

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN**  
**Fourth Session - Fifteenth Legislature**  
**3rd Day**

**February 6, 1967.**

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

**AN APOLOGY BY THE CBC**

**MR. SPEAKER:** — Before the Orders of the Day, I have here in my hand a communication from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which I would like to read to the House. It is from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1840 McIntyre Street, Regina, Saskatchewan and dated February 3, 1967.

To the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my most sincere apologies for the annoying incident which occurred on February 2 during the opening ceremonies when a cameraman spoke to the producer of the program loud enough to be heard by the Members of the Assembly and their guests. As you probably know, our cameramen wear head sets which make it impossible to hear anything except the voice of the producer. They had been given explicit instructions to be unobtrusive in carrying out their duties. Unfortunately the cameraman was unaware, because he could not hear his own voice, that he was talking loud enough to be heard throughout the Chamber. Nor was the producer aware the voice he heard in his remote location could also be heard in the Chamber itself.

I sincerely regret the inconvenience and the unfortunate impression which this incident must have caused the Members of the Assembly.

For your information, an apology is also being sent to His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Yours truly,  
The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,  
A.E. Parr, Manager, Regina.

**WELCOME TO STUDENTS**

**MR. W. E. SMISHEK (Regina East):** — Before the Orders of the

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Day, I want to welcome the 33 grade seven and eight students from Saint Anne's school. For the information of the Members, the school is located at 345 Broad Street North in Regina. They are seated in the west gallery and are accompanied by their principal, Mr. Ted Zurowski. I extend a warm welcome to the students and express the hope that their stay here today with us will be both informative and educational.

**MR. E. WHELAN (Regina North):** — Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all Members, I wish to welcome to the Legislature 52 students who are seated behind me in the west gallery. They are from Coronation Park school and are accompanied by their principal, Mr. Warren Haacke, teachers, Morris Dohlman, vice principal and Allan Fox. There are two classes of grade eight students. Also in the Speaker's gallery, I'm sure that we would like to welcome 28 students, grade five students from Sherwood school in Northwest Regina. They are with their teacher, Myrtle Ellis. I'm sure that all Members join me in expressing the wish that their stay with us will be pleasant and informative.

**MR. J. B. HOOKER (Notukeu-Willowbunch):** — Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce to you and through you to the Members of this Assembly a group of students in the west gallery from Glentworth high school. They have travelled about 150 to 160 miles to be with us this afternoon. They are accompanied by two of their teachers, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Adam. I know the Assembly would like to join with me in hoping that they have a very pleasant day and a safe journey home.

**MR. J. E. BROCKELBANK (Saskatoon):** — Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity through you to welcome a group of students from King George school in Saskatoon, seated in the east gallery. This is the first group of students this session from Saskatoon City. They are always eager to send students to the Assembly and I hope that the students as eagerly absorb what goes on here. I hope that that arouses their interest in our system of government and I hope that in the future they will take part in this particular system of government.

### **MANPOWER SURVEY**

**HON. W. ROSS THATCHER (Premier):** — Mr. Speaker, on Friday last, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) asked me if we could give Members of the Legislature a copy of the Saskatchewan Manpower Survey. We have looked into this, and we have a few copies available. We are preparing some additional copies and I think we can give all Members a copy of the report if they desire one.

## SASKATCHEWAN SAVINGS BONDS

**MR. THATCHER:** — While I am on my feet, I would like to say a word about the Saskatchewan Savings Bonds, Series No. 7. Bonds will go on sale next Monday, February 13. The bonds will earn an average interest yield of 5.54 per cent if held to maturity. The bonds are to be dated March 1, 1967 and will carry an interest rate of 5 per cent from March 1, 1967 to March 1, 1969, 5.50 per cent from March 1, 1969 to March 1, 1974, 6 per cent from March 1, 1974 to March 1, 1976 and so on. Like previous Saskatchewan Savings Bonds, only residents of Saskatchewan will be eligible to purchase these bonds, including corporations with offices in Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan societies and organizations. The bonds will be available in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 and the maximum purchased by any one person will be limited to \$20,000. The bonds will be non-transferable and non-assignable except by inheritance. The sale will be handled by agents and their subagents appointed by the Provincial Treasurer. These agents include all chartered banks in Saskatchewan with all their branches in the province acting as subagents, all investment dealers in Saskatchewan who are members of the Investment Dealers Association and their subagents, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Credit Society Limited, with all Saskatchewan credit unions acting as subagents, and a number of trust companies who are members of the Trust Companies Association of Canada.

This year Saskatchewan Savings Bonds will again provide the people of Saskatchewan with a gilt-edged investment for their savings while at the same time providing the Government of Saskatchewan with funds to finance investment in the Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

### QUESTION RE: BANK OF WESTERN CANADA

**MR. E. WHELAN (Regina North):** — Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Premier as Provincial Treasurer. In view of the concern expressed in statements by James E. Coyne on Saturday that an attempt would be made to transfer a portion of the ownership and control of the Bank of Western Canada to American banks, does your Government intend to make representation to the Federal Government?

**MR. THATCHER:** — No.

### QUESTION RE: SASKATCHEWAN TRAINING SCHOOL

**MR. G.T. SNYDER (Moose Jaw):** — Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wonder if I might direct a question to the Minister of Public Health (Mr. Grant) and ask him when the casual employees of the Saskatchewan

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Training School might expect to receive their cheques? They haven't been paid since December 23rd.

**HON. G.B. GRANT (Minister of Public Health):** — Mr. Speaker, I checked into this over the weekend and I believe that the cheques will be received either today or tomorrow. There was a little difficulty encountered.

#### **QUESTION RE: FOSTER CHILDREN**

**MR. M.P. PEDERSON (Arm River):** — Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to direct a question to the Minister of Welfare (Mr. MacDonald). Can he tell the House if directions have gone out from his Department to parents that have foster children in their homes that they must take measures to adopt the children that are placed in their homes within a specified period of time or the children will be moved? If this direction has been made, when did this become policy, and if it hasn't, would the Minister assure us that he'll look into the situation?

**HON. C.P. MacDONALD (Minister of Welfare):** — No. No directions have been issued to my knowledge.

**MR. W.A. ROBBINS (Saskatoon City):** — Mr. Speaker, in view of the question recently asked by a Member from Regina City of the Provincial Treasurer, I wonder if we've had any representation from the Saskatchewan directors of the Bank of Western Canada, Messrs. Buckwald and MacPherson to approach the Federal Government with respect to the possible American takeover of the Bank of Western Canada.

**MR. THATCHER:** — No, we have not, Mr. Speaker. This Government feels we have enough problems in Regina and we were elected to worry about them. We think we have sufficient able members in Ottawa to look after the interest of our people down there.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

#### **QUESTION RE: SUPPLEMENTARY INCOME TO FARMERS**

**MR. I.C. NOLLET (Cutknife):** — Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the following question to the Premier. What specific steps have been taken to provide supplementary income to those farmers in northwest Saskatchewan who have had three successive crop failures?

**MR. THATCHER:** — I think possibly if you direct that question to the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. McFarlane), he might be willing to

answer.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** — Obviously the Premier doesn't know.

**MR. NOLLET:** — I always ask the number one man.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. NOLLET:** — Great Number One. I address the same question to the Minister of Agriculture.

**MR. D. T. McFARLANE (Minister of Agriculture):** — I can probably answer the question from memory. In the first place, some areas didn't have a crop failure for three successive years. Some areas last year, 1965, had an average yield of 20 bushels to the acre for wheat, but this past year, 1966, in view of the record yield of wheat and barley and coarse grains and all cereal grains throughout all of the province and because of the request from the people in that area, the first thing that was done was to contact the PFAA and make sure that any PFAA cheques that were being mailed out in Saskatchewan would have top priority to the farmers in that area. That being the case, over two weeks ago a sum of over \$200,000 was mailed into that area by the PFAA.

The second thing that was done was early in the year when there was a possibility of a livestock shortage, we indicated to all the farmers in that area, if they were going to be short of forage, that the Provincial Government would give them access to forage on all Crown lands free of charge. To this date, no farmer has availed himself of that opportunity because they had not sufficient forage before the year was over. The next thing that was done was to initiate the Winter Works Program for the area. At a large meeting, well attended by people in that area by over some 200 farmers and their families, they were quite interested in the Winter Works Program. There will be quite a sizeable amount of money made available to those farmers in that area for development of the area so there will be something tangible for the future. And it was brought to the attention of the people there that there was a mistaken rumor going around that some of the people in the area, if they wanted to receive assistance through the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan, would have to sell their basic herds. In some areas some farmers had as many as 100 head of cattle. This isn't necessary, all they have to do is apply under the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan if they require assistance and they do not have to dispose of their basic herds.

**MR. NOLLET:** — May I submit a supplementary

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question? Are the farmers satisfied with the assistance which is being provided?

**MR. McFARLANE:** — I think the farmers are well satisfied because this is the first time in history that a program of this nature has been developed for that area of the province.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. SPEAKER:** — May I draw the attention of all Hon. Members to the fact that if they consider that a subject is sufficiently worthy and sufficiently important to be raised in the House, they may do so on a motion for return and everybody can take part in the debate. Motion for returns are debatable and people can make speeches thereon. What we are degenerating into here now is a somewhat disorderly question period. In view of the importance of radio time in the process of debate, I would think that is a better way to raise the subject if the Members are interested.

**MR. BEREZOWSKY (Cumberland):** — \$20,000 for apparently 200 people!

**MR. SPEAKER:** — If a Member wishes to raise these questions, he can do so in an orderly manner when everybody has an opportunity to say what they please in the debate.

#### **ADDRESS-IN-REPLY**

**Mr. J.B. Hooker (Notukeu-Willowbunch)** moved, seconded by Mr. E.F. Gardner (Moosomin):

That a humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE ROBERT LEITH HANDBIDGE Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan, May it Please Your Honour:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious Speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, may I first express my personal thanks to the Government for the honor bestowed on the constituency of Notukeu-Willowbunch.

To my knowledge this is the first time our constituency has been so honored in this Assembly. And as their elected

representative, I can only say that we are very grateful for the honor.

The constituency of Notukeu-Willowbunch comprising some 4,000 square miles of ranch and farmland is situated in the southwestern portion of this province. Our constituency differs in some respect from many other rural constituencies. Unfortunately, we have no proven oil fields, no potash, no natural gas or known mineral deposits. Helium gas has been discovered in the Mankota area to the southwest, but to date it has not been brought into production. We pride ourselves on the high quality of the wheat we grow and our livestock tops the markets in the sales ring. Agriculture is our basic industry. Mr. Speaker, I would like to think that this Government, in allowing a farmer, representing a rural constituency to move the Address-in-Reply, is in effect saying to the people involved in agriculture that it recognizes the importance of agriculture to the province's economy and that it is prepared to assist us with our problems.

On Thursday last, we had the privilege of witnessing the traditional ceremonies officially opening the Fourth Session of the Fifteenth Legislature. The Speech from the Throne read by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, gave this Assembly a preview of the legislation we will be asked to consider. The program of legislation outlined in this document once more demonstrates that this Government will continue to carry out the promises made to the people of this province in the last provincial election. The speech once again is not garnished with platitudes or frivolous promises but it is a clear outline of the path this Government intends to follow in legislating to build a better Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan, under the able and competent leadership of our Premier, and with the help of his efficient Cabinet, has risen from a have-not province to warrant a position envied by the rest of Canada in less than three years. If one man could be more responsible than any other for putting Saskatchewan on the map, it would have to be our Premier, the Hon. Ross Thatcher.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — No one has worked harder or given more of his time and his many talents in convincing the rest of the world of Saskatchewan's potential. This Government dedicated to the principles of free enterprise has restored confidence in the minds of our people. The depression complex created by the continual preaching of gloom and doom by the Socialists has vanished. Our people are now looking to the future with renewed hope and with a new vision.

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The Speech from the Throne not only pledges this Government to the continuation and expansion of the programs now in effect. It also introduces new programs designed to give better service in our consideration for the health, the welfare and the protection of the people in this province.

We in the Province of Saskatchewan are encouraged and excited with the industrial development taking place within our boundaries. Now that we have rid ourselves of the strong arm of Socialism, industrialists the world-over are looking to Saskatchewan as an area of tremendous potential development. Capital is pouring into our province to develop its natural resources. The war on business is over. The private enterprise system is at work. Potash mines, both in production or under construction, are working day and night. Because of this Government's new incentive program, oil drilling rigs are probing into deeper zones seeking new oil fields. The Pre-Cambrian Shield is alive with activity. More people than ever before are prospecting for mineral deposits. Mining and construction capital expenditures are up by 42 per cent. The vast timberlands of the north are being harvested. A pulp mill is now a reality. New industries are in operation; others are under construction.

Employment is available in Saskatchewan. No longer are our citizens required to leave this province to seek employment elsewhere.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — Our university students are able to find jobs during the holiday season to assist in furthering their education. Saskatchewan, under a Liberal free enterprise Government has a new look. Saskatchewan is on the move.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — Briefly, Mr. Speaker, what is this industrial and resource development doing for the people of this province? Because of the millions of dollars being invested in our province, opportunities for employment have been made available. Unemployment is virtually non-existent. In fact, one of the major expansion problems facing our Government in the next few years will be the shortage of labor. It is estimated that by 1971, there will be 26,000 new jobs in mining and manufacturing plus another 20,000 in other segments of our non-agricultural economy. This will allow the Government to give better service at less cost to the individual. Our Indian and Metis people who for too long have been neglected and forgotten will be able to find gainful employment in the areas where they choose to reside.



Increased revenues from natural resource royalties will be shared with the property owners by the continuation and expansion of the homeowner grants. We have every reason to be proud of our industrial development. However, while counting our blessings, we must never fail to recognize the contribution made to our economy by Saskatchewan's basic industry, agriculture.

Nature and improved farming methods have provided us with above average grain crops. Markets for our livestock have remained firm. Huge grain sales at fair prices have been negotiated by our senior government with the result that millions of dollars are being poured back into our economy. The final payment this year is the highest ever received. Increased incomes have enabled those in agriculture to improve their standard of living. Obsolete and worn-out equipment is being replaced enabling the operator to become more efficient. Because of the spiralling cost of production and the movement of farm workers to the cities, major investments will be required in the purchasing of large farm machinery so as to convert the farm into a family operation. We in Saskatchewan know that the benefits of a healthy agricultural industry are shared by all segments of our society. We also know that this condition may not remain at its present peak. Nature may not be so generous in the future.

To combat the hazards of nature and to stabilize our industry against such hazards, it appears that diversification is necessary. This Government, Mr. Speaker, has launched a program of action designed to bring stability through diversification to agriculture. With the completion of the dam on the South Saskatchewan River, water is now available for irrigation. This Government will give generous assistance to farmers in this area to convert to irrigation farming. This Government realizes that financial assistance alone will not be sufficient. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is undertaking a study of irrigation farming. It is also conducting short courses to acquaint farmers in irrigable areas with the latest techniques.

Many of the farmers in the Broderick area are now assessing their positions with a good deal less fear and uncertainty than a year ago. They know a lot more about the day-to-day requirements of an irrigation farm. In areas where water is not available for irrigation, other methods of diversification are being urged.

Loans are now available to farmers wishing to start a hog-raising enterprise. Community pastures for sheep have been established to assist those wishing to raise sheep for added income. Community pastures consisting of over a quarter of a million acres provide summer grazing for those in the livestock business. Co-op pastures are receiving earned assistance from this Government. The Department of Agriculture is providing the necessary funds for continued research in the development of

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chemicals used for the control of pests, weeds, and in the development of new varieties of grain. In 1965-1966 a substantial grant was made to the University for the purpose of establishing a soil-testing laboratory. The operating deficits experienced by this laboratory until it becomes self-supporting will be met by the Government. This service will enable our farmers to make the best use of the fertilizers available to date. It will also assist in selecting the type of crop most suited to any particular soil.

Agriculture today is rapidly becoming more complex, more technical and requires well trained people in basic production. We in agriculture will be required to become more efficient. We will need training in new techniques, new methods and better management. The Department of Agriculture has expanded its research department and is training personnel to become more efficient in specialized fields. We will be looking to the Department for guidance in this new approach to agriculture. New policies and new programs will be developed to keep ahead of our changing economy.

The prairie farmer is extremely vulnerable to adverse weather and the hazards of nature. To give the farmer some measure of protection, the Crop Insurance Act was passed in 1962. In the past four years contracts and coverages have increased by 80 per cent. This Government has now entered into a co-insurance agreement with the Federal Government. This year a change was made whereby coverage is based on the productivity of the soil of the land to be insured. As soon as soil productivity ratings can be established, those portions of the province not covered by this insurance now will have the opportunity to take advantage of this protection. Crop insurance is new and it must advance on an orderly basis.

Mr. Speaker, one of the first programs entered into by this Government was to set up a firm and fair policy with respect to the allocation of Crown lands.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — A point system was established placing special emphasis on need. Final allocations of these parcels under appeal are made by an independent board. Despite the protest from the Opposition, we think this system is working reasonably well. And I can assure this Assembly that should anyone devise a fairer way to allocate these lands, this Government will be prepared to study their proposal. It is interesting to hear Members from the Opposition accusing this Government of using patronage in the allocation of Crown land. In accusing this Government of their past sins, one can only assume that their conscience is bothering them.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — This Government's sale policy of small parcels of Crown land has been enthusiastically received. This policy not only gives security to our farmers and ranchers but assists in establishing economical units.

Mr. Speaker, those in agriculture who are primarily interested in the production of livestock have done a good job of supplying our markets with meat. With our population expansion and better standards of living it does not appear as if we are in danger of over-producing. The outlook is especially bright for cattle, hogs, sheep and dairy products. To assist those in the livestock industry to meet these market demands and stabilize this industry, this Government has taken positive action. In the past, shortage of feed in the years of drought seriously affected the livestock industry. Programs are now being established to avoid that danger in the future. I have mentioned the Government's pasture programs. Assistance is now available for the construction of fodder storage, small irrigation projects, and for converting sub-marginal lands into perennial forage crop land. A feed-testing laboratory is being established at the University as a service to the livestock producers. The Government will also take advantage of all cost-sharing agreements with ARDA that have been designed to stabilize the industry.

Increased grants to Veterinary Service Districts with more than one practising veterinarian are available. A new policy to assist in the control of mastitis has been introduced and a new provincial Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory will be constructed. Electronic processing of livestock marketing manifests will enable rapid search of records to detect the marketing of rustled cattle.

Mr. Speaker, we can no longer consider farming as a way of life, it has become a very complex business venture. To succeed, it will be necessary to strive for efficiency in operation and for the use of sound business administration. To assist the farmer with his problems, the Department of Agriculture has set up farm management clubs. Saskatchewan farmers can now obtain the services of an electronic computer to analyse farm records at the end of each year. This service will enable the operator to pinpoint his production problems and assist him in working out methods of improving his income. He will be able to compare the performances of his enterprises with the provincial average which will be made available by the Department. To obtain this service he must use the Prairie Farm Account Book available from the Department and keep accurate records. The service will be supplied by the Department at cost.

This Government has always given high priority to the value of the family farm. To recognize the importance of the family

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farm, the Master Farm Family Award was offered for the first time in 1965. This award recognizes ability as a farm manager and the contribution to agriculture and to community life. I am pleased to say that the winners of the first award offered by this Government for Southern Saskatchewan are residents of the constituency of Notukeu-Willowbunch, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Broeder of Maxstone.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — The concern this Government has for the welfare of people living in the sparsely settled areas of this province was demonstrated by action during the sitting of the Legislature last year. Legislation was passed allowing the Department of Telephones to enter into a cost-sharing agreement to bring telephone service to those areas of the now unserved in the province. Previous requests by these people to the former Administration had fallen on deaf ears. I am also pleased to announce that the Mankota rural area in the constituency of Notukeu-Willowbunch as the first to obtain this service, and on their behalf I extend appreciation to the Department of Telephones. Four other areas in our constituency are in the planning stage, and we hope will soon be receiving the benefits of telephone service. This service to our agricultural areas will do much toward preserving the family farm in those districts.

Mr. Speaker, in 1966 our province's total national product was the highest in Saskatchewan's history - up 20 per cent to \$2,600,000,000. Of this amount the agricultural industry contributed \$1,100,000,000 or 43 per cent, leaving no doubt that agriculture is still Saskatchewan's basic industry. As such, this Government makes no apology when we say that agriculture must receive priorities. If agriculture is to reach its potential in supplying foodstuff to starving peoples of the world much work will be required in the future. The Department of Agriculture will be required to supply the leadership, the research, the technology and the training required to meet this challenge. This Government will not shirk in its responsibility to the agricultural industry.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — As I have previously stated, agriculture has enjoyed one of its best years during 1966. It can only be our hope that its present position can be maintained and expanded throughout the Centennial Year and on into the future.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there is grave cause for concern for all people involved in agriculture. The continued rise in the cost of production due to the ever-increasing price of equipment and supplies used by the farmer is a very tangible

reason for concern. Management claims that the increases in prices are due to the higher unit cost of labor. Union spokesmen deny all blame, saying that increased labor costs are matched by increased productivity, but that profits are the culprit. Statistics taken from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that in 1965 labor costs per unit of output to be 4.1 per cent higher and profits to be 5.4 per cent lower than ten years ago, and that the gap is still widening. The power struggle between labor and management goes on resulting in crippling strikes. Every segment of our society suffers directly or indirectly from strikes and work stoppages.

However, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that no one group has been as hard hit as our western farmer. Strikes are called by union bosses when equipment and repairs are desperately needed by the farmer. In many instances unrealistic settlements are made resulting in increased prices to the purchaser. Another grave cause for concern are labor strikes called against our transportation system at a time when we are taxing our system to the limit trying to move grain to meet our commitments to foreign markets. Strikes are called in the terminal elevators, on the railroads, on the seaways, and on the waterfronts, at a time when they were most damaging to our economy. Increases of up to 30 per cent have been received by unions because of their strategic planning. Once again, who is hit the hardest? The western farmer, by increased handling charges in the grain terminals and on the waterfront; by increased transportation charges on the waterways; by demurrage charges on box cars tied up on the rail lines waiting to be unloaded; by demurrage charges on ocean vessels standing by waiting to receive their cargo. The western farmers, besides being stuck with these additional charges stand the risk of losing their much needed foreign markets because of the Canadian Wheat Board's inability to meet specified delivery dates. Mr. Speaker, I submit that the western farmers pay these additional charges, caused by strikes and work stoppages, with that portion of their final grain payments that they do not receive. No one denies that labor should not have good working conditions and wages to provide a decent standard of living for them and their families. At the same time, no one should deny industry a fair margin of profit. It must receive a profitable return on its capital investment if it is expected to expand and remain in operation.

Basically, Mr. Speaker, labor, regardless of its claim to being a humanitarian institution, is as ruthless a self-interest group as is capital. Labor bosses would not be long in their present positions if they were not hammering for higher wages and better working conditions. This attitude of labor is evidenced by Samuel Comper's (father of the U.S. labor movement) reply to a question respecting the aims of labor. He said labor aims could be summed up in one word, "More". In other words, regardless of what we have today, we must continually fight for more. In their demands for more, labor unions are too prone to

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use that powerful weapon at their disposal, strike action. Irresponsible labor bosses will call for strike action by their membership - regardless of the effect it may have on any one segment of our population - regardless of the effect it may have on our national economy - regardless of the effect it may have on self-interest. Meanwhile the Canadian economy even though it has been showing signs of slowing down is caught in the struggle between management and labor. Management is seeking a higher margin of profit. Labor is wanting a larger slice of that profit. The results of this during 1966 have been more strikes and lockouts than at any time in our history. Over five and one half million man working-days were lost at a time when because of the slowing down of our economy we should be operating at peak production. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of 1966, 1,736,000 or 30.7 per cent of our non-agricultural, paid workers were members of labor unions. Of these workers 1,200,000 belonged to international unions with head offices in the United States, or 70.1 per cent. If we consider our total labor force, only 24.5 per cent belong to labor unions. It is quite conceivable then to say that irresponsible action on the part of labor bosses controlling only 24.5 per cent of our total labor force could place our Canadian economy in a very precarious position.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — It's a frightening calculation, Mr. Speaker, but nevertheless a possibility. If we are to maintain a high level of employment and business activity in Canada, nothing is more important than that the rise in our industrial costs be reserved. If we are to remain competitive at home and abroad, we must get manufacturing costs down with all possible speed. Can anyone doubt what will happen if we do not? Mr. Speaker, if our farmers are going to survive in an economy where the fruits of their labor are sold on a controlled market, some control is going to have to be placed on the cost of equipment and materials that they are forced to purchase. How long, Mr. Speaker, are we going to sit idly by and allow disagreements between labor and management to jeopardize our Canadian economy? What better time than this, our Centennial Year, for governments to take positive action and insist, by legislation if necessary, that labor and management use moderation and national thinking in their collective bargaining.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — Labor, along with management, must assume their share of responsibility for placing the farmers of this province in the financial straight-jacket they find themselves in today. When a Member on this side of the House mentions labor and farmers in the same breath, a hue and cry is heard from our labor friends

opposite, saying that this Government is trying to draw a line between labor and the farmer. Mr. Speaker, management or labor needs no help from this Government to prove that the plight of the farmer is no consideration of theirs in their demands for more.

Our Opposition say that this Government is anti-labor. This Government has done more for labor in the 32 months we have been in office than the Socialists did in 20 years.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — We are providing our working force with job opportunities right here in Saskatchewan. And under this Government those job opportunities will continue to be available.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — Available not only for themselves but for their sons and daughters as well. This Government realizes that the strength of Saskatchewan's economy is based on the effectiveness of its labor force. Responsible labor organizations have nothing to fear from this Government. To my knowledge, Mr. Speaker, the only thing this Government is anti, is anti-Socialism.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — If some segments of our labor force see fit to give to the Socialists their financial and political support, then in effect we could be called anti-labor as far as that particular group is concerned. We as a Government do not promote the interests of any particular group. The interest of the citizens of the province as a whole dictates the type of legislation we place on the statute books of this province.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — The CCF party was born in rural Saskatchewan. The few CCF Members opposite representing rural constituencies must have anxious moments trying to explain why their party today has deserted its founders in favor of an alliance with labor. It is little wonder that the Members opposite remain noticeably silent when strikes occur hitting at the very heart of our agricultural industry. The fact that the so-called marriage between labor and the CCF is not a happy one in Saskatchewan is evident by the reluctance of the CCF in Saskatchewan to change their name to correspond with that of their national party.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

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**MR. HOOKER:** — Further evidence of this strained relationship was witnessed by the fact that many rural delegates balked at passing a labor resolution, calling for the immediate repeal of the Essential Services Emergency Act, at the last CCF Convention.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — In a recent television appearance, Mr. Douglas, the NDP leader, make it quite clear that the alleged domination of Canada's economy by the United States through U.S. investment in Canada would be a major issue of his party in the next Federal election campaign. For years the CCF-NDP have been crying about the domination of our economy by American capital. However, nothing is ever said about the domination of our trade union movement by the American labor bosses.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — Nothing is ever said about the crippling of our economy by strikes spear-headed by irresponsible power-hungry labor bosses in the United States.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — Nothing is ever said about the jurisdictional strikes called by these membership-hungry international unions in their effort to take over our smaller Canadian unions. What has Canadians got to gain by having labor union bosses in New York monopolize the supply of carpenters in Toronto? Nothing will be said about the individual rights and freedom of people when picket lines set up by 80 striking bricklayers can cause a huge corporation to close down putting 8,000 people out of work. Nothing is ever said about that portion of the union dues paid by the 1,200,000 members of our labor force belonging to international unions finding its way into the coffers of these same labor bosses, and this appears to be a sizeable amount. The OCAW in Saskatchewan do not deny that \$2.55 per month of their membership dues goes to their Union's head office in Denver, Colorado. If we consider that \$2.55 per month as a national average, then over \$30,000,000 annually of the workers' hard-earned money goes to these large American-based unions. What do our Canadian workers get in return? The reason for this silence on the part of the Opposition is quite obvious. The CCF-NDP party receive financial and political support from this very source and they have no intention of biting the hand that's feeding them.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!



**MR. HOOKER:** — The control labor unions have on the Opposition in this House was very obvious during the debate on the Essential Services Act. The galleries in this Assembly were filled with representatives of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that their presence in the galleries was not to hear what the Premier had to say, but rather to judge the performance of those Members whose party receives their financial and political support.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a member of a Government who had the courage, when the very health and welfare of our citizens were threatened by strike action, to pass legislation making strikes illegal in essential services. I am equally proud to be a member of a Government who voluntarily increased the salaries and wages of civil servants and employees of Crown corporations, when it became evident that the increases they were to receive under their union contract would not be sufficient to meet the increasing costs of living.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. HOOKER:** — We believe that the working people of this province must be treated fairly and squarely. No one can justly accuse this Government of unfairness in dealing with our employees.

Mr. Speaker, I have previously stated that no one is harder hit by strikes than the western farmer. In the few minutes that I have remaining I would like to qualify that statement by a brief reference to the recent work stoppage on the waterfront in Vancouver. A dispute between labor and management whether or not foremen in charge of the longshoremen would remain as part of management or be certified as a union had reached a critical stage. Management claimed that the foremen would lose their effectiveness unless they were part of management. The long shoremen's union in an effort to force certification called a slow-down strike. The men reported for work as usual but under orders from the union they were to stop working unless the foreman supervised their every move. The union to protect the men from being fired said that according to their union contract the men were not allowed to work unless under supervision.

The day before the Harbor Commission ordered the harbor closed I had the opportunity to join in a conducted tour of the waterfront - an opportunity I readily accepted. While visiting a terminal elevator I enquired as to how long it took to load the ship that was taking on cargo at their pier. The answer was normally two or three days but due to the effectiveness of the

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slow-down strike it had been loading for 13 days and was still not finished. On that particular day there were 43 deep sea vessels anchored in the harbour, 16 waiting at sea, and others being diverted to other ports. Rail yards were congested with loaded boxcars and loaded cars in transit on the railroads were being left on the sidings throughout B.C. The following day the Harbor Board closed the harbor and it remained closed until a temporary settlement was negotiated.

Besides being deprived of the opportunity to deliver his grain the western farmer will never know just how much in actual cash this tie-up will be costing each producer. Certainly the Harbor Commission will suffer large financial losses. The worker will also suffer loss from loss of pay. The shipping lines have a financial loss even though they do receive standing by pay from the terminal elevators commonly known as demurrage charges. The terminal elevators in turn bill the Canadian Wheat Board for repayment of the money paid to the shipowners on a complicated contractual agreement. Whose money has the Canadian Wheat Board used to pay the terminal elevators and the railroad for demurrage charges? None other than the western farmers' and it will be a sizeable amount. An article taken from the Vancouver Province states:

On January the 18th, 69 deep sea vessels - the back-log of ships whose schedules have been delayed by the halt in harbor loading - were in anchor in English Bay and Burrard Inlet. This back-log is the largest in the Port's history and it is expected to take two more months before the harbor is back to normal.

Western farmers will most certainly agree with the statement in the press saying that Vancouver cannot afford any more such performances. This back-log in shipping is still seriously affecting farmers in Northern Alberta. If they are unable to deliver their damp grain before spring they could suffer large financial losses.

Mr. Speaker, when situations as this are allowed to continue, how can one expect the farmer's interest to be compatible with that of labor? Our labor friends in the Opposition who to a man tried to deny the farmers the use of tax-free gasoline in their farm trucks will have a lot of explaining to do to the farmers of this province when they are asking for their support in the next election campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to move, seconded by the Member for Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) that a humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. E.F. GARDNER (Moosomin):** — Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the Moosomin constituency I would like to thank the Premier for choosing me to second this motion today. The Throne Speech has given us a very good outline of the Government's present and future program in all fields of provincial affairs. However, I would like to confine my remarks to three specific areas:

1. that of education;
2. consumer protection legislation;
3. assistance to rural municipalities.

I am pleased to see, Mr. Speaker, that the Liberal Government is continuing to give top priority to education in this province.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. GARDNER:** — People are amazed at the hollow hypocrisy displayed by some of the Members opposite in their recent comments on education in Saskatchewan. An examination of the record is certainly in order. The Liberal party has long recognized that the property owner is paying too large a share of the cost of education and an effort is being made to decrease this burden on the owners of our farms and our homes and our businesses. During the 20 years the Socialist were in power, grants to local school boards averaged about 21 per cent of the total cost of primary and secondary school education. The other 79 per cent was paid by the property owner. In its first year the Liberal Government increased school grants to \$38,400,000. This was 43 per cent of the total cost. In 1965-66 grants were again substantially increased to \$45,800,000, about 50 per cent of the total cost. In the current year, grants have risen to \$55,000,000. This is now over 51 per cent of the cost and the Liberals are not yet satisfied.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. GARDNER:** — So we can see, Mr. Speaker, how our public and our high schools were short changed under the Socialists. They paid an average of 21 per cent, the property owners paid 79 per cent; the Liberal Government now pays 51 per cent, the property owner only 49 per cent.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

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**MR. GARDNER:** — Last year for the first time, Mr. Speaker, free text books were provided to students in grade nine in all high schools throughout the province. As all parents know, school books have become more expensive and more of them have been required. Some families have found it difficult to meet these costs. The Liberal Government has recognized the problem and has done something about it. Last year free text books were provided to grade nine; this year it's proposed the program will be extended to include grade ten. We hope that in the future it may be extended even further. The cost to the Government for this program is about \$600,000 to provide the texts for one year; about \$2,500,000 will be required for the complete program. As an indication, Mr. Speaker, of the great advance in our high schools, I have here a feature article from the Toronto Globe and Mail which should bring pride to the people of Saskatchewan. It is headed "The Most Up To Date High School In The Country". At the top it says:

Out of the fertile prairie soil sprouts a laboratory school of team teaching, individualized learning, TV and electronic lessons.

It goes on in detail to describe Regina's Miller Composite High School in glowing terms and to give credit to those responsible including the Saskatchewan Department of Education.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. GARDNER:** — It mentions, Mr. Speaker, the \$500,000 worth of equipment in this school and it mentions the technical and vocational aspect of this school. The article indicates that this school is a model for all of Canada and the Toronto education officials are studying it thoroughly before going ahead with their \$6,000,000 high school of a similar type. An article such as this can certainly make us all proud of the exciting, new educational developments in Saskatchewan. It is unfortunate that we have to go to a Toronto paper to get this sort of recognition.

But, Mr. Speaker, if you think that the public and the high schools were neglected under the Socialists, wait until we examine the records in regard to the universities. They doled out paltry and parsimonious sums over the years and prevented the expansion that was so desperately required. During 20 years of Socialism, the average Provincial grant to the University was \$3,100,000 and the highest it ever got was \$11,600,000 in 1963, just before the election. If they had been returned in 1964. Mr. Speaker, I suspect that the grant would have been reduced. When the Liberals took over, they examined the university situation, and frankly, it was a mess. We had a shortage of dentists; we had no Dental College. We had a desperate need for more veterinarians; we had no Veterinary College. We had no

place for these people to be trained. We faced a considerable and a predictable increase in student enrolment. We had no space available for these students. The Liberals realized that immediate action was required to prevent complete chaos at our University and act they did. In 1964 and 1965 the grant jumped to \$15,100,000. In 1965-66 another spectacular increase to \$21,500,000. This year up to \$23,500,000 or twice as much as the Socialists ever provided in one year to the University. Next year, Mr. Speaker, we will see it rise sharply again. I have here the annual reports of the University for the past several years and the figures shown therein clearly illustrate my point.

However, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that further figures are not necessary as the dramatic change under the Liberals is obvious to anyone who wants to look around. Drive around the Saskatoon campus and the Regina campus and even the most dedicated Socialist could not help but be impressed by the activity he sees. Vast new buildings packed with new equipment are going up on all sides at a rate never before dreamed of. A crash program is under way to provide our young people with the space and with the facilities which they so urgently require to complete their education, facilities that were so long denied them under the Socialists. For example, the new Veterinary building presently under construction on the Saskatoon campus is well under way and will cost about \$6,500,000.

We should note, Mr. Speaker, that all of this is being accomplished at a time when Saskatchewan university student fees are being maintained at the lowest level in all Canada with the exception of Newfoundland. The fees paid by Saskatchewan students amount to only 18 per cent of the total cost of providing a university education. The other 82 per cent is out of public funds. McGill students by comparison pay about 30 per cent of their cost in fees.

The Federal Student Loan Fund, administered by the Provincial Department of Education, has proved to be one of the most acceptable programs ever devised for financing a university education. It provides substantial interest-free loans to the students at a time in their career when the funds are badly needed and it allows them to pay this money back without interest after graduation when their earning capacity is high. This program, Mr. Speaker, has almost made all other forms of student assistance obsolete and its popularity is certainly indicated by the number of students participating. I have here a press notice from the Leader Post of January 25, 1967, indicating that 3,843 Saskatchewan students received these interest-free loans totalling about \$3,000,000 in the first quarter of the 66-67 academic year. This means that about one-third of the students presently attending university in this province took advantage of this program in the one three-month period, and many more have made use of it since. University students

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and educators in Canada have long talked about and indeed dreamed about universal accessibility in regard to university education. This simply means that a university education should be available to any deserving student regardless of the financial situation of himself and of his family. With the financial assistance available today, I am very happy to say that this long awaited goal has finally been achieved.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MS. GARDNER:** — Mr. Speaker, no amount of haranguing or hand wringing by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) on your television screen will ever convince the people of this province that the Liberal Government is selling the University short. The figures to prove different are too readily available. The results are too obvious and the evidence is apparent for all to see.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I have not left the impression that this vast Liberal educational program is benefiting only those students attending public schools, high schools and universities. Increased activity is apparent also in the fields of technical and vocational education and you can hardly pick up a paper any day without seeing evidence of this. For example, I have selected these samples of this activity from the Leader Post of only the past two weeks. I have here an indication of this type of course. Heavy Duty Equipment Operating Training Courses. It states that many vacancies exist today in Saskatchewan in the earth-moving and road construction industry. It offers to train men for these jobs and to pay them generous allowances while they are training. I have another, headed Commercial Vehicle Driver Training Courses. These courses prepare men for employment in the trucking industry and again pay living expenses while in training. And here, Mr. Speaker, is an announcement from the Weyburn Vocational Training Centre. It indicates that new courses will be starting February 13 in such diverse fields as: small appliance repair, carpeting and tile setting, refrigeration and air conditioning. And again it indicates that generous training allowances will be paid by the Provincial Government to the student while he is taking these worthwhile courses. And here, Mr. Speaker, is another ad from last week's Leader Post which could easily be overlooked and which I think has special significance. It simply states: "Board and room wanted immediately for twenty boys of Indian ancestry who will be completing a four-month surveyors course in Regina." Mr. Speaker, we didn't see ads like this five years ago under the Socialists because this kind of training was simply not being provided.

I feel that sometimes, Mr. Speaker, we get too involved in the statistics and in the dollars and cents of education and we fail to fully appreciate the human side involved. Here we have an indication that twenty Indian youths are being provided with training which will allow them to take a worthwhile place in

our society and enjoy the self-respect and the benefits that this entails. Last year, for the first time, Mr. Speaker, we went right onto the Indian reserves and provided educational upgrading courses for the people. And it was a great success. The program was eagerly welcomed by the Indian people. I am happy to report that it is being widely expanded this year and instead of a joint operation with the Federal people the Department of Education has now taken over complete responsibility for this program. We realize, Mr. Speaker, that only a small number of our native people complete high school, few go to university and very few take technical and vocational training. We want to see these numbers substantially increased, but upgrading courses are often a necessary preliminary to further education. This is why we feel upgrading courses are so important, this is why they are being widely expanded by the Liberal Government.

Another ad in this same paper, Mr. Speaker, gives us an indication of a new and valuable program being initiated by the Department of Education. It is headed: High School Driver Education Instructors Courses and it says that with the introduction of Driver Education as an integral part of high school curriculum in September, opportunities will be open to men who are qualified to provide behind-the-wheel driver instruction. Mr. Speaker, ever since this Government took office, it has been deeply concerned about the rising accident toll on the roads of this province, and especially the accident toll among our people who have the highest accident rate. However, recent statistics seem to indicate that the accident rate was substantially reduced among those young people who have had formal driver training. With these facts in mind, this Liberal Government has embarked on a massive expansion of the Driver Training Program in our high schools and the necessary money is being provided to carry it out. About 3,000 students are now getting this training under a limited program in some of our larger schools. About 6,000 students received this training in the current year, which is the first year of the program. It is expected that this program soon will be expanded to include some 18,000 to 20,000 students in the near future and it will mean that all eligible students will be trained. A supervisor of driver education has just recently been appointed to oversee this plan. Money has been made available to provide a grant of \$25.00 per student to the school board or unit board taking part in this program. It appears that driver training not only provides the young person with more actual driving skill and more knowledge of our driving regulations and laws but in general it improves the whole general attitude while driving and this also leads to a lower accident rate. For these reasons, we feel that this is one of the most valuable programs to be put forth by the Department of Education for many years and it should substantially decrease the accident rate among those age groups to which it applies.

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**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. GARDNER:** — In the field of education, Mr. Speaker, there are several improved programs which should not be overlooked. One of these is our Teacher Recruitment Plan in the United Kingdom. We have one man over there now who can make actual placement contacts with the teachers and another is going in March. Improved selection methods are being used and in 1966 we recruited 247 teachers under this program, the largest number ever in a single year. The target for 1967 is approximately 350 teachers, perhaps even more. An improved seminar plan is being developed to properly orient these teachers to our way of life and our teaching methods when they come into the province. They are regularly brought into Regina and to Saskatoon for this purpose. Their passage is of course paid from the United Kingdom and other benefits are available so that these teachers are attracted to Saskatchewan to help ease our teacher shortage.

There have been some problems over the years, Mr. Speaker, in the field of teacher salary negotiation procedures in this province. And to solve these problems, the Minister of Education some time ago set up the Moore Committee to investigate all phases of the subject. The report has just recently been made public, and while I do not have time to go into all the details, is one of the most useful commissions set up in the province for many years and secondly that the recommendations have been favorably accepted for consideration by teachers and by school boards alike. And I feel that acceptable changes and improvements will be expected as a result of their efforts. I think you can see, Mr. Speaker, by the greatly increased expenditures and by the greatly increased activity in all phases of education and by the bold and imaginative new programs that this Liberal Government is indeed giving top priority to education.

This Government believes that you cannot increase the productivity of this province unless you increase the educational component to young people of this province. Education not only helps the individual increase his income, but it contributes to the economy of the whole province, and this applies especially in the technical and vocational field. We want to train these people in the province because their skills are desperately needed in the province, especially in view of our rapid industrial expansion. New technical courses will soon have to be provided, even in such fields as training people for careers in our new pulp industries. Mr. Speaker, time does not permit even a limited look at all the various new programs under way or under consideration by the Department of Education.

I could have discussed some of the other phases of education mentioned in the Throne Speech, such as the changes and improvements in the Nursing Education Program: the plan for the



establishment of the Residential School for the Arts in the Qu'Appelle Valley: the Mobile Counselling Service which will be of great assistance to young people in rural areas of the province. We could have looked at the report of the Library Inquiry Committee which was set up by this Government to investigate the adequacy of existing library facilities, both public and regional in Saskatchewan. As a result of their report, more money will be provided to bring library standards to a higher standard. These are additional examples of the new outlook in education since the Liberals came to power. Mr. Speaker, I noticed at home last week, in one of our local weekly papers, that the constituency CCF organization had had a meeting to discuss education. Presumably, they are having these at other places in the province. Such an exercise in futility, Mr. Speaker, is difficult to imagine. If they talked of CCF accomplishments in the past, it must have been a pretty quiet meeting. If they compared their program with that of the Liberals, it must have been rather embarrassing. If they made any plans for the future, it must have appeared rather hopeless. I would think that with their dismal record, education would be one subject that they would wish to shun completely.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that we all look forward to a further expansion of the Liberal Government's policy of providing more financial assistance to the rural municipalities of this province. We all know that land taxes have risen steadily for 20 years and have now reached a critical level. The Liberal Government is determined to do everything possible to cope with this problem. The equalization grant program has proved highly successful and has been responsible for preventing a drastic increase in land taxes throughout rural Saskatchewan. I believe that the benefits of this program can best be illustrated by referring to the rural municipalities in my own constituency of Moosomin. In 1965 these 11 rural municipalities received Provincial Government grants of only \$9,572. One year later, in 1966 the same 11 rural municipalities received \$119,992 in grants from this Provincial Government. An increase, Mr. Speaker, of approximately 12½ times as much in one year. This included the new grants available for the first time under the grid road maintenance program and the snow removal program.

To see what these large grant increases mean to the average farm taxpayer, let us take a look at some of the individual municipalities in my constituency. In the RM of Wawken in which I live, the increase last year was \$8,600; on their assessment of \$1,800,000 this is an equivalent tax saving of about five mills. In the RM of Silverwood, just north of me, their increase last year was \$10,400 and on their assessment of \$2,600,000 this is a tax equivalent saving of about four mills. In the RM of Rocanville, in the northeast corner of my constituency, their increase last year was \$14,700 and on their assessment of \$1,700,000 amounted to a tax equivalent of approximately eight mills. In the RM of Willowdale, near Whitewood, their

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increase last year was \$12,400, on assessment of \$1,300,000, a saving of over nine mills. And in the RM of Martin, near Wapella, the increase again was \$12,100 and on an assessment of \$1,300,000, a save again of over nine mills. Mr. Speaker, if it had not been for this grant increase, in the last three examples that I mentioned these rural municipalities would have had to raise the farmer's land tax by 12 to 15 per cent to get an equivalent amount of money to provide the services and to carry out the necessary programs in their municipalities. And if we refer only to the municipal tax, and do not include the school tax, some of these grant increases would amount to savings of around 30 per cent to the farmer.

The Liberal Government, Mr. Speaker, is taking direct action to reduce the load on the property owner. Every farmer in my constituency has been saved many dollars by these equalization grants and I would like to assure the Government that it is greatly appreciated by rural municipal officials and by taxpayers alike. This program, along with the homeowner grant is finally doing something concrete about the problem of excessive land taxes, a problem that built up over 20 years with the Socialists, another problem that we inherited from them in 1964. Mr. Speaker, the new grants for snow removal have encouraged rural municipalities and farmers to engage in a more active snow removal program to the benefit of all rural people. The new grid road maintenance grants have provided a higher standard of maintenance on all of these roads throughout the province and they have prevented the deterioration of these roads which might have resulted if money had not been available to keep them in shape.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that further legislation is proposed in the realm of consumer protection. When the Hon. D.V. Heald took over in this province as Attorney General, after 20 years under the Socialists, he found numerous complaints on file in this regard and more were pouring in every day. People were being taken in by fast-buck artists, many from outside the province, selling such things as hearing aids, stocks and bonds, used cars, cemetery plots, building materials and numerous other items. Some of these salesmen were legitimate but there was very little control over those who were not. In many cases the victims were older people or people with limited business experience, people who could ill afford to be swindled out of their savings. At this time the legislation in this regard was grossly inadequate. The CCF professed to be friends to these people but the cavalier manner in which they ignored this problem was a black mark in the history of Saskatchewan. Mr. Heald realized the urgency of the problem and some of the legislation prepared and presented during the past two years under his direction is as follows.

The Direct Sellers Act. This is an act providing a cooling-off period of four days on any contract made with a door-to-

door salesman. Before this legislation, if you made a contract to buy something from one of these people, you had to abide by it no matter how ridiculous it later appeared. Now you have four days to examine, to investigate or to simply think it over. If you are not satisfied, you can cancel the contract. Before this legislation there were many cases of people buying shoddy merchandise at exorbitant prices from door-to-door salesmen and signing agreements to pay for these goods, agreements which turned out to be far more severe than the buyer had expected. This new legislation has pretty well eliminated the problem.

We now have the Cemeteries Act which makes the companies involved keep a large percentage of their income in trust, so that services can definitely be provided when required. Before this much of the income could be spent by the developer and money might not be available for the upkeep of the cemetery in later years. Most of the victims in these cases were older couples who spent their savings for burial plots and markers to find later, when one of them died, that the expected services were simply not forthcoming. This is the type of situation which was ignored by the CCF but was quickly remedied when the Liberals came to power.

We now have an act requiring the bonding of all car salesmen. This legislation was asked for by the Saskatchewan Motor Dealers Association and was welcomed by all legitimate dealers. However, it does protect the general public by giving control over the fly-by-night type of operator. We now have legislation tightening up the regulations governing security salesmen. This should prevent some of the problems and scandals that occurred in this province eight or ten years ago when the CCF were in power and shady operators were almost given a free hand to bilk the public at will. We hope that tighter controls will now be exercised so that fast-buck schemes like Columbia Metals and Tyrone Hotels will not be allowed to take millions of dollars from the people of this province.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. GARDNER:** — Mr. Speaker, I could mention other shady enterprises and I could mention the names of some of the Members opposite who were at that time in a position to control this activity but chose not to do so.

We also have an act now requiring registration and supervision of scholarship plans. This means that if you contribute to some type of a scholarship plan for your children, for example some parents have arranged to turn in family allowance cheques for this purpose, that these plans are registered and regulated and controlled. Saskatchewan is the only province at the moment that has this legislation. That it is good legislation is attested to by the fact that a resolution was passed by

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the Association of Superintendents of Insurance this year that all provinces in Canada should adopt similar legislation. And in the one field left where problems arise, that of consumer credit, we would hope that the forthcoming legislation will protect the people of this province and allow them to be better informed when borrowing money.

I am also pleased to note the progress being made by the Department of the Attorney General in their efforts to have more of our urban centres serviced by the RCMP. Many towns were finding it difficult to get trained personnel to do their policing and in some cases serious problems were developing. I am particularly happy to see three towns in my constituency, Broadview, Grenfell and Rocanville, already enjoying the benefits of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Ministers of our various departments for the manner in which they have handled the affairs of this province for the past two and a half years. They have salvaged Saskatchewan from the chaos and stagnation left after 20 years of Socialism and brought it to a position of prosperity, renewed industrial activity and self-respect. In addition they have performed something of a political miracle by increasing services to the people of this province and at the same time reducing their taxes. In this regard, Mr. Speaker, we are the envy of people all across the country, as almost every provincial government in Canada has had to increase taxes sharply in the past few years. And I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the eyes of all Canada and indeed much of the western world are on Saskatchewan at this time.

At about the same time, some 20 years ago, two classic examples of Socialism were established and many parallels can be drawn between them. One was created in Saskatchewan in the centre of a free enterprise country, the only Socialist government in North America. The other was created by drawing a line approximately north and south through Germany and establishing a free enterprise state on the west side of the line, a Socialist state on the other. People all over Europe and North America watched closely to see the result of these two widely separated but similar Socialist experiments and as might be expected the results of these two experiments were much the same. In both areas industrial expansion, production and employment opportunities lagged far behind nearby free enterprise states. An air of pessimism, despondency and disillusionment pervaded. In both cases thousands of people decided to leave to seek better opportunities in free enterprise areas and leave they did. Saskatchewan lost about 200,000 people during this period and I doubt if there is anyone listening to me today who does not know of a relative or a close friend who had to go to B.C. or Ontario, or the United States, or elsewhere to find employment during those Socialist years.

East Germany, Mr. Speaker, also lost thousands of people for the same reason until this escape from Socialism became so embarrassing that they built walls and barbed wire fences to keep the people in. Many other comparisons could be made but I think the results are known to all.

Two and a half years ago the people of Saskatchewan were able to throw off the yoke of Socialism - the people of East Germany have not yet been so fortunate. An interesting side effect of all this, Mr. Speaker, is that people coming to this country from Europe today are amazed that anyone would actually vote for such a system. Today in Saskatchewan we have full employment, we have bustling industrial activity, we have prosperity and an optimistic outlook. A vast change in only two and a half years.

Because of the accomplishments I have mentioned, Mr. Speaker, and many more that will be mentioned by later speakers on this side of the House, and because of the record of this Government during the past two and a half years, and because of this Government's plans for the future, I take great pleasure in supporting and seconding the motion.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**HON. W. S. LLOYD (Leader of the Opposition):** — Mr. Speaker, I am sure that nearly everyone nearly always looks forward to the opening addresses in the Throne Speech Debate. Today has been no exception. The two members who have moved and seconded the debate have spoken as one could be sure they would do and indeed as they should do of their constituencies and of their confidence of the record of the Government. Having listened to them, however, Mr. Speaker, I must say that when I came into the House this afternoon, I was somewhat doubtful as to whether I would support the Resolution. Having heard them I am quite confident that I won't support the Resolution.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. LLOYD:** — It seems to me that the Government should recognize that it is in a dangerous position. It's in a dangerous position because it now has even its own back members believing its propaganda. That I submit is very bad and they should really be concerned about doing something about it. I think the Member from Moosomin (Mr. E.F. Gardner) explained the difficulty in one of his inferences. He said the trouble is that people pay too much attention to statistics and not enough to headlines in the Leader Post. This is his analysis of the difficulty of people in understanding what is going on.

There is one thing that did surprise me in the two Members that have just spoken. That is that the Member from Notukeu-Willowbunch (Mr. Hooker) spoke about leases. Now I should

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have thought that the Member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) would have spoken about this. He is much more competent to do so. He has had much more personal experience. He is much more qualified to do so. He was reluctantly, it seemed to me, surprisingly somewhat quiet about the thing.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. LLOYD:** — Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to spend some time this afternoon on talking about some of the things which the Hon. Members have brought to our attention. The main burden, I think that that is the right description, the main burden of my remarks I shall leave until tomorrow.

The Member from Notukeu-Willowbunch (Mr. Hooker) began his address by these words. He said:

I would like to think that this Government recognizes the value of agriculture.

So would I, Mr. Speaker, but I don't see anything in the Throne Speech to impress me with the fact that they do. Not at all.

They talk about, for example, the population. Both of the Members who have taken their seats talked about population. "No longer", said the Member from Notukeu-Willowbunch (Mr. Hooker), "are citizens required to leave this province." Now this is what I mean. The Government is in danger because it has its own Members believing its own propaganda. What are the facts about population growth and about population leaving the province? Well the fact is that in the 12 months up until June of 1966 our population growth amounted to 3,000 people. You know if you study the Government's White Paper issued in December you will notice that this year for the first time they left out all reference to population statistics. Why? Because the statistics contradicted every comment that the Premier and others had made about population in the last number of years.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. LLOYD:** — That's why they say, you know, "Rely on headlines in the Leader Post and forget about statistics," that's the advice of the Member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner).

This 3,000 compares to an average growth in population of 10,000 for the years 1951 to 1961. The Member says, "People no longer have to leave the province". The fact is that for the year ending June 1st, 1966, over 9,000 people left the province of Saskatchewan. They are going out at a faster rate than at almost any other time in our history. This Government is in danger because it's believing its own propaganda, because it is learning its history and facts about the province from the headlines in the Leader Post and not from studying the real statistics that are available to them.

Reference was made to the employment opportunities which are or which can be available in the province. And again I submit that the Government has in its hands some statistics

that might discomfort its private Members if they knew the facts. I suggest that when the Premier gets around to tabling the manpower study in a couple of days that his private Members study this. I submit they may find in those reports one reason why the Government didn't intend to make this public until we asked for them in this Legislature. This study will suggest that the Liberal party's promise of some 80,000 new jobs in four years of office is not going to be achieved. It is not even going to come close to being achieved. They may achieve something like 20 per cent of it but they won't achieve any more. This study will suggest - I urge the Members to read it, Mr. Speaker - that for the whole period of from 1961 to 1971 probably some 62,000 new jobs will emerge for that period of ten years. This doesn't take into consideration the fact that during that period there will be decreasing opportunities, according to the statistics, for employment in agriculture, so that the net position is still worse. I don't know, Mr. Speaker, whether it takes into consideration or not the fact of jobs that are being lost; jobs such as were lost when Hard Ply at Prince Albert closed its doors to some 96 people; jobs that were lost such as when NorCanAir in contravention of its contract with the Government shut down part of its operation and some 42 people lost their jobs; jobs such as were lost when Robin Hood Mills in Moose Jaw closed down not long ago and some 90 people lost their jobs; jobs such as were lost in the city of Regina when Intercontinental Packers closed their doors a year or so ago and some 50 of them lost there. I submit again the facts do not bear out the kind of grandiose statements about the present and the future of the province to which we have had such reference this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, the Member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) spent some time in talking about education. I expect to devote considerable more of my time when I speak tomorrow on this. I will just touch on a few facts now. Surely, Mr. Speaker, even people who disbelieve in statistics and who believe we should take our information from the headlines of the newspaper shouldn't try to mislead this House, shouldn't try to suggest that there is anything adequate or anything meaningful in comparing things now with something that happened 20 years ago. They should in the first place remember this, that 20 years ago this province was emerging from a sort of triple infestation.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. LLOYD:** — There was first of all some ten years of drought right shortly behind us. There as about five years of war not quite all behind us. In addition to which there were ten years of Liberal Government immediately behind us. And this kind of triple infestation in the province took quite a lot of correcting. But it seems to me again that there are a couple of measuring devices mentioned by the Member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardiner) which tell a lot about the Liberal party. For example note his reference to loans. He said, "This Canadian loan plan has made other forms of student assistance obsolete". Now this is a remarkable way of talking about assistance to students. Loans have made other forms of student assistance obsolete. Well, certainly it has to be a considerable extent so far as the Saskatchewan Government is concerned. That is the reason I presume why when one reads the public accounts,

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which were distributed some months ago, we find that a large portion of the money voted for scholarships to students not spent. The Government saved a lot of money, put it into their surplus. It considers that having had loans made available by the Federal Government, then other forms of assistance such as scholarships are made obsolete. I suggest that what is obsolete is the Liberal approach to this whole problem of assistance to students.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

**MR. LLOYD:** — Then he went on to talk about the technical education program. Here again he says, "Look at the announcements in the paper." Mr. Speaker, this is what is wrong with the program, it largely consists of announcements in the paper. There isn't any shortage of announcements; that's not what we've been complaining about. What we have been complaining about is the shortage of places for people who want to get some technical education. That is what the Liberal Government has not been providing and some more evidence of that I will provide tomorrow as well.

I was surprised, Mr. Speaker, that neither of the men who spoke just recently had any reference to increased taxation. One of them, I think the Member from Moosomin (Mr. Gardner) inferred there hasn't been any increases in taxation, but again this may be because he gets his information from the headlines in the paper rather than reading the statistics. Let me just indicate some of the increases in taxation for which this Government is in large part directly responsible, to some extent only partly responsible, by referring to increases which have occurred and have been paid since this time last year. I am not going to go back over the full history of the last two and a half years. First, you will remember an increase in gasoline tax of one cent a gallon. Secondly, you will remember an increase of the tax on soap and detergents and other cleaning materials of four per cent. Thirdly, you will remember the hospital revenue tax which meant a two mill increase on property for a large group of people in the province. Fourth, it will be remembered that local governments found themselves faced with the necessity of increasing their taxes and that the tax increase on property by local governments amounted in 1966 to some \$6,000,000. Fifthly, you will remember that in November of 1966 all of us had to pay the medical and hospital care insurance premium. For the third time in a row we paid the additional \$20 per family, which was the first act of the Liberal Government when it was elected in 1964. Sixthly, you can remember that even the price of beer and other such substances have been increased by the Government opposite. Let's not kid ourselves that this isn't a device of taxation nature. Seventhly, you will recall that it is a matter of only weeks ago that telephone rates went up, or it was announced that they were going up. I read the statement from the Star Phoenix of January 17th:

The boost in rates effective with the March billing means both Saskatchewan cities, Regina and Saskatoon, will be paying the highest rates on the prairies. Rates in both Alberta and Manitoba are lower. The biggest difference is in the rates for business phones. Winnipeg pays \$7.65 monthly and Calgary



\$6.25. This is \$3.25 less than the new Saskatchewan rates.

I suggest there are probably rates in addition and costs in addition or taxes in addition to those seven to which I have referred. The only hope that we can get out of this Speech from the Throne, Mr. Speaker, is that in 1967 we will again see imposed by the Provincial Government higher taxes, particularly with respect to hospitalization. I would suggest that there is no hope in this Speech from the Throne to lead us to believe that property taxes won't again go up as they did in 1966 and in 1965.

Now, all in all, Mr. Speaker, I was reminded when I was reading the Speech from the Throne of that speech made by one of Shakespeare's characters that started off by saying "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players". It ends up, if you recall, with the words describing the old gentleman, slipped in his pantaloons, "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything." This seemed to me to describe fairly adequately this document which we have before us - without teeth, without eyes, without taste, without everything. Without teeth, certainly so far as the consumer problem is concerned. It does "gum" the whole consumer problem around some but nothing more than that. Local government capital needs - these don't even get tasted. Education - it regurgitates and rechews some morsels which have previously been regurgitated and rechewed in other years.

Sans eyes - it sees not evidently the rate of depopulation of people in the province, and it certainly doesn't see the rate of depopulation of pigs in the province. It sees not the failure of the Government to keep its promises so that there will not be adequate development to provide the number of new jobs they said they would provide each year; so that there will not be the decrease in property taxes which they said was going to happen; so that there is nothing to provide for the distribution of prescription drugs as a benefit under Medicare.

Without taste - certainly to propose a second round of increases in charges for hospitalization in a period of just over two years lacks taste. Particularly it lacks taste for a Government which assured us that all taxes would be, could be, should be, decreased. Without taste when they continue to shift taxes on to the backs of the individual as this increase will do. Without taste when they put all the blame for all of their problems on the Federal Government. Well, without teeth, without eyes, without taste, not quite, Mr. Speaker, without everything, but almost. And about that, Mr. Speaker, I hope to have some more to say tomorrow. I would now ask leave to adjourn the debate.

Debate adjourned.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Hear, hear!

The Assembly adjourned at 4:19 o'clock p.m.