatchewan.

Some Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

Mr. Speaker: — I must draw the attention of the members to the fact that the mover of the motion is about to close the debate. If anyone wishes to speak he must do so now.

Mr. Steuart: — Mr. Speaker, with the exception of the last speaker in the opposition, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd), I was impressed that the criticism of this bill, and the criticism of the plan they are attempting to formulate for the youth of this province is typical Socialist opposition. They whined and cried about what we were failing to do but rarely mentioned what was contained in what has been referred to as a very excellent report. The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) finished up on a rather strange note considering what line the other two members in the opposition had taken, by saying that he wished us well, and for this I thank him.

He did make one comment about the Lighted Schoolhouse grant not being new. Well, I would point out that they had done something along this line themselves. I would point out that the Lighted Schoolhouse grant is new. It is a special grant, it is different from community recreation grants that we had in the past and it is for a different purpose.

Mr. Speaker, the member from Regina East (Mr. Smishek) who spoke for the opposition first concerning this bill, began by deploring the tremendous amount of publicity that was generated by the committee, by everyone connected with the new youth agency in their work that they accomplished over the past year in developing this program to the point where it has come today. But in the next breath he complained that there were some people who were not given the opportunity to appear before this committee or present their briefs. I am told that everyone, every individual and every group was given ample opportunity to appear before this committee and present their views. As a matter of fact this was the reason that there was so much publicity such as ads in the newspaper. There was ample publicity given by press and radio.

The news media co-operated to a tremendous extent and this was one of the reasons why hearings were held all over the province so that everyone would be given an opportunity to appear and present their case if they were, in fact, serious and if they, in fact, wanted to present a serious brief or a serious presentation to this committee. Both he and the junior member from Saskatoon (Mr. Brockelbank) went on to complain about all the things they say were not in it, and to suggest a whole myriad of topics, subjects that should have been included. If they had read the report carefully, seriously, they would have found that one of the major recommendations in this report is that we put an end to government overlapping. We put an end to what has been going on to a great extent in the government in the past and to some extent outside of the government when we are dealing with youth, and that is, overlapping of programs, people and programs with too much concentration in one area and other areas of youth programming being left blank.

Mr. Speaker, for example, they talked about and criticized us in the field of technical education. Well, we don't pretend to enter the field of education. We are not going to step over into the responsibility or the area that belongs to the Department of Education. In fact, if the youth program and youth agency are to succeed it will do something totally different. This has been the problem with the Socialists. This is the problem of the Socialists' approach. They want to plan everything and everybody down almost out of existence. They want to turn people out like little sausages . . .

An Hon. Member: — They ought to turn you out.

Mr. Steuart: — Well, the machine really went wild when they flopped you out. They left the bologna end of it on too long.

An Hon. Member: — Well, the price is slipping. You should sell out while it is still up.

Mr. Steuart: — They want to plan everybody's life from the cradle to the grave, Mr. Speaker. Well, this is one of the reasons, I suggest, that youth by the thousands have left this province.

They didn't want their lives planned by you boys down here in Regina, the Ivory Tower Socialists, and they left Saskatchewan and went other places where it was more exciting, more challenging.

Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) the former Minister of Education, talked about what we have done to the Department of Education, the Continuing Committee on Education. Well, I can tell you there is no change here but there will be some changes. One of the problems of that particular division is that it tried to be all things to all people. It was given too many jobs to do and the result was that too often it accomplished nothing, or far too little. We were convinced, again, when the government looked around for the money that was being spent. From \$300,000 up was being spent totally in all departments for youth; too little value was being received. When this committee went around they were impressed over and over again that the need was for leaders, that the people who were working with the youth of this province, and the youth of this province didn't want the government moving in and planning every detail for them. They said

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"What we want is encouragement. We need leadership. We want the government to help our young people and help us to help ourselves." This is something, Mr. Speaker, where the Socialists fail not only in this field, but in all fields. They won't recognize, and they can't seem to recognize that people don't want their lives lived for them, especially young people. They want some help, they want some guidance and leadership, then they want the older people to stand out of their way and let them do things for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, they mentioned about labor, manpower. We are not going to try to be the Department of Labour in the youth agency. We have a Department of Labour, a very excellent Minister of Labour. This is their responsibility; they will face this responsibility; they will meet this responsibility; but I suggest it has nothing to do with the kind of thing we are trying to develop in this youth agency.

You know when the member from Regina East (Mr. Smishek) talked about what we should be doing in the field of education, he said he would recommend that we give free school books, free education. You know this has a rather hollow sound, Mr. Speaker. The Socialists on your left were promising for over 22 years, they were promising free tuition, free school books, free education. What did they do? They stood idly by while the cost of education soared; they did little or nothing. As soon as they are put back into opposition again, they again start talking, promising free school books, free tuition, and free education. You know, Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the three members of the opposition, I was impressed by one thing. Every one of them had recommendations and suggestions of things that the committee should be doing or should have done. I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that, if the committee took all of the things that were suggested this afternoon by the opposition into account and tried to follow them up, by the time they got a program outlined, by the time we got this program off the ground, the young people of today would be eligible for the old age pension.

Mr. Speaker, we are trying to do something today for the youth of Saskatchewan. These people had 20 years to do something for the youth of Saskatchewan and they failed and they failed miserably. The yardstick of how they failed was the fact that two-thirds of our high school graduates, and over half of our university graduates, year after year, left this province. Why? Because they couldn't find opportunities here, they couldn't find challenges here, they couldn't even find jobs here. Well, Mr. Speaker, we intend to change that. We have already started to change that. We are going to make Saskatchewan, and we are making Saskatchewan a more exciting, a more challenging, a more worthwhile place in which to live, not just for our old people, not for the middle-aged people, but for the youth of this province and they will stay home and they will help us to build a better Saskatchewan.

I am disappointed that the members opposite obviously will fail to support this legislation; but I am disappointed that they obviously intend to, by their words, not support our efforts in regard to a youth program. They may, as they have done with most other things, they talk one way and then when the vote comes they will either leave the chamber or they will hang their heads and vote in favor of it.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I challenge them to put up or shut up, either to support this youth legislation, what we are trying to

do and talk in favor of it, or they should have the nerve, the intestinal fortitude to back up what they say.

I was amazed when the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) got up after the member for Regina East (Mr. Smishek) and the junior member for Saskatoon got up and literally attempted to tear this whole program apart, tear down everything we have tried to build up. Then he stood up and said we wish you all kinds of luck. Well . . .

Mr. Lloyd: — And meant it, and meant it.

Mr. Steuart: — Like the fellow said, it only hurts when you laugh. Well, I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, that we feel this is a very important step, a very worthwhile step as I said, there are probably a very few things that this legislature over the years has been asked to pass on that have been more important and hold greater promise for the future than this youth activity program. Some day it will be a department when it proves itself. I am confident that with the kind of positive thinking we have on this side of the house, the kind of positive thinking that was shown by the committee that it will prove itself, but whether it is an agency or department, we are saying to the young people of Saskatchewan we are going to give you leadership, we are going to recognize our responsibility, we are going to supply opportunity and challenges and we are going to do it in our time, now, this year, not 10 or 20 years from now. We are going to do it through this agency.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all people of this province will be bitterly disappointed by the shortsighted and destructive attitude and criticism shown by members opposite of something that I thought everyone in this chamber would support, something we are trying to do for the young people of the province of Saskatchewan, something rather than just lip service to the young people of the province. I am disappointed, I am not surprised, but I am sure the young people of this province will be bitterly disappointed . . .

Mr. Lloyd: — This is not telling the truth.

Mr. Steuart: — But in spite of that we intend to carry on and I think we will develop a program of which not only this chamber will be proud, but the people of Saskatchewan will be proud and the young people of this province will be more than happy and eager to help us participate in.

Some Hon. Members: — Hear, hear!

The motion was agreed to on the following recorded division and Bill No. 2 read a second time.

Yeas — 52

Messieurs

Thatcher	Leith	Willis	Merchant (Mrs.)
Howes	Radloff	Whelan	Loken
McFarlane	Weatherald	Nicholson	MacDougall
Cameron	MacLennan	Kramer	Coderre
Steuart	Larochelle	Dewhurst	Bjarnason
Heald	Hooker	Berezowsky	Trapp

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Guy	Cuelenaere	McIsaac	MacDonald
Gallagher	Breker	Coupland	Gardner(Moosomin)
Mitchell	Lloyd	Cooper (Mrs.)	Brockelbank (Kelsey)
Wood	Nollet	Walker	Baker
Blakeney	Davies	Thibault	Pepper
Michayluk	Smishek	Link	
Snyder	Larson	Robbins	
Brockelbank (Saskatoon City)	Pederson		

Hon. W. Ross Thatcher (Premier): moved second reading of **Bill No. 66, An Act Respecting The Government Finance Office, Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation and The Crown Corporation Act.**

He said: Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned in the Budget Speech, the loan program which has been carried out by the Industrial Development Fund has been taken over by SEDCO. I think this bill is fairly routine. Since SEDCO was established in 1963, no new loans have been made by the fund and the business in force prior to that time has gradually been wound up. A number of loans receivable and other assets have been transferred to SEDCO. During the year 1966, three final loans were cleared from the accounts of the fund. With the completion of its loan activities the assets of the fund essentially consist of shares in two major companies. Before the fund is closed out the Provincial Treasurer will purchase these shares at their cost to the fund. The liabilities of the fund consist of a loan payable to the Government Finance Office and the balance of the advances not yet repaid to the Provincial Treasurer together with a contingent liability of \$13,920,000 in the U.S. funds under a short-term guarantee of a letter of credit for Prince Albert Pulp Company Limited.

I may say that as soon as the legislation is passed by the house pertaining to the Prince Albert pulp mill, this particular guarantee will be cleared up. The fund liability will be repaid out of the proceeds of the share sales. This act will confirm the transfer of Industrial Development Fund business to SEDCO and will provide for the transfer of any remaining miscellaneous assets and liabilities to SEDCO. A bill to amend the Industrial Development Act will broaden SEDCO's powers, so that in future SEDCO will assist in the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing industries in certain circumstances by acquiring shares and/or guaranteeing loans.

It is proposed that the effective date of closing out the Industrial Development Fund and the transfer of any remaining assets and outstanding liabilities to SEDCO take place on June 30th, instead of April 30th. A house amendment will be introduced when the bill is considered in the Committee of the Whole. I would, therefore, at this time beg leave of the assembly to move second reading of Bill No. 66.

Mr. A.E. Blakeney (Regina West): — Mr. Speaker, I believe that this bill is not controversial. When the Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation was set up in 1963, it was the intention that it would assume the obligations of the Industrial Development Fund, and would carry on the work of assisting industry that had been initiated by the fund.

As the Premier and Provincial Treasurer has pointed out, at or about that time, the fund ceased making new loans and during the last three or four years, the fund has been winding up its

affairs. This bill will complete the merger of the activities of the Industrial Development Fund with the Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation as was contemplated at the time that SEDCO was established.

Section 4 of the bill repeals Part III of the Crown Corporations Act which is the Industrial Development Fund portion of the act. One sees this part go with a little bit of nostalgia since this was the first such Industrial Development Fund in Canada. I am advised it was set up in 1947. From relatively small beginnings, it did make a very appreciable contribution to the industrial growth of Saskatchewan. Such companies as the company which is now known as the Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation Limited obtained their first financial assistance from the government from this fund, and a goodly number of others, smaller industries obtained, for the most part, assistance from the fund.

A particularly gratifying aspect of the work of the fund was to have one industry borrow three, or four, or five times as it expanded its operation. And a look at the records of the fund will indicate that some industries started in a small way, expanded, took another loan from the fund, expanded again, and took another continued expansion. However, it is, I think, contemplated by all members of the house that the same work will be carried on by SEDCO. It is believed and I think rightly so, that SEDCO is a slightly more convenient vehicle for handling these loans and as they are increasing in size the Industrial Development Fund type of organization which was grafted on to the Government Finance Office crown corporation, is probably not as appropriate a vehicle as SEDCO. Therefore, I join with the Provincial Treasurer in believing that this housekeeping move is a good one. Aside from the nostalgia at seeing the fund pass out of existence, I welcome the bill.

Motion agreed to and bill read a second time.

Hon. D.G. Steuart (Minister of Health): moved second reading of **Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria Superannuation Act.**

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill is concerned with only one subject, the integration of the Tuberculosis Superannuation Plan with the Canada Pension Plan. Provision is made in the act for a committee of the League to administer the act. Section 38 of the act authorizes the committee to make regulations with the approval of the Board of Directors of the League for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act. The amendment authorizes these regulations to provide for the integration of the superannuation plan with the Canada Pension Plan. This legislative provision, Mr. Speaker, is similar to a form of amendment that is being taken, that has been taken for integrating most of the other superannuation plans with the Canada Pension Plan where the plan is governed by a statute.

Changes required in the superannuation plan for this purpose are in such detail that it appeared to the League and its advisors that it would be more practical for these changes to be made by regulation than by actual amendments to the act. This is similar to the conclusions reached by persons administering other superannuation plans which have also been established by statute.

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I have been advised that discussions have already taken place between officials of the League and the Union representing the employees and that agreement has been reached in principle with respect to the changes to be made. You will note, Mr. Speaker, that the regulations are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. This seems advisable because the regulations will in effect be amending the provisions of the statute and the participation of this government in this process seems to be indicated.

Mr. W.A. Robbins (Saskatoon City): — Mr. Speaker, I just want to make one or two brief comments. I realize the bill was perhaps a minor amendment in a sense but it does mention integration with respect to the Canada Pension Plan. Personally I think there are three choices available to Pension Plans, a decking or a stacking process which has previously been mentioned, an integration process, or a third one which I think is much preferable where cognizance is taken of the fact that the Canada Pension Plan actually operates and some adjustment is made in relation to contributions made by both employees and their employer.

I think if the employees involved with respect to the Tuberculosis Sanatoria Superannuation Act really had all the facts available to them in relation to these three choices they would be much more inclined to take the third choice. Now, I realize that in all probability when they have been confronted with the proposition they have been looking at it from the standpoint of two choices only, either a decking or stacking process where they would continue to make the regular contributions they have previously been making to their own private plan plus contributions to the Canada Pension Plan, or what is commonly referred to as an integration approach which simply means that the regular contribution to the private plan is reduced by the amount which is payable to the Canada Pension Plan. Again, I repeat, I think neither one of these is the preferable approach. The third approach would be much preferable because these people would not then lose control. In effect they do lose control. The possibility is there that the Canada Pension Plan contribution rates will be increased before benefits are increased. Social Security in the United States clearly indicates that this is a possibility.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would simply say that I would prefer the third approach.

Mr. W.G. Davies (Moose Jaw City): — Mr. Speaker, I rise simply to say something that is more in the nature of a question than anything else. As I understood the minister when he introduced the bill, he said that the League and the Union have had discussions on this matter and these sections were really to expedite the results of their discussions. I would just like, when he rises to speak, to ensure me that anything that is done will be as a result of a free exchange of effective bargaining and that the regulations of the passage of this amendment won't in any way frustrate the exercise of free bargaining on pensions by the League and the employees of the League.

Mr. Steuart: — Well, Mr. Speaker, very briefly. The hon. member from Saskatoon (Mr. Robbins) raised a point here about one of the three

forms, as he pointed out, open to the employees and the employers in this case. In answer to him and to the hon. member from Moose Jaw (Mr. Davies), I have been told, as the members are well aware, the League runs its own program, hires its own people, sets its own working conditions and they derive their power from the statute of this legislature; but I have been told that discussions are going on and have been held between the officials of the League and union representing the employees and an agreement has been reached in principle and that they have, as I understand it, come jointly to the government saying "Will you make this amendment, enact this amendment to this particular act so we can proceed along these lines."

Motion agreed to and bill read a second time.

Hon. D.G. Steuart (Minister of Health): moved second reading of **Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act.**

He said: Mr. Speaker, all the provisions of this particular bill are related to hospitalization tax collection. We have already discussed in this assembly the purpose of the Saskatchewan Assistance Act, 1966, and amendments to the Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Act to bring the provisions of that act into line with the Saskatchewan Assistance Act and the forthcoming Canada Assistance Plan. Similar amendments are required to be made to the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act. One amendment for example, removes the requirement that each municipality and the province pay the hospitalization tax on behalf of their indigents. In its place it substitutes provision authorizing the Minister of Public Health to pay the tax on behalf of prescribed classes of persons. The act now authorizes a municipality to pay the tax on behalf of residents and to recover the amount of such payment from the resident in the same manner as municipal taxes.

Similar provisions authorize the Minister of Municipal Affairs to pay the tax on behalf of a resident of a Local Improvement District and the Minister of Natural Resources to pay the tax on behalf of a resident in the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District. An amendment will specify in detail the manner by which such payments may be recovered from the resident. This amendment has been recommended by officials of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities and the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association.

Mr. Speaker, the act now provides that each collector is to send tax arrears notices during the month of January in each year to each resident who has not paid the tax. This provision does not take account of the fact that hospitalization tax may be paid in instalments and that a person may, therefore, be in arrears at any time during the year when an instalment payment becomes due. Because instalment payments are authorized by regulation it is proposed that this provision of the act be repealed and that an amendment authorize that regulations be made prescribing the procedures to be followed by collectors in collecting the tax. Regulations may then be made in line with reasonable collection policies that would in detail be in harmony with those regulations authorizing tax instalment payments.

These amendments, Mr. Speaker, are an integral part of the legislative provisions being introduced so that the responsibility for payment for health services received by municipal indigents will be shifted from the municipalities to the government of Saskatchewan. The total number of persons involved will be close to

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30,000 people. The shift of financial responsibility will represent a significant reduction for the municipalities, in excess, we believe, of \$500,000 and I, therefore, suggest that this bill should receive the strong endorsement of this entire assembly, and I would now beg leave of the assembly to move second reading of Bill No. 64.

Motion agreed to and bill read a second time.

Hon. D.G. Steuart (Minister of Health): moved second reading of **Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Health Services Act.**

He said: Mr. Speaker, all the provisions of this bill are concerned with health regions. I have already announced that as of April 1st, the Assiniboia Health Region and the Moose Jaw Health Region will be amalgamated. This is being done at the request and with the full support of the Regional Boards of both health regions. Legally the amalgamation is being effected by the Assiniboia Health Region being dissolved and the area contained within that district being added to the Moose Jaw Health Region. When these matters were being considered questions arose with respect to the authority for carrying out the following two matters: (a) Disposing of the surplus funds of the Assiniboia Health Region and (b) Changing the name of the Moose Jaw Health Region so as to appropriately reflect the fact that the amalgamation has taken place.

The Health Services Act does not seem to provide adequate authority for either of these matters to be dealt with and the act is, therefore, being amended or we propose that the act be amended for these two purposes.

The third amendment authorizes a Regional Board to make expenditures for facilitating the provisions of health services in health regions. Mr. Speaker, the act now provides that estimates for this purpose may be included in the board's annual budget but the authority to make expenditures for this purpose is not included in the board's stated powers. The amendment, Mr. Speaker, is being proposed to clearly confer this power on the board so that there will be no doubt as to the board's authority in this regard. Expenditures for facilities for the provision of health service would include such matters as the purchase of hospital equipment for certain purposes and the purchase of equipment to be used by physicians, dentists or other persons providing health services. This amendment, Mr. Speaker, is for the purpose of clarification only and is not intended to represent a change of legislative policy. I would, therefore, beg leave of the assembly to move second reading of Bill No. 65.

Mr. W.E. Smishek (Regina East): — Mr. Speaker, just a brief comment. I am somewhat concerned about Section 28 and the question of disorganization, but I do think that we can probably discuss it in some detail when it comes up for third reading. I understand there is a procedure under an Order in Council for disorganization of the Regional Boards. I do not know whether it is really the place to have it, or whether it really should be included in the act. However, I have checked the other amendments and I do agree with them, but will reserve the right to discuss it in more detail when it comes up for third reading.

Motion agreed to and bill read a second time.

Hon. G.J. Trapp (Minister of Education): moved second reading of **Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The University Act.**

He said: This amendment, Mr. Speaker, is to establish a principal at the university campus in Saskatoon, as well as a principal that has been here established in Regina. This would give us a president at the head of the university, a principal of each campus and we would also have a Board of Governors for the two campuses and the Senate for the two campuses. I personally believe that it will allow for an orderly development of the two campuses without undue rivalry or competition or political interference at one centre or the other in its development. I believe that one Board of Governors and one President will see the development of our university more orderly than if it were otherwise devised. And without a long speech, I would like to recommend this to the house, this amendment. It has been requested by the university and I would beg leave of the assembly to move second reading of this bill.

Mr. H.H.P. Baker (Regina East): — Mr. Speaker, I noticed the Minister of Education smiled this way. I guess he knew I was going to get up, but I assure him that I will continue to prod him and the government, or any government, to see that complete autonomy is given to both universities, that is a Board of Governors. Now, in reading this I see where the establishment of the principal and vice-principal in Saskatoon — is this, do I take that correctly, Mr. Minister — that you will have a principal and vice-principal in Saskatoon as well?

Mr. Trapp: — A principal in each centre.

Mr. Baker: — When we established a principal here at the outset of the university, I objected to it then, although I was not in a position that I am here today. I think this is going to belittle the organization of the university at Saskatoon as well. I have always strived to get a president in each place, vice-presidents, with its separate Board of Governors. Now last year the Minister of Education, and I had stated that we should have another look at this over the next year, indicated that he thought I had sown a good seed which would probably bear fruit. But I see he has cut down the seedling before it got growing and I take it that this is the policy of himself and I would have to assume of the government's side, that we do not work towards autonomy for this campus or any others that might be set up as the years go by. I am convinced that autonomy is the only answer if campuses are to grow systematically. I notice that in the building program this year at Saskatoon there is money being provided for the expansion of already well-established courses and building instruction. I would hope that more monies would be poured into this campus to cope with the growing need in southern Saskatchewan. We could easily handle 6,000 to 7,000 students if that many would come here and go to this university. If they are not able to get into Saskatoon they go to other provinces or even across the line.

We talk a lot today about providing facilities for our youth. This is the key method in keeping our youth at home. We have lost thousands over the years because we did not have a choice of courses from which they could choose and go into different fields.

In looking over the various universities across Canada I have mentioned some of these things before. Why is it that Ontario has autonomy for every university? Why is it that Alberta is going to

give autonomy to the Calgary campus now? Why is it in British Columbia that the Simon Fraser University which is smaller than ours has autonomy? I do not think you can ever create an interest in any university if you do not have complete authority. How are you going to get the Regina people interested in our campus, the business people, if it is being run from another source. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we should make the change now. This amendment, while it is trying to put the same thing at Saskatoon as here, is belittling that one as well. I would think it would be Saskatoon members that object to it. I am somewhat surprised that it is being put forth and, therefore, I want to reiterate that we have another look at this whole act. I sowed the seed last year; I hope it will be nurtured along, not only nurtured, but it should be in full bloom this year. I am somewhat surprised that the minister has now taken a definite stand against autonomy for the Regina campus. I had thought that he had been somewhat sympathetic to my suggestion. I hope he still changes his mind on it. I am sure that the people in his constituency which belong to southern Saskatchewan want autonomy. I am sure all the southern constituencies of this province want autonomy for this campus and I would ask the government to have another look at it. I am not trying to criticize them. It was established under the former government, with a principal set up here. I opposed the idea then when Dr. Spinks made his speech in the Saskatchewan Hotel as to the setup here.

I opposed it when I heard that there was an indication of a principal setup in this one. I am still opposed to it and I will as long as the people keep me in this legislature and in public life. Even if I wasn't in public life, I would still continue with this struggle. I am sure that the Premier in his own heart thinks exactly as I do on this question, but I am sure — we might have to call on him to support me in this to get it through. I can't say I oppose it because it is really doing what is on the books now, but I do oppose the whole act as it is. Let's bring in a new act, giving division to the two major campuses in this province and in another eight or ten years you will have another major campus, probably in the city of Moose Jaw. I won't mention Prince Albert, but we will have colleges in the places I mentioned. There is one city I left out and that was Lloydminster the other day. But anyway, I believe that this should be looked at again, Mr. Speaker, and revamped to the extent where we would have a complete Board of Governors, presidents and vice-presidents.

Hon. W. Ross Thatcher (Premier): — Mr. Speaker, I have noted some of the remarks of the hon. member for Regina East (Mr. Baker). I wondered whether or not he was speaking for his party, as he spoke this afternoon, because I have seen frequent utterances, I think, from the Leader of the Opposition and other members on that side that it did not make sense to have two separate universities. Now, I can assure you that as far as the government is concerned, we feel at this time that to have a separate university in Regina as distinct from the one in Saskatoon would lead to a costly duplication of facilities and administration. I am quite sure that there will probably come a time some years hence when it does make sense but I don't believe from a business point of view and from an efficient point of view that that day has yet arrived.

The member for Regina East (Mr. Baker) said that he would like more money poured into Regina campus. Well, I don't blame him. I wish we could pour more in, but I can tell him, as he knows, that we are certainly pouring in a lot more that did the

previous administration at any time. I want to remind the house that in the 20 years they were in office their average grants every one of those 20 years for both capital and operating were \$3,100,000. This year alone we are giving over \$21,000,000 to the university in a single year and last year . . .

Mr. Lloyd: — Would the Premier permit a question?

Mr. Thatcher: — As soon as I finish. I have just got a minute, then I will be very pleased. Mr. Speaker, you can see that this government gives priority to higher education, but we don't just talk about it, like my hon. friends opposite. We give them hard cash. We are at this moment building a new Veterinary College, getting ready for a new Dentistry College, yes, having to put up the money. We are getting ready to put duplicate engineering facilities down here in Regina. This government is doing something for the university besides talk. I think the record is a pretty good one. As far as this bill is concerned, we are setting up a principal in Regina as well as having a principal in Saskatoon and Dr. Spinks will be over the whole university. We think Dr. Spinks has done an excellent job. We think this will give him more time for overall co-ordination and I commend this bill to the consideration of the house for second reading.

Now, I would be pleased to answer the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd).

Mr. Lloyd: — Mr. Speaker, if I may pick up the debate, I will make a statement during the course of my remarks. I just wanted to point out to the Premier and I think it is time he sort of clarified to the people that this \$21,500,000 that he speaks of, this grant to the university this year, as I read the budget and as I read the estimates, at least \$8,000,000 of this is a loan, money to be borrowed.

Mr. Thatcher: — But the university will have that amount to spend.

Mr. Lloyd: — Yes, and have that money to pay back, of course, Mr. Speaker. I beg leave of the assembly to adjourn the debate, Mr. Speaker.

Debate adjourned.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Steuart the assembly adjourned at 5.29 o'clock p.m.