

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN
May 20, 1980

The Assembly met at 2 p.m.

On the Orders of the Day

WELCOME TO STUDENTS

Hon. D. W. CODY (Kinistino): — Mr. Speaker, it's a pleasure for me today to have the opportunity to introduce to you and to the members of the House, 70 Grade 6 students from St. Dominic School in Humboldt. I am introducing them today in the absence of the Minister of Finance, their MLA, Mr. Tchorzewski, because he is out of the province on business. I want to welcome the students here and hope they have a good and educational time in the House this afternoon. I will be meeting them a little later for drinks and pictures. I also hope they have a safe journey home.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

QUESTIONS

Use of Screenings for Livestock Feed

MR. D. G. TAYLOR (Indian Head-Wolseley): — Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Agriculture. On the weekend I spent a lot of time visiting pastures in the constituency. I see that the drought task force met in Regina on Friday and recommended programs for feed, transportation and emergency water supplies. What plans is your government prepared to announce to help the livestock producers of this province?

HON. G. MacMURCHY (Minister of Agriculture): — Mr. Speaker, in response to the hon. member, I report that a task force did meet. They have a proposal as outlined in the press release and as indicated by the hon. member. I report to the hon. member and to the House that I have asked the staff of the Department of Agriculture to get in touch with the various farm organizations this afternoon about the possibility of discussing the package as outlined, perhaps over the phone or perhaps arranging a meeting for as early as tomorrow to look at it, to see whether it is complete or whether something should be added to the package.

MR. TAYLOR: — A supplement, Mr. Minister. A few days ago, my colleague for Thunder Creek suggested we start cleaning grain in the elevators in our province, thereby having the screenings available for feed. What recommendations have you given regarding this suggestion?

MR. MacMURCHY: — Mr. Speaker, in response to the issue of availability of grain, the department is in contact with the Canadian Wheat Board with respect to the availability of stocks. That item will be part of the agenda along with alfalfa purchase, cattle transportation, feed transportation, water and so on to be discussed with the farm organization, as I say, this afternoon or perhaps tomorrow.

MR. TAYLOR: — Final supplementary. It points out in this editorial that many ranchers and cattlemen are thinking of dumping their herds at this time. Will you assure this House, Mr. Minister, that in your deliberations you will make adequate provision for

feed grains? You realize and I do that the alfalfa crop, the hay crop is ruined; so we have to do something for feed grains. Will you assure us there will be some provision made to have an adequate supply of feed grains so people won't have to decrease their herds and therefore damage the livestock industry and eventually the consumers in this province also?

MR. MacMURCHY: — Mr. Speaker, my reports with respect to the situation are not quite as critical as the hon. member indicates. It is true the private pastures are in very serious shape. This is the area where we will be involved in some cattle movement I suspect. The provincial pastures, the PFRA (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act) pastures, except for the east central area (which is in the Yorkton area and the hon. member knows there was a very severe drought there last year) remain not too bad. In fact, most of them have a carrying capacity well into June. So the situation is not quite as critical with PFRA pastures and provincial pastures as with the private pastures; although I think it is essential that we do gear up. That is the process which is going on now.

MR. L. W. BIRKBECK (Moosomin): — Supplementary to the Minister of Agriculture. I wonder if it would be proper for you to review the possibility of opening up tourism lands which have been formerly shut off from grazing rights to the cattle industry and whether it would be a workable solution to open up certain tourism lands held by the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources for grazing rights formerly not open to the cattle breeders?

MR. MacMURCHY: — Mr. Speaker, I think obviously alternatives will be considered. I was not aware there were grazing lands available. Certainly I will put that forward to the department.

Volcanic Ash

MRS. J. H. DUNCAN (Maple Creek): — A question to the Minister of the Environment. We are now witnessing, Mr. Minister, the phenomenon of volcanic ash falling over a widespread area of Saskatchewan. What procedures has your department put into place to adequately monitor the effects to the environment by the fall-out of this ash?

HON. G. R. BOWERMAN (Minister of the Environment): — Mr. Speaker, there has been a committee of deputy ministers established, of which the deputy minister of environment is the chairman, which includes, health, agriculture, labour and urban affairs. We do have within the province a monitoring system set up for examining air quality and other matters. These are functioning. The Department of the Environment has been in touch with other agencies in Alberta, Manitoba, as well as in Montana and North Dakota. There is a close working relationship established. There has been, up to this point in time, no immediate danger either from the chemical hazards of volcanic ash, or any great danger from the fall-out of the ash itself.

MRS. DUNCAN: — Could you inform the House where these monitoring stations are located, particularly in the Southwest?

MR. BOWERMAN: — At Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Weyburn, Melville, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Yorkton, Lloydminster and five stations at Coronach.

MRS. DUNCAN: — Because the concentration of the ash appears to be thickest in the extreme Southwest, because scientists have predicted that the effects of the fall-out could be with us for up to two years (that's just the effects of the initial blast, not to say

what is going to happen in the future) does your department have any plans for establishing a permanent monitoring station in the extreme Southwest?

MR. BOWERMAN: — Well, Mr. Speaker, I attempted to indicate to the hon. member that the monitoring stations are there on a permanent basis relative to other air qualities in the province. They will continue to monitor this situation along with others. I understand that the readings, which began in Regina relative to the haze and the actual fall-out of materials, are below the 24-hour ambient air quality standard which we have for the province. As to the future, we'll just have to take it as it comes from time to time. The monitoring system is there. We will be utilizing it for that purpose.

Reduce Speed Limit to 90 km./hr.

MR. H. J. SWAN (Rosetown-Elrose): — A question to the Minister of Highways. Over the weekend I heard the Minister of Highways state he would like to reduce the speed limits on Saskatchewan highways to 90 km./hr. except on the Trans-Canada. He also stated that the majority of people in the province support this move. My question to the minister is, what documentation do you have for the statement that the majority of people in Saskatchewan support the move?

HON. E. KRAMER (Minister of Highways and Transportation): — Well, Mr. Speaker, if the members would take the time to read the Thibault report which was tabled in 1975, they would see that as far back as then there was a very, very, strong lobby for people to bring the . . . (inaudible interjection) . . . Yes, it certainly is. And the situation is worse, Mr. Speaker. It is also true that most of Canada and all of the United States have gone to a 55 mi./hr. speed limit. I am not suggesting (and bear in mind this is only a suggestion for discussion) that we wouldn't be disrupting Trans-Canada traffic. The Yellowhead is also Trans-Canada in my opinion. There are other four-lane highways that certainly would not be considered, I think in any sensible procedure. However, if we can reduce the use of energy by approximately 10 per cent and the incidence of serious injury and death by 5 per cent, I think we all have to take a mighty close look at it. That's why I am putting it forward for public discussion.

MR. SWAN: — Supplementary to the minister. On the CBC this morning, 85 per cent of the people calling did not support the move to reduce the speed limit. Now, I think that doesn't verify your statement which says that the majority of people are supporting it. Are you prepared to admit that you really had no documentation for your statement this weekend?

MR. KRAMER: — I certainly am not and I'm not prepared to use figures, Mr. Speaker, that are being put forward by biased reporters. I just finished listening to one — people who are coaxing questions out of people. I would sooner go by our safety experts, the safety surveys and the letters I have had over the years.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I am, I think, to some extent a recent convert. The pressure was on me at the time of the introduction of seat belts in Safety '77 to reduce the speed limit to 55. I resisted that because I wanted the seat belt law to stand clearly on its own feet, which it did. We have the statistic clearly to one side.

I'm prepared now to consider another step forward, not only in safety but in the saving of energy along with the rest of Canada. It has been accepted throughout most of the rest of Canada. We're not talking about the Trans-Canada Highway, we're talking about the highways and byways where most of the accidents occur.

MR. SWAN: — Supplementary to the minister. If you had a report in 1975 that stated you should be reducing the speed limit and you didn't, I wonder why you waited so long. I would like to have you table the information before this legislature that says the majority of people support it. If you fail to table it will you go out and apologize to the people of Saskatchewan for a very false and misleading statement.

MR. KRAMER: — The only thing I can say, Mr. Speaker, is that the people opposite never get tired of being wrong.

MR. J. G. LANE (Qu'Appelle): — A question to the Minister of Highways. In light of your announced policy of intending to reduce the highway speed limits, one of the reasons you've given for such reduction is the safety factor. Would the minister, in light of the past experience of reducing speed limits, indicate at what point in time after this next reduction there will be an increase in the automobile insurance rate which seems to follow every new safety program you implement?

Fire in Primrose Bombing Range

MR. G. M. McLEOD (Meadow Lake): — Question to the Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Minister of Northern Saskatchewan have you by now been able to establish that the massive fire in the Primrose bombing range was in fact started by the crash of the American armed forces plane?

HON. J. A. HAMMERSMITH (Minister of Northern Saskatchewan): — One of the three large fires in the weapons range — the most recent one — was started by the crash of an American air force jet. The other two fires were started on the Alberta side of the border, and there's some discussion yet as to the exact cause.

MR. McLEOD: — Since you do in fact have the information that a fire was started by the American air force jet flying out of the Canadian Armed Forces Base at Cold Lake, have you as the minister responsible for northern Saskatchewan made any official representation to the Department of National Defence, with a view to requesting compensation in helping with the massive cost of fighting that fire?

MR. HAMMERSMITH: — Mr. Speaker, the member for Meadow Lake will know that there has been in existence for a number of years an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan, an agreement which, among other things, provides for an annual payment to the Government of Saskatchewan to cover part of the cost of such contingencies as forest fires. In addition to the annual payment, the agreement provides for a 50-50 cost sharing on suppression of any forest fires in the range, the cost of which suppression exceeds \$10,000 per fire.

MR. McLEOD: — Final supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Is it not the case that the fire we're referring to, which was in fact started by the American air force jet, is burning and has burned out of the boundaries of the Primrose bombing range, and that the costs will now be borne by your department basically, and the firefighting costs will be much greater than would normally be the case had it been confined to the Primrose bombing range?

MR. HAMMERSMITH: — Mr. Speaker, I have not been informed of the fact the fire is outside the range, and if so, to what extent it is; so I'm unable to provide a specific

answer to the member on that matter. I will seek an answer and provide it to him in due course.

Twinning Federal Ridings

MR. D. M. HAM (Swift Current): — Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Premier. Mr. Premier, are you aware of a move by the federal Liberal government to ignore western protests and proceed with plans to twin federal ridings, not represented presently by Liberal MPs, and do you support this concept?

HON. A. E. BLAKENEY (Premier): — Mr. Speaker, I was aware of the news stories which suggested there will be a twinning and perhaps there has been twinning. I think it somewhat fanciful to suggest that the member for, let's say, Timiskaming or Temiscouata is going to have a full grip on the problems of Calgary North or of Lloydminster, or whatever. While I think it may be some evidence of a desire to communicate more effectively with western Canadians, I doubt very much whether that particular device will prove very effective in that connection.

MR. HAM: — Supplementary. Mr. Premier, first of all I ask you again, do you support the concept? Secondly, are you aware of any twinning proposals for Saskatchewan seats?

MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, I don't oppose the concept, but do not support it because I don't think it will be effective. As for twinning of Saskatchewan seats, our government has no information on whether or not the Liberal Party proposes to twin with Saskatchewan seats.

MR. HAM: — Final supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: — Member for Arm River.

Government Action re Commercial Cemeteries

MR. G. S. MUIRHEAD (Arm River): — Mr. Speaker, a question to the Premier. In view of the fact you perceived it as a joke about your involvement with commercial cemeteries, will you, Mr. Premier, inform this Assembly what you have accomplished as Premier from 1971 to 1980? With regard to the commercial cemetery fiasco or cemetery mess, which was operating for gain in the province from 1952 to 1980, what are you as Premier doing or have you done to clean up this mess?

HON. E. L. COWLEY (Provincial Secretary): — Mr. Speaker, as minister in charge of The Cemeteries Act, I want to assure the hon. member opposite we will reserve a space for him.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. COWLEY: — I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I have been minister in charge of The Cemeteries Act for, I believe, four years. I do not recall a letter coming to my office from a patron of a commercial cemetery during those four years. Now I may be mistaken; there may have been one that I can't recall, but it doesn't seem to me to be so. And I will tell you that the patrons have lots of relatives, as the member opposite will know, and they haven't been writing to me either. We have had problems; MLAs have talked to me about a couple of them and we solved those in terms of how a cemetery looked. But as for problems with contracts, people losing their money and anything like that, I don't

recall any complaints in the four years I have been minister.

MR. MUIRHEAD: — Mr. Speaker, a question to the Premier. Do you not agree there is a problem with commercial cemeteries? We will pick one for instance. Weyburn memorial gardens, where your government has slipped under-the-table money to the tune of \$114,150 in the last three years and even more if we want to go back to 1971. Now Mr. Premier, please answer the question.

MR. COWLEY: — Well, Mr. Speaker, I would certainly be pleased to answer that question. The member talks about under-the-table money. I am sorry the member has never been here through our estimates because they have been voted every year.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. COWLEY: — And it may have been under-the-table, but that's only because the member was in the wrong position when he was viewing the estimates.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. COWLEY: — I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if the members will check the record last year, I believe we even had a supplementary estimate which was solely due to the cemetery at Weyburn. I believe, if you check the transcripts, you will probably find my explanation of it in there. If it were under the table, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, but I don't know how we could make it more public than that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MUIRHEAD: — Mr. Speaker, a question to the Premier. Do you not agree, Mr. Premier, that any moneys paid to commercial cemeteries over the last nine years since you have been Premier should have been passed through the estimates?

MR. COWLEY: — All I can say, Mr. Speaker, is that I think the member is passing something else. I thought that was what I said in answer to the last question. I appreciate the need for the members opposite to be well-prepared and to have their supplementary questions written out ahead of time. I have always found it a good policy that when the answer to the first question doesn't relate to the supplementary you want to ask, you should probably change the supplementary.

Oil and Gas Fired Plant at Estevan

MR. R. A. LARTER (Estevan): — Mr. Speaker, a question to the minister in charge of SPC (Saskatchewan Power Corporation). Mr. Minister, just recently the manager of SPC, Fred Ursel, in an interview with the Toronto Globe and Mail, mentioned what was taking place in the building of new power plants in Saskatchewan and their requirements. In this article he mentioned the SPC is going to retire expensive oil-and gas-fired plants at Estevan and Saskatoon. Now where is the oil-and gas-fired plant at Estevan?

MR. MESSER: — Well, Mr. Speaker, I have not seen the article which the member for Estevan alludes to. It could be there was some error in the reporting of what Mr. Ursel had said; however as far as Saskatoon is concerned, the station there is capable of burning oil as well as coal.

MR. LARTER: — Mr. Minister, in this article he also states the possible three locations for plants are at Diefenbaker Lake, Courval, and possibly the first hydro unit at Nipawin. I've asked you this before and you said you hadn't considered it, but I would like to know now; with the 450 million tons of reserve coal at Estevan and the potential for a lake behind the proposed Rafferty Dam which would contain 650,000 acre-feet of water, or about five times as much water as Boundary Dam, has SPC considered taking the power plant to where the coal is instead of taking the coal to where the power plant is proposed?

MR. MESSER: — Well, Mr. Speaker, there are possibilities of taking the power plant to coal locations other than Estevan. We have the problem at Estevan of water supply and I know the member has a solution to that. That's not without some cost and environmental consideration would have to be contended with — very significant ones. We are also very much concerned about all or the majority of our power producing facilities being located in one region of the province. It makes good sense to have some of that production capability spread throughout the province, perhaps closer to the southwestern portion of the province. Certainly there is a growing need for some greater security of production capabilities in northern Saskatchewan where our heavy demand is coming from.

MR. LARTER: — A second supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Minister, the potential is not only for an extra power plant there (a brand new power plant), but also the body of water (650,000 acre cubic feet) supplies a potential for fresh water for Regina which is possibly more feasible than Lake Diefenbaker. Also there is an indication that the U.S. federal government and the Government of North Dakota would be willing to share in this dam rather than build one down at Burlington, North Dakota.

MR. MESSER: — Well, Mr. Speaker, I hear what the member is saying. We have not discarded it out of hand; that is a possibility. We are just saying the timing we have in order to make a decision on the new power facility for Saskatchewan does not include that as an option. I am sure the member would agree with me that, even though there is support from other jurisdictions to look at that as the source of another generating capacity for SPC, given the time we have to turn on another plant of something in the neighbourhood of 300 to 500 megawatts, it is just not before us at this point.

Jurisdiction of Television Programming

MR. R. L. ANDREW (Kindersley): — A question to the Attorney General. In your ongoing confrontation with the federal government relating to the total communications field, is it the position of your government that television programming is more properly left in the hands of the provincial jurisdiction as opposed to the wider federal jurisdiction of CRTC for such things as Canadian content rules, Canadian culture and television programming in general? Is that the position of your party?

HON. R. J. ROMANOW (Attorney General): — Mr. Speaker, the position of — I was going to say all of the provinces but that may not be quite accurate — most of the provinces is that there is a greater role for them with respect to the programming-licensing aspects of cable television. The round of constitutional discussion, which was very active between the period of October 1978 to February 1979 and sporadically since that time, reflects the expression of opinion I have just stated. In fact the former Conservative minister of communications, David MacDonald, in the one meeting he convened of the communications ministers, went so far as to acknowledge that hardware ownership should be exclusively in the control of the provinces. As to the

actual programming content, I think all the provinces would like to see a greater say for them, (keeping in mind the broader national framework).

MR. ANDREW: — Supplementary. Does the Attorney General in that context acknowledge that when programming is left in a regional area or in a provincial area that the whole question of national unity, the whole question of the cultural movement of Canada, can stand in jeopardy as we have one region against another? And does it not magnify the regional question, the regional problem, by moving in that field?

MR. ROMANOW: — Well, Mr. Speaker, keep in mind the question was based on cable television. With respect to cable television we must be absolutely clear that we're dealing here with virtually the wholesale importation of American programming. We are not talking about a network kind of programming along the lines of the CBC network or the CTV network where there is a pooling of national cultural standards. With respect to cable television we're simply taking the American signals holus-bolus and applying them there. It's not 100 per cent true because it's treated as a community channel. But there can't be any kind of national connection to this. Accordingly the degree of relevance that the hon. member attaches to that national perspective does not apply to cable television. Of course, this government is a strong advocate of both regional culture promotion and Canadian cultural promotion.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 11 - School Bus Safety

MR. R. N. NELSON (Yorkton) moved, seconded by the member for Kelvington-Wadena (Mr. Byers):

That this Assembly commend the Government of Saskatchewan, its agencies, the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association and the school boards of this province for their ceaseless efforts in the promotion of school bus safety which in the last year has seen the introduction of: (1) one of the most comprehensive school bus safety inspection programs in Canada; (2) the first ever safety standards in Canada for van type vehicles converted into school buses; (3) the development of a new and innovative school bus driver training program for implementation in the fall of 1979, plus a stringent and comprehensive testing program combined with demanding physical fitness standard.

He said: Mr. Speaker, as a teacher of many years standing I am most pleased to move this resolution. While doing my research on this I discovered that over the years many people have been concerned about and involved in the safe transportation of school children. Because of the efforts and work of these people, travel by school bus is one of the safest means of transportation that there is.

Mr. Speaker, that is a record that was not equalled when I was a student driving horses to school and certainly is not a record that has been equalled by private motor transportation.

I know that when school buses were first used in Saskatchewan, parents and school officials expressed concern about bus transportation of children. There was a great deal of concern about the inclement weather, the sudden storms and what have you.

The dangers are there, Mr. Speaker. If you turn a wheel on the road there is a possibility that some driver somewhere will be distracted and will not see the oncoming bus, oncoming train, or that truck which comes out of a side road without stopping. There are a thousand and one ways that injury and death could occur.

It is due to the efforts of countless people that school bus transportation is, has been and will be, one of the safest means of transportation in Canada.

The words of the member for Indian Head-Wolseley, when he spoke on the subject, were a completely inaccurate picture of the situation. When he was speaking about school bus safety in other times and places, the member continually repeated the phrase 'but nothing to protect the children of Saskatchewan' indicating that the children were riding to school in the most dangerous conditions imaginable.

To condemn the school bus system is to condemn the people who have laboured so diligently over the years to provide safe transportation for the children of this province.

Many groups have been deeply involved in developing this safe transportation system: bus drivers, teachers, school boards, the Saskatchewan Safety Council, Transport Canada, the Department of Education, just to name a few.

Beside those organizations and departments, many individuals have worked long and diligently to make sure our children have school transportation that is as safe as is humanly possible. To say that nothing has been done for the safety of our children is an insult to all the groups and all the people who have worked so hard to ensure the safety of our children.

When we recognize the special efforts of groups and individuals, we always run the risk of missing someone. But I think the work of at least two people in the field of safety should be recognized. The leadership and the work of these people have had a major impact on safety throughout this province and as a result throughout Canada. Mr. Speaker, the two people to whom I refer are Mr. Les Donnelly of the Saskatchewan Safety Council and Mr. Carl Shields of the Saskatchewan Transportation Agency. The leadership and the work of these people and their workers and the safety ideas they have presented have made it possible for Saskatchewan to be a leader in the field of safety.

The various ministers in the Government of Saskatchewan who have been responsible for school bus safety and safety in other fields should also be commended for giving funding and encouragement to these agencies as well as enacting many of the ideas and concepts presented to them. You see, Mr. Speaker, the best safety ideas in the world are of no value if the government is not ready and willing to act upon them.

In reference to school bus safety, I think we should look at the school bus safety record of this province. It is a record everyone can be extremely proud of. In fact, the figures I'm going to quote show that it is safer to travel by school bus than it is to travel by private automobiles. I'd like to refer all members to a study done by the University of Saskatchewan transportation centre in Saskatoon. It's a study on bus safety in Saskatchewan. This is the booklet from which I'm going to take some of these figures.

This is called The School Bus Accident Record and is taken from that study by the University of Saskatchewan.

The total number of accidents in 1974-75 was 75. Although this goes back a few years, no more recent study than that has been done. In 1975-76, there were 113. The total number of injury accidents in '74-'75 was 11. In 1975-76, it was 17. The accidents million vehicle miles was 1.60 in 1974-75 and 2.40 in 1975-76; whereas with the private automobile it was 5.53. So it goes, Mr. Speaker. We could give you a whole list of statistics that prove it is much, much safer to travel by school bus than it is by any other means of transportation except by the Saskatchewan Transportation Company.

In spite of the excellent record in the bussing of students in the past, those responsible for safety are not resting on their oars. Within the last two years, an extensive and ongoing safety program has been instituted.

I would like to have all members take a look at these seven booklets. They are the Saskatchewan Safety Council's manuals for the school bus driver improvement program. These manuals were developed in Saskatchewan for Saskatchewan conditions. The program was first developed by Peat Marwich and Associates at a cost of \$65,000. The program was first a three-inch thick manual that was changed into these seven booklets as it was used by the bus drivers across the province.

The course has a style that is radically different from any other kind. There are no dry, schoolteacher style lectures. There are course managers who arrange for bus driver meetings and who also arrange for films, first aid courses and anything else the drivers feel is necessary as the course progresses. The manager, uses the manager's manual to set up the course, to find motion pictures and for tests. Rather than lectures, the drivers engage in group discussion based on the various booklets, films, etc. People with a penchant for lecturing others may feel that the course is inadequate but actually it is considered to be a superior way to learn. After all with bus drivers' schedules, it is sometimes difficult to get bus drivers together in some school divisions. In all school divisions the local boards also have different school board policies, and with this stand of course no one person is set up as the great authority on the subject. As a matter of fact, some divisions have set up policy for school bus transportation because the bus drivers in those courses have insisted on policy by the board for the protection of the school bus drivers themselves.

Mr. Speaker, this course is considered to be the state of the art in all of Canada. Almost all other provinces are taking this course and adapting it to their own conditions. Truly this is another Saskatchewan first in safety, for the most precious of all things, our children. Money, guidance and assistance for this program came from the SSTA (Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association), the Saskatchewan Safety Council, the Saskatchewan Transportation Agency. Transportation Canada also put in a considerable sum of money (development money) on the grounds that the course would have a broader use than in just Saskatchewan. In fact, everyone who had an opportunity to make use of the course in its initial stages had input into its make-up and design.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence I would like to very briefly go through these seven booklets just to give everyone an idea what the course is like.

The first booklet that I mention is the course manager's manual. It is divided up into program description, managing the program, notes on the series, a master resource list, answers to overall skill test checks, and getting a school bus driver's licence — a whole series of films and tests and what not, that a manager needs with which to guide the group of school bus drivers in his division through the course.

The second booklet is called Bus Operation Manoeuvres. In this module then you have

driving manoeuvres, demonstrating basic driving manoeuvres, advanced bus driving manoeuvres, demonstrating advanced driving manoeuvres. And so you have this whole series on bus operation manoeuvres.

The third consists of school bus inspection and maintenance. There are other booklets too that we will mention a little bit later, for school bus maintenance. The third book is loading and unloading. Of course one of the most dangerous times in the transportation of children is at the times the school buses are loaded and unloaded in the area because that is really the time in which children can forget themselves and dash out in front of oncoming cars. So this booklet then gives ideas for the control of students under those conditions.

The fourth booklet is called Professional Driving Skills: accident preventability, hazard detection, pollution avoidance, emergency driving techniques.

The fifth book in the series, Emergency Accident and Accident Procedures, contains all the procedures that bus drivers could go through or should go through in the case of accident and emergencies.

The sixth one is called the Pupil Transportation System. Again then the final booklet gives ways in which the bus driver can handle situations and gives him ideas for handling of students. In this module you have the pupil transportation system, student management — practising good student management. All of these booklets are read on the bus drivers' own time and discussed in the meetings that the course manager arranges. It is an excellent course that is finding wide acceptance throughout Saskatchewan and throughout Canada.

Mr. Speaker, the safety of students isn't left only to bus drivers; students, teachers and parents can become fully involved. There is a video tape on school bus safety available to all schools designed for children from Kindergarten to Grade 6. It is entitled, Here Comes Our Bus. The film develops the idea that students have a responsibility for safety on the bus, safety in boarding and safety in getting off the bus. The film even shows methods of emergency bus evacuation. Of course the idea of getting students at a very early age and inculcating the idea of safety into them is really of the greatest importance.

While this film is designed for the younger set, it could well be shown to parents. The film has been shown on school television broadcasts. All the principal of a school needs to do is send a blank videotape to Sask Media and the tape will be dubbed for him. Of course all schools are not equipped with videotape machines. For those schools there is a whole series of 16 mm films for motion picture projectors. There are also 36 mm slide projection sets.

Mr. Speaker, members opposite like to make rosy comparisons with Alberta and Ontario. They like to let on that those PC provinces are the meccas of western democracy. I would like to show you the school bus safety pamphlets being used in Ontario. This is the school bus safety pamphlet set out for Ontario and it is called, Go Safely — The School Bus Manual by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in Ontario. Let the record show it is a small booklet, about 6 inches by 8 inches in size with about 29 pages. They do have a few other supplementary booklets; one is called, A Truck and Bus Drivers' Manual, which again is very small; The Drivers' Handbook, which is very similar to our own manual in Saskatchewan; and a couple other small pamphlets, one called, Motor Vehicle Accident Facts for 1977, which really

isn't all that great as far as school bus driving is concerned. Then of course they do have their classified driving licensing system, again of small value to the bus driver and certainly nothing in comparison to the courses available in Saskatchewan.

Let me show you what Alberta has for school bus safety. Again you have this whole series here which I have in my hand, just a few pages, about 120 in all, which includes the Highway Traffic Act of Alberta.

Mr. Speaker, I don't want to imply that nothing has been done in those provinces for the safety of the students. On the contrary, the safety record in those provinces is fairly comparable to ours in Saskatchewan. The point I wish to make is that Saskatchewan is again taking the lead in the area of safety as it is in so many other areas. The results are that school bussing is, as I said at the beginning, one of the safest means of transportation around.

There is only one mode of transportation whose record is superior to the record of school bus transport and that is the Saskatchewan Transportation Company. There is, of course, good reason for that, Mr. Speaker, namely that the people transported in the buses of the Saskatchewan Transportation Company are adults, and the ones transported in the school buses are younger people who tend to be a little more exuberant.

Mr. Speaker, I so move.

MR. N. E. BYERS (Kelvington-Wadena): — Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to second this motion sponsored by my colleague, the hon. member for Yorkton. All of us in this Chamber know that a good number of citizens, members of organizations, teachers, trustees and people who work in the field of safety, are very keenly interested in the safe transport of our students on school buses. With respect to school bus safety, we have certainly taken a number of initiatives in this province to make the transportation of school children and the public in general more safe. We have taken a number of initiatives dealing with the safety of the vehicle, proper training for our school bus drivers, development of the vehicle safety program and, more recently, the establishment of inspection stations and qualified mechanics to keep our school vehicles safe for transport.

I think the question of school bus safety is receiving more attention in all jurisdictions in Canada. I had the good fortune to attend the annual meeting of the Canada Safety Council in Quebec City last fall and was very pleased that a number of jurisdictions in Canada are devoting a good deal more attention to school bus safety. You will know that I'm never an alarmist, but I wanted to draw two fairly simple facts to the attention of the legislature.

We have in our province a fairly sophisticated program of school bus safety and inspection, but there are jurisdictions in Canada where, for example, flashing lights on school buses is not mandatory. A study undertaken and completed in the province of Quebec within the last year identified what I think we would regard as fairly horrifying situations on school buses. That study recommended that top priority be given to the removal of wood stoves from school buses. I think if the students in the constituency of the hon. member for Wilkie had to find the wood, much less ride on the bus, there would be a great deal of concern (and rightly so) shown by the parents.

There are, I think a number of initiatives however which are still required to improve school bus safety. I would like to have an opportunity at another time to comment on these, and I would, therefore, beg leave to adjourn debate.

Debate adjourned.

Resolution No. 30 — Renewable Alcohol Production

MR. R. KATZMAN (Rosthern) moved, seconded by the member for Rosetown-Elrose (Mr. Swan):

That this Assembly recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan consider providing economic incentives to encourage the production of renewable alcohol in Saskatchewan in the form of a 3 cent per litre rebate to those distributors of gasoline selling an acceptable blend of Saskatchewan produced alcohol with gasoline; and that all Saskatchewan government vehicles, including Crown corporation vehicles, purchase as fuel, an acceptable blend of gasoline and Saskatchewan produced alcohol.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise to speak on this motion. I think all of us are aware of the situation developing in this country since the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations decided to do what they have done with the oil and the increasing demand and burden upon our country for the energy which we need to run our farm equipment and to make our province (where we have lots of transportation problems) easier to handle.

Basically, Mr. Speaker, my motion refers to allowing a 3 cent per litre rebate for those people who have a product called gasohol (a combination of an alcohol base from wheat and so forth which can be mixed with fuel petroleum), which will provide a minimum of 10 per cent greater use of our present petroleum resources.

The increased use would put less burden on our natural resources and therefore less financial burden upon this country so far as flowing out of dollars to foreign countries to purchase the offshore oil, which is required.

Mr. Speaker, at present there are many areas in the United States where individual farmers have been granted permission, for agricultural use, to make a blend of gasoline and alcohol to drive their gasoline burning equipment. Also, the University of Saskatchewan, from my understanding, has done work with rape seed oil which is being used with diesel fuel. They have had a tractor running several hundreds of hours on that concept and are finding no problem with the machinery.

Mr. Speaker, what I am really saying is that there is one other benefit. The other benefit is that we can get approximately two and one-half gallons of alcohol from a bushel of grain. Now that would supposedly make a bushel of grain worth approximately \$10. It would then make a farmer more self-sufficient because he would be able to use part of his own product, or buy a product developed from his own grain.

Mr. Speaker, there is a considerable amount of interest in Canada on the patents, rights, and so forth to develop this process. For us in Saskatchewan it is important that this process take place as soon as possible, not only because of the gasohol combination but also because of some of the by-products. When I refer to some of the by-products I would refer to the starch and protein that is left which could be used for

our livestock industry and other parts of our industries. So the first step is to start developing the alcohol that can be mixed with a blend of gasoline and therefore move along.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to all members of the House that they strongly consider supporting this motion because it will be beneficial within the communities of our province, to the farmers and the primary producers, and assist an out drain of capital from Canada. The 3 cents per litre is not a high price to pay. In fact I think it will pay off in the long run to the citizens of this province. Therefore, I move, seconded by Mr. Swan, Resolution No. 30 — Renewable Alcohol Production.

MR. H. J. SWAN (Rosetown-Elrose): — Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to have the opportunity to second this motion today. I believe there was a slight mistake in the way that was typed. It should have been renewable energy; so we perhaps in our process should correct that.

I believe that with the conventional supplies of energy depleting and perhaps a danger of running out of energy in a number of years we should now begin to look at forms of renewable energy. In the United States they have made some beginnings in the production of ethyl alcohol as a gasoline additive; and it's being used in many of the states with fair success I might say. They are finding as new technologies are being developed that the production of ethyl alcohol is becoming more and more feasible. At one point in time there was an energy deficiency when you produced ethyl alcohol and you actually consumed more energy than you produced.

But because of new technology, that has changed significantly to the point where you can indeed produce ethyl alcohol with quite a large energy efficiency. I believe also that it's at the point where it's going to produce enough additional energy that we should be able to make Canada a self-sufficient country in a very short space of time (using this and other avenues that are available).

There was a lot of concern expressed because the general population felt that when we started to use wheat to produce energy we were taking away food from people. But with the new research that has been done, that's not the case at all. Rather we take the high protein gluten out of the wheat to begin with and provide a product that would be very useful in the protein-short areas of the world. The gluten that's taken out will be about 86 per cent protein and with eight pounds per bushel it could readily be shipped to Africa or other Middle East countries that are short of protein. They could mix it with the food they are now using and it would make a balanced diet for them. The part used for the manufacture of alcohol is really just the starch.

The starch is not a good food product for human consumption. It's been a very, very cheap product in Saskatchewan's market. So I think they have now taken care of the concern that we shouldn't be using food that was there for human use. If we can proceed with the development of plants to produce ethyl alcohol, we will start to see a manufacturing industry develop in our own province to process the grain grown here. It should produce a fair number of outside jobs that are of interest to Saskatchewan.

The wheat produced on one acre of farmland when processed into alcohol will provide enough energy to farm that same acre for at least ten years. This is a step forward and I think a step in the right direction. There are a number of other benefits I think we should be looking at when we consider whether or not to move into the production of ethyl alcohol. First, the dollars from the processing would be kept in Saskatchewan. We'd be

providing jobs. We'd be producing an energy source. It would cut down on the freight costs that Saskatchewan has long found to be a bit of a hindrance in its trade. We could, because of providing a cheaper energy source, lower the cost of food in Saskatchewan.

The farm profit from the market of a bushel of grain could increase. The productivity of our land could also be increased. You know, here we summerfallow a fairly high portion of our farmlands; people sit back and do not use the amount of fertilizer that would benefit their land because they don't have a ready market for the quantities of grain they are now producing. But if the grain were in demand you would see production increase because people would indeed farm better, increase the use of fertilizers and crop more steadily than they are at the present time. So in that method it could increase the productivity in Saskatchewan.

A manufacturing industry in the province would also strengthen the Canadian dollar and Canadian trade. I believe if we could cut back on the amount of fuel that had to be imported from other parts of the world, it would indeed improve the balance of trade for Canada as a nation. It would broaden Saskatchewan's tax base as we were able to set up further manufacturing. It could provide a very high quality livestock feed as an end product and in sufficient volume to make feeding of livestock in Saskatchewan more viable. I believe all of these things should be looked at when we consider whether or not to get into the manufacturing of ethyl alcohol from grain.

The tests which have been done show wheat as one of the best grains to use for the production of ethyl alcohol. When it has been tried in comparison with corn or barley or other grains, wheat is indeed the one which has proven the best. If you are looking at Canadian gallons, we get about two and one-half gallons of ethyl alcohol per bushel of grain. We get eight pounds of gluten out of each bushel of grain. The remainder makes a very high protein livestock feed. We have a number of products which are useful. Coming out of the chimney on one of these plants is pretty straight carbon dioxide, a gas useful in the production of heavy oil. If readily available in the province, it could be transported and used within the province. It could help us in that area as well.

I think the number of areas we are talking about are all beneficial to Saskatchewan generally, to Saskatchewan agriculture in particular and to Saskatchewan's livestock producers. In a year such as we are experiencing now, if we had a plant of this type, we would see that the feed product would be in very high demand by livestock men. I think it is time we start moving in this direction. I would encourage the Government of Saskatchewan to do something like the American government has done; they have placed an incentive program on their books in the past year and a half which is allowing a 5-cent a gallon premium to people producing ethyl alcohol. The idea is to encourage the manufacturer. As they encourage it, it is growing on the American scene. If we don't soon move in this direction we are going to find that the neighbouring states and the neighbouring provinces are going to move this way and our livestock producers are going to be at a disadvantage because they won't have that feed source.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, we should move that way and try as soon as possible to develop a program in Saskatchewan to encourage the production of ethyl alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, I have other things I would like to say on this subject. I beg leave to adjourn debate.

Debate adjourned.

PUBLIC BILLS AND ORDERS

ADJOURNED DEBATES

Resolution No. 14 — Intersarsity Athletics

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Solomon (Regina North-West):

That this Assembly urge the federal government to revise its recent decision to substantially reduce financial support for intersarsity athletic programs, operated co-operatively by western Canadian universities.

MR. G. M. McLEOD (Meadow Lake): — Mr. Speaker, in speaking to this motion I would like to offer an amendment at the end of my remarks.

As is the case with members on that side of the House, (and as is always the case it seems) while I agree with many of the things the member for Regina North-West said regarding intersarsity athletics and the importance of them to the province; and the importance of intersarsity athletics to western Canada as a whole; and also with regard to what the federal government's contribution to intersarsity athletics in western Canada could be; it grates me very much when members on that side of the House always turn to the federal government and condemn the federal government for its lack of attention. But there is never anything coming from the provincial government that professes to have an interest in whatever program it is, in this case intersarsity athletics. In this case the provincial government is not providing the support I believe it should be providing to intersarsity athletics in Saskatchewan.

What I would like to propose is that the provincial government become involved in a program to provide for athletic scholarships as has been done by the province of British Columbia, because that province has recognized the importance of intersarsity athletics to students in their own province. Certainly I believe this province has not done that. I believe there is a move afoot in the province of Alberta as well to provide these scholarships on the basis of athletic excellence, tied of course to academic excellence in the universities.

I would like to propose the following amendment. I will go a little further with this then. I notice the member for Regina North-West is very interested in these remarks and I believe and hope he will support me in this amendment, as will his colleagues because I believe it's one of importance to athletes in Saskatchewan.

Athletic scholarships in the province would encourage our young athletes with promise and potential to remain in Saskatchewan. Far too many of our young athletes are leaving Saskatchewan because the opportunities just aren't here. They have chosen to go to universities in the United States which offer athletic scholarships.

I will just leave this as a suggestion. Perhaps the Department of Culture and Youth, or the Department of Continuing Education, or the two of them in conjunction could stem that tide and establish a Saskatchewan youth athletic scholarship program. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, this program could be funded by money from the heritage fund and could make Saskatchewan a real leader in athletic programs in North America.

We have heard comments and certainly well-founded ones regarding the success of some of our teams in this Celebrate Saskatchewan year, that is true; but we could become a leader in this area.

In my opinion there is another key reason why Saskatchewan should provide athletic scholarships. I really believe our society has reached such a high standing of living today that recreation and leisure activities are, in the near future, going to be important to Saskatchewan residents, even more important than they are now. I believe we have the expertise and the competence to manage and develop the type of recreational and leisure activity that will come with more time involved in this area.

In reviewing the whole matter of athletic scholarships I have noted that there is enabling legislation within the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union for such sports awards, and I do believe the same legislation is there in GPAC (Great Plains Athletic Conference). It had been thought before that such sports awards couldn't be awarded in western Canada because of eligibility rules. However the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union does allow awards for third-party representation, in this case, government representation. Their regulation 3 (c) says:

A student shall not be eligible to compete in any union contest, who is receiving an athletic scholarship, or subsidy from the member he represents, or from any other organization under the jurisdiction of the said member. Students competing in activities leading to CIAU competition are eligible to receive third-party scholarships established by provincial and/or federal governments and those awards by any other agency approved by the board of directors of the union. These third-party scholarships or grants in aid must not specify a university of attendance.

Mr. Speaker, other provinces have taken action in this regard, most notably British Columbia which just last year introduced a system of sports awards for its athletes attending universities and colleges in that province. The Government of British Columbia has recognized that there is a need to encourage and reward excellence in this field to help good athletes stay in the province.

In that regard, Mr. Speaker, British Columbia has set up an athletic scholarship fund and awards have already been made for the last semester in their universities. They are providing 550 scholarships of \$1,000 each. To be eligible for one of these scholarships, the student must be in full-time attendance and must maintain passing grades at one of the three B.C. universities. Furthermore, recipients must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants and must have been residents of British Columbia for at least one year. I would like to emphasize that. I believe that's a very important provision; they must be residents of the province (in this case of Saskatchewan) before they can be eligible for such an award. The final condition is that the award be made from the university to the student.

Mr. Speaker, when one examine the calendars of the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina, one can find listed scholarships for various disciplines. But under the category of physical education, there are very few awards. Mr. Speaker, I believe that a Saskatchewan youth athletic scholarship program would be an excellent investment. In terms of the rewards from the participation of the athletes in sports in the province, the incentive they would provide for other youngsters to remain here and contribution they would make to athletes after they graduate in coaching and administration, organization and other things of that nature. I think it would be well

worth the investment.

I'd like to refer for a moment, Mr. Speaker, to the federal government's white paper entitled, *Partners in Pursuit of Excellence* put out a couple of years ago. It makes particular reference to the universities as a resource for sports policy and notes that Canadian universities can play a decisive part in the pursuit of academic and athletic excellence in our country. They have the capacity to relate advanced education to sports. Mr. Speaker, the point being that in a university like the University of Saskatchewan or the University of Regina, we can develop academic staff members who can coach athletes in the finer techniques of improving their performances and also relate that to the community as a whole for the benefit of the whole community and their development of coaching.

I contend that we should be looking at the financing of sport not so much as a problem but rather as an opportunity. It's a growing industry. We can provide leadership here by combining academic excellence with athletic excellence. I think, Mr. Speaker, we have to recognize that the government has a responsibility to provide some leadership. In this, I'm speaking of both levels of government, federal and, in this case, especially the provincial government. That is why I'm advocating that we create a Saskatchewan youth athletic scholarship program to make Saskatchewan a leader in aid to athletes.

With those remarks, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to present the following amendment, moved by me and seconded by the member for Estevan (Mr. Larter), to add after the word 'universities' the following:

and recognizing the valuable contribution of intervarsity athletics and intervarsity athletes through our province, that this Assembly urge the Government of Saskatchewan to institute a program of athletic scholarships for intervarsity athletics at Saskatchewan's two universities.

MR. R. A. LARTER (Estevan): — Mr. Speaker, I just have a few words to say in support of this motion and amendment. I believe all of us in this House have different young athletes, whether they are boys or girls, who are exceptional in sports and excel in sports. At the present time, and it has been going this way for years, these young people have all had to take sports scholarships in the United States. I do believe we are losing a very valuable source for the future, one of our resources in Saskatchewan, when we lose those people to the United States. Some of them may or may not return.

I believe with the resources the government professes we have in this province (and I believe they are fairly accurate) that we are in a far better position to offer these scholarships than we were formerly with the attitude we used to have toward sports scholarships. For this reason I think the government should change its attitude and not depend solely on the federal government to assist in these scholarships. If we truly are a resource province and we have the wealth, then I say let's help one of the most natural resources we have, the students of our province. Therefore, I would certainly support this amendment and I would urge all members to support this amendment on a youth athletic scholarship program.

MR. W. C. THATCHER (Thunder Creek): — Mr. Speaker, I have some brief comments to this amendment which I would like to put before this Assembly.

Many comments could be made, pro and con, on athletic scholarships. I would like to briefly tell you about some of my experiences with them. I went to school in the United

States and was on an athletic scholarship down there. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, I did have an opportunity to observe a program first-hand because many of the people I lived with were involved with football and basketball, etc. We also had occasion to travel to a variety of campuses throughout the midwestern United States.

There is no question about it. In the United States there is such a thing as the professional athlete. The people you see on many of the major football teams and in the bowl games, are professional athletes. But I don't think they are really the kind of people we are talking out here. Rightly, or wrongly, the athlete I just described is a source of revenue for the university involved. Their football program, for instance, will pay for all their athletic programs. Their basketball program and others are gravy.

I don't think that is exactly what we are talking about, because in some areas the Americans have gone far overboard on it. Mind you, that is what they want. It saves the taxpayers a lot of money because the bulk of those big stadiums you see and many of the buildings down there are built with revenues derived from those 80,000 or 90,000 people who watch those athletic events, particularly football games. I don't know how many basketball games are played by a college, but I think it is somewhere around 20 or 25, and when they start drawing in the neighbourhood of 25,000 to 30,000 people that generates a lot of dollars.

But that is not what we are talking about here. I think this motion, Mr. Speaker, is aimed at the individual who is going to university and is an athlete who is maybe good enough to make the team. They may or may not have had the opportunity to go to university but because they have an athletic skill, they go to college when they may not have had an opportunity to do so. They become physical education instructors; they become education majors; they do a variety of things.

Really, what is the whole thing all about? I don't think the intent of this motion is, if we are talking football, to provide a source of talent to the various professional football teams. I don't think it is that at all.

I think attitudes toward athletics have changed. Maybe it took the Soviet Union to show us the respect some athletes should receive. I believe the attitude in this country toward athletes has certainly changed. While I don't believe anybody is suggesting we go into the high-powered recruiting or flamboyant bowl games, etc., prevalent in the United States, I think it is time for the people of this province and this country to take a cautious look at the inclusion of athletic scholarships along with those presently available in education.

I don't think this necessarily means we are going to set up our own Rose Bowl and all that, not at all. But we should recognize and acknowledge somebody who has a skill and in some cases perhaps help to put him through university where he may not otherwise have an opportunity to go.

I think this is a non-political issue and I hope all members in this Assembly can see it this way and hopefully will endorse this amendment.

MR. J. L. SOLOMON (Regina North-West): — Well, Mr. Speaker, the amendment put forward by the member for Meadow Lake is well-intentioned but I have to admit that he has missed the mark. He has missed the mark because if the member had looked at the resolution as it was originally proposed, he would clearly see the reason for the actual motion. And of course the reason for the motion is because we are talking about the lack of funding for intervarsity athletics.

When we talk about intervarsity we talk about interprovincial. If we propose a scholarship situation, or we set one up as he is proposing . . . The one he described in B.C. is aimed very clearly at producing athletes in a university situation with obviously better skills because they are there on a scholarship basis.

The problem we have in Canada is not that B.C. is not adequately funding their universities and scholarships. The problem we have is competing interprovincially through our universities. Therefore, if Saskatchewan was to provide scholarships to their athletes it wouldn't resolve the problem. The problem is that other provinces do not or would not have the same priority. Therefore all we would be doing is setting up scholarship situations for athletes with no competition.

The only reason that athletes are given scholarships in the first place and athletes take scholarships, especially in the States, is to perfect their skills. They perfect their skills only through competition. A good athlete is only good when he is compared to his peers, and is as good or better than the best of his peers. A good athlete is not an athlete who is given a scholarship and does not participate in competitive events.

So I say to the members opposite that their intentions are fairly well reasoned, but are not acceptable with regard to this motion, because it's aimed at interprovincial rather than one university. The member for Thunder Creek illustrated my point very clearly. He said he was on a scholarship and through that scholarship attended and travelled to very many different campuses in the United States; why did he travel? The member for Thunder Creek travelled from campus to campus in the States on a scholarship fund in search of competition, and other universities reciprocated. The universities he visited probably visited the university he was attending and representing. And so you see it's an intervarsity situation; it's not one university.

If we go ahead with this program, we'll have a fine scholarship program. The only universities we'll be able to compete with are the ones B.C. competes with and those are in the United States. And I, as a member for Regina North-West and a member of the NDP in Saskatchewan, am more concerned in increasing the competitive levels and increasing the intervarsity competitions in Canada, not in the United States.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to reiterate that I am not in favour of this motion for those reasons. And I ask the member for Meadow Lake (I don't know if he'll be able to get up and respond to this) if he would permit a question. I would like to know what the B.C. scholarship program is costing the universities. I am sure that he'll probably get up and have the statistics for the House very shortly. Mr. Speaker, I'm not sure if my colleagues have any additional things to add on this motion, but I would like to just say I am opposed to the amendment. Thank you.

Amendment negated on division.

Motion agreed to.

Resolution No. 31 — Foreign Investment Review Agency

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed resolution by Mr. Dyck (Saskatoon Mayfair):

That this Assembly encourages the new federal government to act on their election promises to strengthen the role of the foreign investment review agency and urges the federal government to grant FIRA the power to reimpose heavy withholding taxes on the increasing outflow of interest and dividend payments and continue to expand Canadian ownership to serve Canadians, especially through Crown corporations and the Canadian Development Corporation.

MR. J. G. LANE (Qu'Appelle): — I think, Mr. Speaker, that the government opposite was asleep when it brought in this particular motion. I would have thought the member who introduced the motion, and who sat as a member of the committee on business in 1972, would have remembered the position of this government as recently as 1974-75.

The motion urges the federal government to act on election promises to strengthen the role of the foreign investment review agency. It does not in any way refer to actions the provincial government can take. I'm a little surprised at that oversight.

Members opposite may feel that the provincial government can't take any action on non-Saskatchewan purchases of provincial industrial enterprises. They may believe that because they haven't seen any action from the government opposite. But as recently as 1974-75, in the annual report of the Department of Industry and Commerce, a section was established under the research and program development branch called foreign investment and intergovernmental affairs. To quote from the annual report in 1974-75:

This section of the Department of Industry and Commerce of the province of Saskatchewan reviews non-Saskatchewan purchases of interprovincial industrial enterprises and advises the government on the position it should take with respect to each. These decisions are then passed on to the federal foreign investment review agency . . .

Although, interestingly enough and I'm digressing from the text, the branch deals with non-Saskatchewan purchases, it advises FIRA, for some reason, of non-Saskatchewan purchases which may be in fact Canadian purchases of Saskatchewan provincial industrial enterprises.

. . . and their recommendations form a part of the final federal decision of these transactions. The section also evaluates the effects in this province of the federal industrial and commercial development program, and suggests methods by which Saskatchewan may take greater advantage of it.

Also known as being at the public trough and trying to get the maximum benefit.

Suggestions may also be made to these programs so that they are more applicable to the province's commercial structure.

The operative part of this branch and the headline in the annual report 1974-75 was

the establishment of the foreign investment and intergovernmental affairs branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

It's very interesting to note that since 1974-75 this government has not referred to that branch again in any of the annual reports of the Department of Industry and Commerce. Where did it go? Did it disappear? I think we have to assume that it did. Why was it brought in for one short period? One can attribute nothing more than that the government opposite is playing fad politics with foreign investment in Canada. It can't say that it can't take any action because it in fact did once. It cannot say that there's no provincial government role because in 1974-75 there seemed to be one.

I think it's rather surprising, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the government opposite, which under the direction of the Premier has made a great issue of foreign investment — how that's the sole reason for Quebec wanting to separate because it didn't have control of its economy — (that's a statement of the Premier) does not do anything until the public gets concerned. It thought the public was concerned in 1974-75 so it set up a branch. It thinks the public is concerned again in 1980 so it brings in a motion — nothing in between. I don't believe that the government opposite is the least bit sincere on its statements about foreign investment. I think that in fact its track record proves its insincerity.

We had to ask in the past for the government to table the recommendations that it made. We couldn't get them. There was no really sincere effort, no real concern about the problem. That branch did nothing. That branch has withered and died because politically for four or five years the public wasn't concerned about foreign investment, so you didn't take any action. It is rather strange, Mr. Speaker, that five years later we see a motion on the order paper. I specifically call to the attention of the Assembly the fact that grant didn't just concern itself with non-Canadian takeover (so-called foreign takeover of Saskatchewan business), it was the non-Saskatchewan purchases of provincial industrial enterprises. Now we are going to ask the mover of the motion to table in this Assembly, (the expert on business, the member for Moose Jaw North the seconder of the motion) the report done by the Department of Industry and Commerce on Standard Brands acquisition of the Weyburn distillery. It may well be, and I will assume, it was to the advantage of the people of Saskatchewan, but I didn't hear any report from the government opposite. I didn't see any recommendations when I saw the press story that this government endorsed fully the acquisition by a non-Saskatchewan company of Weyburn distillers. I'm surprised, because if you were really sincere you could have tabled your recommendations, your support and your studies of the takeover at that time. Why didn't you? You didn't because the government opposite had no program to be able to make such recommendations.

The branch which is supposed to review non-Saskatchewan purchases of provincial industrial enterprises, is non-existent if we go by five successive annual reports. Where did it go? Why did it disappear? Why did you let it wither and die? Don't you believe in the issue? What happened?

It is a rather strange position you find yourself in, trying to say you are the advocates of Canadian control of the economy. But within the province of Saskatchewan, you take an artificial action in 1974-75 and you haven't taken one step since. It's rather strange.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if the public decides to direct its attention to something other than foreign takeover of the Saskatchewan and Canadian economy, the government opposite wouldn't bother bringing a motion, wouldn't even consider the

matter.

That's what I mean by fad politics; either the government opposite is sincere about its concern for foreign investment and foreign control or it's really trying to tag onto a fad. I suggest the track record and evidence indicates without question that this government is not really concerned about the issue and is really, as I say, playing fad politics.

The mover of the motion who sat on the business committee will support it. I know that the seconder of the motion, with his business expertise (the member for Moose Jaw North) is sincerely concerned about the actions of his own government. He will urge the Government of Saskatchewan to re-institute and re-establish the branch and give it the proper priority and proper position which the issue deserves. I am going to suggest there be an amendment to the motion, one which the members opposite will have no problem supporting.

I move, seconded by the member for Regina South (Mr. Rousseau) that Resolution No. 31 be amended by adding thereto:

And that this Assembly condemn the Government of Saskatchewan for its failure to take any action to protect Saskatchewan industries from non-Saskatchewan takeovers.

INTRODUCTION OF GUEST

HON. D. W. CODY (Minister of Telephones): — Mr. Speaker, I want to interrupt for a moment. I have a guest who I would like to introduce to the House and to you. The guest is in Saskatchewan for a period of time because he, just on Friday, had an honorary doctor of laws degree bestowed upon him for co-operative work he has done in the province of Saskatchewan and throughout this country. I speak of none other than Dr. Louis Lloyd who is seated in the Speaker's gallery.

HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CODY: — On behalf of the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development and the Government of Saskatchewan, we certainly congratulate you heartily for having this great honour bestowed upon you for the tremendous amount of good work you have done in the province and throughout Canada in the co-operative movement.

With him today is a retired individual from the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development, Lloyd Lokken.

HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

Debate continues on Resolution No. 31

HON. R. J. ROMANOW (Attorney General): — Mr. Speaker, I'm sure the Minister of Industry and Commerce will want to say quite a bit more at some other appropriate time with respect to the amendment. I simply want to indicate to the House, before I beg leave to adjourn the debate, that the amendment at first glance would be unacceptable

to me because the provincial government continues its review of proposed takeovers within the Department of Industry and Commerce to this very day, notwithstanding the words by the hon. member for Qu'Appelle. I think the Minister of Industry and Commerce will elaborate on the erroneous direction of the words by the member for Qu'Appelle in that regard.

But I think it should be kept in mind that the important thing about this, Mr. Speaker, is that the situation is such that this motion is prompted by the stated Conservative position, certainly federally and I can only suspect the same thing provincially, that FIRA the foreign investment review agency was getting too strong or at least words to the effect that it was becoming a bureaucratic jungle. The fact of the matter is that during the short tenure of Mr. Joe Clark as Prime Minister, there was, I think all members would agree, a very pronounced tendency toward dismantling the FIRA and doing away with that kind of review agency.

Goodness only knows it is not nearly as strong as many of us would have or would want to have but at least it's an attempt. The new administration under Pierre Elliott Trudeau has been elected, among other things, on the promise to strengthen the foreign investment review agency, an objective with which we are very much in agreement. I think if the Conservatives really indicate that they are for foreign investment review, they have a chance to show their support when the main motion comes up for a vote.

One final word: I ask the members of the House to note that the hon. member has criticized us for not having made a comment about the Standard Brands takeover of the Weyburn distillery. Nothing prevented the hon. member for Qu'Appelle or any member of the Conservative caucus from voicing his views or concerns in this matter. They apparently did not as well. I think one need not make too much of an issue on isolated cases or on individual cases in this area at all. So, Mr. Speaker, with those few words I beg leave to adjourn the debate.

Debate adjourned.

Resolution No. 24 — Churchill Port Development

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed resolution by Mr. Kowalchuk (Melville):

That this Assembly commend the Canadian Wheat Board for its continued use of the port of Churchill and encourage the development of the port as a full northern port, including the expansion of the port by movement of more grains through the port, the upgrading of the Herchmer subdivision, and the institution of the interchange agreement.

Motion agreed.

Resolution No. 27 — Nursing Home Facilities

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed resolution by Mr. Birkbeck (Moosomin):

That this Assembly condemns the failure of the NDP government to provide adequate nursing home facilities to senior citizens of Saskatchewan and in particular condemns the unavailability of beds to administer levels 3 and 4

care; the inordinate waiting list to be admitted; the lack of equipment and facilities for adequate care; the undue difficulty in placing level 3 patients whose condition has deteriorated into level 4; the inadequate number of basic facilities in rural communities for level 4 patients; the inconsistency of funding and social aid regulations based on level of care and not in consideration of financial burdens placed on individual families; the limited and disjointed scope of programs designed for mentally ill and the general understaffed and unco-ordinated atmosphere currently prevalent in nursing homes throughout Saskatchewan.

MR. ROMANOW: — Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: — What's the point of order?

MR. ROMANOW: — My point of order is: on page 6, item 15 of the blues, it says the proposed resolution as amended. Didn't we vote the amendment down? Because the way the blues are written is the way the motion should read.

MR. SPEAKER: — The Attorney General has a good point of order. I failed to observe that the amendment had been carried to this motion and what we are voting on now is this motion as amended. Is it the please of the Assembly to adopt the motion as amended, which is:

The this Assembly commends the Government of Saskatchewan for the positive steps taken to provide adequate special-care facilities for senior citizens in Saskatchewan; for increasing the number of special-care and level 4 beds, especially in rural communities; for the development of home care programs and co-ordinating them with other initiatives to assist all residents of Saskatchewan, not just the elderly, to continue to live with independence and dignity.

Motion as amended agreed.

Resolution No. 29 — Rural Natural Gas Distribution System

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed resolution by Mr. Muirhead (Arm River):

That this Assembly recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan consider designing and implementing, as soon as possible, a rural natural gas distribution system to extend to all rural residents of Saskatchewan the opportunity to consume natural gas.

And the proposed amendment thereto by Mr. White:

That all the words after the word 'Assembly' be deleted and the following substituted therefore:

commends the Government of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Power Corporation for implementing and carrying out programs which have led to the extension of natural gas to serve all cities, numerous towns and villages and, where it has been found economically advantageous, to rural areas and Indian reserves as well.

Amendment agreed.

Motion as amended agreed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Bill No. 102 — An Act to amend The Lord's Day (Saskatchewan) Act

Section 1

MR. R. KATZMAN (Rosthern): — Mr. Chairman, this Bill No. 102, which we discussed the other day in second reading, the Speaker decided that on a voice vote it was defeated, but for some reason, there was a change in that decision as there was a request for a standing vote.

Mr. Chairman, as I indicated the other day when I spoke, my opinion is that because of the way this act is allowed, small communities will now be told that if they wish a particular midway or fair to come into their community, they will only come on the condition they can run on Sunday as well. It indicates that communities will be told — no, you can't have a fair, or midway I should say, unless you give us Sunday, even though we are having Friday and Saturday, you have to agree to Sunday or we won't come to you. So small communities which are on the fringe of getting a midway or not getting one will be forced into asking their municipality to approve Sunday, as this new bill allows.

Therefore, even though they morally don't want it, they will be forced into it. That is what will happen and I have heard from one place within my constituency where this has already been suggested to a community. It has been suggested to this community — if you want a fair, we would normally come there but you don't run on Sunday; we want to run there Sunday if it is allowed and that bill passes in Regina. So obviously, the ramifications of this suggested bill was originally meant to allow horse racing, but as I indicated earlier when I spoke on this bill, horse racing is now allowed as long as there is no gambling; it happens with the old provisions, the horse shows and so forth.

So, Mr. Chairman, one of the first motions I am very compelled to raise is that this bill not be proceeded with for six months which would in effect kill the bill, hopefully. But before I move such a motion, I suppose I have to give the courtesy to the mover to rise to his feet once again, to have a chance to defend his arguments for moving this motion and let other people in on the debate. Before we move off this particular short title, I will probably be making an amendment but I will wait for others to allow them to speak first before I move such an amendment, if the mover wants to speak on this bill.

MR. W. J. G. ALLEN (Regina Rosemont): — Well, Mr. Speaker, I can only reply to the hon. member that I gave my longer version of the speech on Tuesday last dealing with the principle of the bill. Item 1, traditionally in committee of the whole, deals with the principle. The principle of the bill (as I stated earlier), I believe, comes from the fact that there is a law called the Lord's Day Canada Act. The Parliament of Canada has felt that people in the individual provinces were better able to deal with the mores of their provinces than the Parliament of Canada. They've passed the administration of that act to the province. We, in turn over the years, passed a number of provisions of the act over to local municipalities to make decisions in their own local communities.

This particular bill extends those provisions in two areas: the first area being the holding of fairs and exhibitions on Sunday; the second area dealing with the holding of horse races on Sunday. The bill does not say that these activities will take place on Sunday. It merely says that municipalities, as in other cases, will make that local decision in their local municipality. I believe people in local municipalities are better able to judge the mores of their society than we are in this particular legislature. For that reason, I bring in the amendment.

MR. J. A. PEPPER (Weyburn): — Mr. Chairman, I'm speaking in opposition to this bill because I personally believe it will be a move, if passed, in the erosion of the present day Lord's act. It just gives the power to municipalities, a sort of passing the buck as I would say. It gives them the power. We are shunning a duty that we as legislators should be doing. Having had amendments moved during the past several years to The Lord's Day Act, (I remember four or five different times) each time it leads to a greater weakening or loosening of that act.

Since I spoke in opposition to this bill on second reading, CKCK radio invited me to participate in their morning program after which a phone-in poll was conducted. It ended up, I believe, 14 to 7 in support of the stand which I took, opposing the bill. As well as that, Mr. Chairman, I've had numerous phone calls, and letters on file.

So Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier on second reading, I think we underestimate the thinking of many of our public when it comes to the moral issues on Sunday. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I will again be voting against Bill No. 102 on third reading.

MR. J. L. SKOBERG (Moose Jaw North): — Mr. Chairman, I didn't have the opportunity last week of rising and indicating my position on this particular bill. I was unavoidably absent. I must say that since coming back to Moose Jaw, I too have had a number of phone calls. I too have visited a number of establishments, small restaurants, confectioneries and what not, and those people have urged me to support the bill. I originally intended to do so, had I been here last week and will continue to do at this particular time.

I've had the opportunity of spending about six to eight years on municipal council and consistently we have urged that the municipal council be given the same rights as other levels of government. I don't consider municipal council to be a lesser level. I believe all three — federal, provincial and municipal — should be considered and recognized as the same level of government with certain jurisdictions.

I certainly appreciate the comments made by my colleague, the member for Weyburn. There is no question about his position on this particular bill, but I don't believe it is passing the buck when we say the municipality should have a say as to whether or not it wants this particular legislation at that level. I think the right of the majority will prevail. I have heard many, many phone-in exercises, and those people who are, in the main, opposed to a particular piece of legislation are the ones who get on the telephone. Often the people who really want it aren't prepared to get out and let their voice be heard. I think, in this particular instance, the people of Saskatchewan, as in other provinces, do want the right to have that determination. But of equal importance is the fact that this is a major industry in our province. Reading *Hansard* I realize those points have been made, so I won't repeat them at this time.

We are losing people, and they are going to other provinces. They have to go to other

provinces; there is no other place to go because of the existing legislation. I am urging the members who are suggesting the right of the minority is not being looked after to realize they will have a say, when the time comes, at the municipal level. It is very, very permissive, the type of legislation which is being proposed at this time, and we in the areas involved are here to say that the municipalities will be able to give that right to the majority if they desire it.

I am certainly in favour of the bill which is being introduced at this time.

MR. P. PREBBLE (Saskatoon-Sutherland): — I would like to make a few brief remarks, Mr. Chairman, since I also was not here last Tuesday.

I'm afraid I have to disagree with my friend and colleague, the member for Moose Jaw North. I am not going to be supporting this bill, Mr. Chairman. I don't think the economics of horse racing should dominate over the need to preserve the Lord's Day, and I think this act erodes the Lord's Day in a very real way. Quite simply, I don't agree with gambling on Sunday and betting on Sunday. I don't think it should be permitted in the province, and that is one of the reasons I disagree with this bill, Mr. Chairman.

I think this is a matter for the province to decide, and not the municipality. It is my view that the bill is not in the best interests of the province, and I would urge all members not to support it.

MR. KATZMAN: — Mr. Deputy Chairman, I expressed a wrong thought earlier. The six-month hoist is only allowed in second reading in committee of the whole; therefore I will be moving a motion which in effect finishes this bill here and now.

I move, seconded by the member for Rosetown-Elrose (Mr. Swan):

That Bill No. 102 not be proceeded with.

MR. CHAIRMAN: — Order. We have a motion by the member for Rosthern (Mr. Katzman), seconded by the member for Rosetown-Elrose (Mr. Swan), that Bill No. 102 not be proceeded with. The motion is in order. Is there any debate on the motion?

MR. H. J. SWAN (Rosetown-Elrose): — Mr. Chairman, when the debate was on last Tuesday, I spoke in opposition to the amendment to The Lord's Day (Saskatchewan) Act. I feel this House would be doing a disservice to the people of Saskatchewan to approve that piece of legislation. I gave my thoughts at that time and they are still the same.

Opening up the Lord's Day as a commercial day, a day of horse racing and gambling and working, is not really necessary in Saskatchewan. The people in this province need an opportunity to worship and to rest, which is what the Bible says we should do on the Lord's Day. I am pleased to second the motion put forward by the member for Rosthern and I would encourage all of you to vote in favour of this amendment that Bill No. 102 not be proceeded with.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. COLVER: — On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, kindly call the vote so we can understand what the vote is. You said those in favour say aye; those in favour say no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: — Pardon me, those against say no.

Amendment negatived on the following recorded division:

YEAS — 20

Blakeney	Prebble	Muirhead
Pepper	Long	Katzman
Bowerman	Engel	Andrew
Baker	Birkbeck	McLeod
MacMurchy	Taylor	Collver
Kaeding	Swan	Ham
Rolfes	Garner	

NAYS — 21

Allen	Shillington	Cowley
Smishek	Mostoway	Cody
Romanow	Banda	Lusney
Messer	Hammersmith	Johnson
Kramer	Feschuk	Nelson
Skoberg	Byers	Poniatowski
McArthur	Vickar	Solomon

Section 1

MR. L. W. BIRKBECK (Moosomin): — Mr. Chairman, the bill that's before the House, though having passed second reading and therefore of course having passed in approval, does not necessarily have to pass third reading, and therefore does not necessarily have to be assented to and become law in this province.

Certainly when you consider the vote at second reading which was reasonably close and the vote we have just had now, which is virtually the same kind of vote as we had at second reading, being only won by one vote, it seems reasonable, Mr. Chairman, that members of the Assembly who are in favour of this particular amendment to The Lord's Day Act need to consider very carefully the ramifications of the amendment.

And if they are voting in accordance with their constituent's desires . . . In the case of the member for Moose Jaw North (whose views I respect) and the entrepreneurs — he is putting forth the views of his constituents in this particular case before his own principles. But not necessarily; I say it's a possibility that the principles of the entrepreneurs who want to make money on a Sunday are possibly the principles of the member for Moose Jaw North. But notwithstanding that, what I am attempting to say is this is the time in this Assembly when we do have a free vote, and one of the very few times, Mr. Chairman, when we as members of the Assembly have the opportunity to vote in a free fashion — a free vote. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it gives us that opportunity to vote as we, as individuals, feel in accordance with our conscience, if you like. I emphasize, Mr. Chairman, the closeness of this vote.

I ask members who are in favour of the amendments to The Lord's Day Act to consider this scenario (if you like). I will tell you that when I began farming on my own I was 21 years old. During harvest and springtime seeding I used to work on Sunday because I thought that I had to. I had to get the crop in and I had to get it off. I thought I had to do that to make a living. But we had some neighbours who never ever worked on Sunday. They never ever did. And while I was working on Sunday they were visiting with their families, or enjoying some form of recreation, visiting the parks or what have you. The most interesting thing I noted as a young person just starting out in the agricultural business was that they always got their crop in, and they always got it off. They were able to do in six days what I thought required seven.

Subsequently, Mr. Chairman, I adopted the philosophy of my neighbours. More importantly, I suppose, I adopted a philosophy that was set out a long time ago through the Scriptures: we can make a living in six days and keep that Sunday, keep the seventh day holy, and keep it for a day of rest. I suppose what each and every one of us requires is an example. I had that example in my own community whereby these neighbours were able to make out and do quite nicely, with regard to their work, in six days. So if that's the fundamental issue at stake here regarding the amendments to The Lord's Day Act, that we have to make provisions for horse racing on Sunday and subsequent gambling on Sunday, so that entrepreneurs may in fact make a living, I say that argument is without any foundation whatsoever, because it is not required, not in any sense of the word. So what we're basically looking for here is about only two or three votes to oppose this amendment, and it can be defeated at third reading . . . (inaudible interjection) . . . It could be. Yes, it could be defeated right now.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I'm certainly attempting to plead with those who are voting in favour, and have had time to consider it further and to consider the fundamental issue that's at stake with regard to this amendment. It's not a question of whether we're legislating morality or what we're doing with this particular amendment. It seems to me that it's a matter of a particular segment of our society requiring Sunday to make a living. That seems to be the nuts and bolts of the amendment. And if that's the only issue then I don't know how we can support it, because as I have said, from real life experience I know it's not necessary. And I'll tell you this for those who have voted in favour of this amendment; you will have a far more difficult time in the long run defending your position if you vote in favour of this amendment than you will if you oppose it. I suppose that may be paralleled with the saying that honesty is good for the long run and deceit for the short. So, maybe it's something that we, as politicians should consider. At least once in a while we should consider things on the long run, such as honesty, and vote in accordance with our conscience and not necessarily in accordance with what some constituents (a few people who want to make some money on Sunday) are concerned about.

Further to that, Mr. Chairman, I would just conclude by saying I find it rather unnecessary for us as members of the legislature to be attempting to, I suppose in a way, legislate morality. I would rather leave that to the individual. I believe that one's religion and one's faith in God, if you like, is a personal matter, a matter they as individuals will address themselves to without us as legislature telling them what they can and can't do on a Sunday. I would far rather leave that to the discretion of the individual. That, Mr. Chairman, would seem far more appropriate to me.

I therefore, Mr. Chairman, will be opposing the bill at third reading. I didn't have the opportunity (I won't get into that; it was a misunderstanding, I believe, between two House leaders as to how proceedings are going to be) to speak at second reading so I

have made my brief comments now. I conclude by saying that those who have spoken opposing the amendment to The Lord's Day (Saskatchewan) Act pretty well echo my feelings. So, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time of the House. I will be opposing the bill on the third reading.

Section 1

Section 1 negatived on the following recorded division:

YEAS — 20

Allen	Shillington	Cowley
Romanow	Mostoway	Cody
Messer	Banda	Lusney
Snyder	Hammersmith	Johnson
Kramer	Feschuk	Nelson
Skoberg	Byers	Solomon
McArthur	Vickar	

NAYS — 21

Pepper	Long	Garner
Bowerman	Engel	Muirhead
Baker	Thatcher	Katzman
MacMurchy	Birkbeck	Andrew
Kaeding	Taylor	McLeod
Rolfes	Swan	Collver
Prebble	Pickering	Ham

MR. ALLEN: — Mr. Chairman, I move:

That the committee report that Bill No. 102 was not agreed to by the committee and not be proceeded with at this session.

Motion agreed to.

Bill No. 110 — An Act respecting the Funding of the Pension Plan for the City of Saskatoon Police.

Section 1

MR. R. KATZMAN (Rosthern): — I address this question to the member for Saskatoon Centre. Has this been approved or does the Clerk know if this has been approved by the legal counsel — the bill for powers and so forth?

MR. P. P. MOSTOWAY (Saskatoon Centre): — All I can say to the hon. member is it is all systems go; no obstacles. The police force of Saskatoon, city council — I have not run into any snags or at least none I know of legislatively speaking, provincially.

MR. KATZMAN: — Mr. Chairman, that's basically my question. As long as the law clerks and delegated powers say this bill is proper, there is no problem.

Section 1 agreed.

Sections 2 to 9 agreed.

The committee agreed to report the bill.

The committee reported progress.

SECOND READINGS

Statement by Mr. Speaker

MR. SPEAKER: — I have a statement with regard to Bill No. 63. On Thursday, May 13, 1980, a point of order was raised that Bill No. 63, An Act respecting the Provincial Auditor, was out of order on the ground that it was a money bill. The question to be determined here is whether the provisions for expenditures in Bill No. 63 were already covered by general powers conferred by an existing statute, and thus not requiring a new recommendation. (See Erskine May, Parliamentary Practice, 19th Edition, page 752.) Or, whether the expenses arising out of the bill are the result of new duties imposed on the existing authority which require authorization by a Crown recommendations. (See Erskine May, Parliamentary Practice, 19th Edition, page 754.)

A careful review of the bill shows that there are three sections which I believe impose new duties on the office of the provincial auditor and are not covered by existing legislation. Firstly, section 12(2) requires the provincial auditor to report on the results of a more comprehensive audit than is now the case; secondly, section 9(2) requires the provincial auditor to direct all audits, including those of Crown corporations, which is not required under the old act; and thirdly, section 17 requires the provincial auditor to carry out special assignments on behalf of the public accounts committee, or the Assembly, a duty not previously required in the old act.

The other grounds raised in the point of order, I believe, do not constitute money provisions, according to Rule 30, because those sections are already authorized by general provisions in the old act.

The existence of the three sections outlined earlier which impose new duties on the office of the provincial auditor make this a money bill and I, therefore, rule it out of order.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE — INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE — VOTE 19

Item 1

HON. N. VICKAR (Minister of Industry and Commerce): — Mr. Chairman, may I introduce my officials, with your permission? To my left I have Jeff Bugera, the deputy minister. To my immediate front left, Bryce Baron, the executive director of business services division; back here, Wayne Lorch, executive director of trade and market development division; to my right, Dave Warren, executive director of the planning division; to my immediate front, Herb Scott, executive director of administration services.

The committee recessed until 7 p.m.