

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
November 30, 1981

The Assembly met at 2 p.m.

Prayers

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Congratulations to the Western Canadian Agribition Board

MR. SWAN: — Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the official opposition, I would like to congratulate the Western Canadian Agribition Board for hosting the best livestock show in North America. I congratulate the city of Regina for being a good host city. I'd like to welcome the exhibitors and the visitors attending this year's Agribition. I wish them a successful Agribition and a pleasant time while visiting our city and the province of Saskatchewan.

HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. MacMURCHY: — Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the member for Rosetown-Elrose in congratulations, in welcome and in good wishes to the Board of Directors of Western Agribition on their show. Mr. Speaker, I have not yet had an opportunity to make a tour of Agribition but I will be doing so on Thursday morning. I'll be looking forward not only to viewing the exhibits and livestock on display, but also the opportunity to meet with producers and buyers represented there.

QUESTIONS

Help for Home-owners Concerning High Interest Rates

MR. ROUSSEAU: — Question to the Premier. Mr. Premier, after you've encouraged home-owners to wait until 1983 to renew their mortgages, and in light of the Conference Board's predictions that interest rates will likely rise next year, will you be prepared to cover the losses that these home-owners will definitely incur when they are faced with rates perhaps in excess of 20 per cent in 1983, when they could have renewed in 1982 at perhaps 15 per cent?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, I hope that nothing I have said would be held to be encouraging people to defer the renewal of their mortgages past the time that they thought was prudent. Clearly, they will have to make their judgments as best all of us can about when interest rates will be at their lowest. Interest rates have been dropping. It seems only reasonable and prudent to give home-owners the opportunity to take advantage of any drop that there may be in the interest rates. If, in fact, interest rates go up, then I would advise home-owners to renew their mortgages when interest rates are lowest, without being able to tell them when, any more than the member for Regina South can tell them when.

MR. ROUSSEAU: — Mr. Speaker, supplementary to the Premier. On Friday I indicated that the credit unions held 50 per cent of the mortgages in Saskatchewan. I should have added that credit unions and small trust companies hold 50 per cent of the

mortgages in Canada. Here in Saskatchewan those small trust companies like Co-operative Trust, Saskatchewan Trust and Pioneer Trust are all Saskatchewan-owned trust companies, Mr. Premier. Will you be prepared to cover the losses incurred by the credit unions and their members and the small trust companies?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, I think that the hon. member is obviously asking questions which are quite speculative, since he has not studied the terms of the Bill, nor has anybody else in the House studied the terms of the Bill. Accordingly, I think it's not very productive for us to talk about how many losses are going to be incurred by a particular piece of legislation which is not yet before us.

MR. LANE: — Mr. Speaker, supplementary to the Premier. The outline of the legislation in the throne speech has caused some concern among the credit union movement in the province of Saskatchewan and I suggest, as well, some of the small Saskatchewan-owned trust companies. Obviously the statements made by members of the government opposite have created some confusion in the minds of people possibly affected by the legislation. Would the Premier now commit to table that legislation in the House this afternoon so that those affected can immediately assess the impact of that legislation and its effects?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, the short answer is no. The legislation will be tabled in due course. May I advise the hon. member that, prior to its being tabled, representatives of the government will have discussions with representatives of the credit union movement in order to obtain their views prior to our deciding upon the final form of the legislation for tabling in the House.

MR. LANE: — I would hope that the Premier would include with the credit unions the Saskatchewan-owned trust companies as well. Wouldn't the Premier be prepared to admit that it would have been a far more prudent approach for the government opposite to have consulted with these groups prior to making the announcement in the throne speech and that it would have been far better government to have, in fact, discussed it with those affected prior to putting it in the throne speech and raising expectations or causing doubts and confusion?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, I think it's very, very common for governments to state general policy in a throne speech and details in legislation. I think members opposite are not being reasonable if they expect that every piece of legislation mentioned in a throne speech will be available in detailed form within two or three days of the throne speech, indeed even before the debate starts. Anyone who has any familiarity with throne speeches will be aware that in many cases (I take some federally) we have legislation announced with respect, let us say, to competition legislation which six, eight, ten months later is not in detailed form before the House. We will be acting to get the legislation in detailed form before the House as soon as possible, but we make no apologies for giving in the throne speech our general policy and stating our specific policy in the legislation to follow.

Recommendations of Omamawi-Atoskewin Conference

MR. COLLVER: — Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Premier. Mr. Premier, as the guest speaker at the Omamawi-Atoskewin conference you will be aware of the recommendations of that body. In light of the recent demonstrations at the opening of this legislature, the drums and so on, is it your government's intention to implement all of the recommendations that have been put forward by that conference?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, we are obviously going to consider the recommendations put forward by that conference. We will not be swayed by the fact that a demonstration may have been mounted by any particular group at the time of the opening of the legislature. We will consider the recommendations on their merits. I noted, and I'm sure hon. members noted, that so far as we could ascertain the persons engaged in the demonstration were not representatives of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI), were not representatives of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), and were not representatives of the Saskatchewan Native Women or of the friendship centre organization, but we were advised they were a group of students from the university. It may well be that they are not fully versed in all of the policy positions of the FSI, AMNSIS, and other recognized native organizations.

MR. COLLVER: — A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. In light of your government's apparent lack of appreciation of the historic significance of the native populations of our province — and I say that in light of some of the actions of your government — may I recommend to the Premier and his government a book written by Byrna Barclay called *Summer of the Hungry Pup*. I've asked the pages to distribute copies of that book to members of your government who I believe can read.

MR. SPEAKER: — Order, order! I think the member for Nipawin realizes he was thoroughly out of order. He rose to ask a supplementary. He did not ask a supplementary. He put forward a book, so the member is out of order.

Environmental Impact Study on RM of Caron

MR. THATCHER: — Mr. Speaker, a question to the minister in charge of the environment. Mr. Minister, could you tell us if your department has been requested by an oil consortium, which is shortly to build a heavy upgrader plant, to do an environmental impact study or whether you have already done one in the RM of Caron, on the south half of 23-18-28-2 and on the section 14-18-28-2, with the intention of building an oil upgrader plant?

HON. MR. BOWERMAN: — Mr. Speaker, it's my opinion that the department officials have not been requested to do so, but for a more precise answer I will take it as notice.

Options in RM of Caron Concerning Heavy Oil Upgrader

MR. THATCHER: — Question to the Premier in the absence of the Minister of Mineral Resources. Will the Premier confirm or deny that an oil consortium, with the blessing of his government, has taken options in the RM No. 162 of Caron, and that the land section numbers are south half of 23-18-28-2 and all of section 14-18-28-2? Will the Premier confirm that the options were taken at \$2,000 per acre? Would the Premier confirm that the amount of the option money for the next two years is \$200 per acre or \$32,000 per quarter? And will the Premier confirm or deny that this will be the site of the heavy oil upgrading plant?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, obviously that is not a question within the purview of the Government of Saskatchewan. We would have no particular knowledge, as a government, of what the consortium has done. It is my understanding (and I speak only at second hand, Mr. Speaker, and apologize on that account) that the consortium has taken options on some property generally north of Moose Jaw and some property generally

south and west of North Battleford or Battleford. I am not familiar with any terms of the options, if my information is accurate.

MR. THATCHER: — Supplementary question to the Premier, Mr. Speaker. Will the Premier confirm or deny that the consortium under the company name 559390 Saskatchewan Ltd., a company which is basically an outgrowth of the law firm of Rushford, Nidesh, etc. in Moose Jaw, has taken the options which I have described to you? Will the Premier, in light of the fact that he has already indicated he doesn't have a position on it, and since Gulf Oil has already indicated its preference to be Lloydminster, and since Husky Oil has already indicated publicly its preference is in the Northwest, kindly tell us what his corporation, Saskoil, is going to do? Is it, in fact, going to take a position? Or is it the Premier's intention to dangle this heavy oil upgrading plant at all three regions until he decides the polls are right and he can safely call an election?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, if the weather weren't quite so uncertain in the next 28 days, I would respond in the appropriate way to that sort of a comment. I can only say that I am unaware of any statement by Gulf Oil, in any official way, as to where they want an upgrader. I am unaware of any by Husky Oil or by Saskoil. So far as I am aware, all five members of the consortium have been supporting the view that in general two sites ought to be pursued, one in the Northwest and one in the general Moose Jaw area. I am not now suggesting that only site in the Northwest was the general northwest area and in the general Moose Jaw area are, it is my understanding, being extensively studied at this time and all members of the consortium agree with that course of action and one of them have committed themselves to any single site.

MR. THATCHER: — Mr. Premier, would you comment on a statement by a Saskoil spokesman, Wayne Ferguson, who confirmed that a technical and environmental report submitted this summer to the five member consortium was done and that there was a recommendation of a primary and a secondary site? In other words, Mr. Premier, Mr. Ferguson is in effect saying that a decision has been made. How long are you going to dangle this site at these communities that badly need it, and when can we expect a definitive and substantive answer on the part of your government?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is making a good number of leaps in logic. It is my understanding that each of the five members of the consortium, and so I am advised, has commissioned various studies in order that they might be informed as to the relative merits of various potential sites for a heavy oil upgrader. I am now advised authoritatively that the studies which have been done by Saskoil were for their use and were not passed on to the consortium as the hon. member suggests. Doubtless the other companies, and certainly Saskoil, are considering all the material available to them, including any studies by consultants, in order to be able to discuss with their consortium partners the appropriate location. I say again that it appears to have been narrowed down to one in the general Moose Jaw area and to a site (I'm not sure there were specific sites in this regard) in the general northwest area of Saskatchewan.

Extension of Dental Plan to Adults

MRS. DUNCAN: — Mr. Speaker, my question is directed to the Minister of Health. Mr.

Minister, there seems to be a bit of confusion within your cabinet. On Friday we had the Minister of Agriculture in favour of loopholes, the Minister of Finance against loopholes and the Premier using the loopholes. At a recent NDP nominating convention in Melfort, the Minister of Agriculture announced that there would be an expansion in the dental plan to include adults, a statement that was later denied by you. Are you or aren't you going to extend the dental plan to include adults? And when?

HON. MR. ROLFES: — Mr. Speaker, first of all I am very pleased that the member for Maple Creek asked me the question today so I could thank my seatmate for helping me out in this particular regard. Any pressure that any of my colleagues can give me in this regard I welcome very much.

Over the weekend I was asked whether or not we would be extending the dental program. My answer to the press was yes. Certainly we promised in 1975 that we would be providing senior citizens with substantially reduced prices. It is still our intention to carry out that particular promise. However, since that time it was felt that we should maybe act more progressively on the preventive health aspects, since this minister has been speaking about that for some time. Therefore, we would expect that either within the next year or two . . . (inaudible interjections) . . . I am sure glad he is on your side and not on this side. Mr. Speaker, in short answer to the member, yes, we do intend to carry out our promise. At the present time we are extending our program in each succeeding year to age 18. I think our next priority would be the senior citizens. That doesn't mean that the government couldn't act upon implementing a comprehensive dental program in the foreseeable future.

AN HON. MEMBER: — In the election year.

HON. MR. ROLFES: — Well, that is not a bad idea either. But I certainly think that should be one of our priorities and I thank the Minister of Agriculture for announcing it so early.

MRS. DUNCAN: — Mr. Minister, you still haven't answered my question. A public statement was made by the Minister of Agriculture announcing the expansion. You subsequently denied it. Now, are you or are you not, and when? Was the Minister of Agriculture's statement in Melfort the other day nothing more than vote bait?

HON. MR. ROLFES: — Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Agriculture said that people in this province could soon be enjoying an extension of the dental program. When the media asked me, I said, "Yes, I agree with the Minister of Agriculture." Soon, to him, might mean five years or ten years. To the Minister of Health, hopefully, it will be two years.

I am very hopeful that we will be able to announce an extension of the dental program — a comprehensive dental program for senior citizens. We did announce in last year's budget, Mr. Chairman, that we would start a pilot project. That pilot project is under study at the present time. We have had detailed . . . (inaudible interjection) . . . The member asks where, I think we would be looking at a town such as Wadena, possibly, for the pilot project. Extension discussions presently are being held with the college of dentistry and the dentists of this province as to how we can involve them, and what kind of delivery service we would want for an adult or senior dental program.

MRS. DUNCAN: — When, Mr. Minister, when? You say "soon." You say, "the foreseeable future." When? You announce a pilot project. It hasn't even come into effect. When can we expect that?

HON. MR. ROLFES: — This government is committed to a comprehensive dental program. We do not have to convince ourselves; we do not have to tell the people of this province that we are for a comprehensive medicare program, such as I heard announced at the PC convention just recently, only 20 years after we have implemented medicare.

I can assure the people of this province that within the next term of this government we will have some form of comprehensive dental program for senior citizens.

MR. BERNTSON: — Mr. Minister, a question to the Minister of Agriculture. Obviously his seatmate needs all the help he can get in developing health policy. The mistake you made was in not keeping him abreast of the policy changes you had made in his department. The opposite, however, would be disastrous to the agricultural community, and I wonder if the Minister of Agriculture would give this House his absolute assurance that under no circumstances will Herman ever be allowed to work on agricultural policies?

MR. SPEAKER: — Order! It is not within the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture.

University Tuition Fees

MR. TAYLOR: — A question to the Premier. Mr. Premier, in view of the mass concern expressed by the university students in this province regarding the high tuition rates at the universities in Saskatchewan, will you give this Assembly your assurance that there will be no unreasonable increases in university tuitions in the coming year?

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, I think the university tuition fees are set by the university and, accordingly, I would not want to give the hon. member any assurance as to what the board of governors might decide.

With respect to the rate of tuition fees, I would ask the hon. member to compare them and if he can find on Conservative province, other than Alberta, which has lower fees, I would be interested in knowing what they are in that province. In my understanding, our fees are about the same as Alberta's and lower than any province which now has a Conservative government.

This is not to suggest that we would not wish that there were more money for universities and, accordingly, lower tuition fees. We would wish more money for almost any government service. But, on the whole, I think a look at what has happened in the last 10 years of our government (tuition fees have borne a steadily smaller percentage of the total university costs so that they would now be below the 10 per cent level, I believe, when they were above the 25 per cent level when we took office) indicates that we have had a concern for the fact that tuition fees are, in part, a burden on students. There was no bursary program when we came to office. That has now been put into place and, all in all, I think it is much easier for students to go to university than it was 10 years ago. This is not to suggest that we have reached the pinnacle; it is to suggest that we have made very substantial progress.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. TAYLOR: — Supplementary, Mr. Premier. I don't think the fact of comparative university tuitions is much comfort to a young student who is facing these in the

province of Saskatchewan. But be that as it may, Mr. Premier. And that fact that the universities commission sets the tuition fees, be that as it may, it still relies upon tuition fees or government grants to operate the universities.

Are you aware, Mr. Premier, that at present the University of Saskatchewan has to drop three programs, one which I think would be of interest to this government: northern studies, far eastern studies and plant ecology? It has to drop them and I suggest, and would you not agree, Mr. Premier, the reason it has to drop these programs is that in 1971 actual dollars (that is taking into account inflation) the grants to the University of Saskatchewan from this government have decreased from \$44 million (in constant dollars) in 1978 to \$42.9 million in 1981. Would you not agree that that is a lack of responsibility by your government toward adequate funding of higher education?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. BLAKENEY: — Mr. Speaker, I noted that the hon. member picked 1978 figures. I suppose the hon. member can go back over the 10 years and find a period when it is possible to say that in constant dollars the grants have not increased, although it is not merely that simple because there are other flows of money from the Government of Saskatchewan to the University of Saskatchewan which don't show up in grants — things like grants from my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, for FarmLab and things of that nature.

With respect to far eastern studies, I think I can only quote what the president of the university is quoted as having said in the press, that this depended upon the particular talents of a particular professor who has retired. With respect to plant ecology, that has been, again quoting from the newspaper reports, melded with the biology and zoology departments, as I recall it. And with respect to general cutbacks, one would hope that any organization, be it the university, or the Government of Saskatchewan, or any other organization, would constantly be engaged in cutbacks. Just as any living organization must add new programs, so it must jettison old programs, otherwise it becomes a simple fossil. The University of Saskatchewan will have to make its decisions as to which programs it tries to cut back and which programs it tries to add. This is a function that every government, and every university, and every organization of that type has to go through.

May I just make one further correction? The hon. member suggested that the university fees were set by the universities commission. It is my understanding that that's not accurate and that they are in fact set by the board of governors of the respective universities.

MR. SPEAKER: — We've now reached 2:30 p.m. and I wonder if we may move down the agenda to special order and return later this day to complete the balance of routine proceedings.

SPECIAL ORDER

ADDRESS IN REPLY

MR. CHAPMAN: — Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, I would like to thank the Premier for the confidence he has placed in me today and the honour he has bestowed upon the constituents of Estevan, whom I

have the privilege to represent.

Before I begin my remarks about the Speech from the Throne, I would like to say a few words about the Estevan constituency. The Estevan constituency has a rich history. Before settlement the Assinboine Indians left their offerings to the great Manitou at the Roche Percee, pierced rock, a landmark famous throughout the province. Only a few miles south of the city of Estevan was the trail used by the boundary commission which surveyed the international boundary. The Wood End post was established in the constituency by the North West Mounted Police in 1874 on its famous march to the mountains.

The history of Estevan constituency has been shaped by its rich natural resources. We have productive land suitable for a variety of agricultural uses. In the Souris Valley we have valuable wildlife and recreation resources. But, Mr. Speaker, the resources with the most impact have been coal and oil. These resources have been a source of great wealth to our constituency, but unfortunately they have also brought great sorrow. September 29 of this marked the 50th year since the riot took place in Estevan which resulted in the death of three miners, Julian Gryshko, Nick Nargan, and Peter Markunas. I was proud, Mr. Speaker, to be present at the ceremony held to commemorate the contribution of these men and those who had contributed to the labour movement in the area over the past 50 years. The ceremony marked the establishment of a coal miners' corner on the northeast corner of the Estevan Courthouse, a long-awaited and well-deserved tribute to our pioneers and those involved in the lignite industry.

There is one other historical fact that I'd like to mention today. The opening of the legislature last Thursday marked another, I think, happier anniversary. It was exactly one year ago last Thursday that the people of Estevan elected me as their MLA.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — Let me inform the hon. member that I am proud to be in the company of some of those extremely capable representatives from the Estevan constituency, including Charles Cuming, Kim Thorson, Russ Brown, Ian MacDougall, Bob Kohaly and Bob Larter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — I am also proud to be able to say that because of the strength of the policies of the Blakeney government, the electors of the Estevan constituency set aside the leaders of both the Liberal and the Conservative parties in one election. I think this is a particularly important time to be in office. Under the leadership of Allan Blakeney we have steadily built the economy of our province. We stand on the threshold of unequalled opportunity and face new and tremendous challenges. As a nation, we can pride ourselves on reaching an agreement on the constitution. As a government, we can pride ourselves on the essential contribution made by our Premier, Allan Blakeney, and our Deputy Premier, Roy Romanow.

Mr. Speaker, without the role played by the two hon. members, we could not have had the constitutional settlement that we have today. If it had not been for Saskatchewan's argument that a consensus of the majority of the provinces plus the federal government was required on constitutional change, no solution would have been possible. We would have been stuck with the proposition that the federal government

could act alone. We all know how unsatisfactory that would have been. Yet the position of the members opposite would have put us in that situation. Their legal arguments were rejected by the supreme court.

The second outstanding contribution was made when the Deputy Premier and Jean Chretien worked out the beginning of the compromise that saved the conference. We can all be proud of our new constitution and especially of the role that the Blakeney government played in its creation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — Mr. Speaker, I said earlier that our resources have shaped the history of the Estevan constituency. The Speech from the Throne takes note of the most recent event which had a major impact on our resources: the new Canada-Saskatchewan oil agreement. I believe the new agreement will be very beneficial to the people of my constituency. On behalf of the people of Estevan, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Mineral Resources on the excellent job he and his department did in negotiating this agreement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — It's one more example of the firm grasp this government has on the needs of the industry, and of its determination to resist the federal government and uphold the right of the people of the province to gain a fair return for their resources. As the people of my constituency know, this agreement did not come easily. Saskatchewan's industry was damaged severely by the provisions of the national energy program. We made it clear to the federal government that we could not accept those provisions which caused drastic cuts in production, exploration and development activities.

We agreed with the federal government at the outset on the objectives set in the national energy program: Canadianization, security of supply, opportunities and equality. However, the Saskatchewan government expressed grave reservations about the means of achieving them. The Blakeney government, however, worked closely with the industry during the latter part of 1980 and the early part of 1981. Numerous meetings were held between the provincial government and representatives of the industry, resulting in two programs: the well servicing assistance program (WSAP), and the temporary oil fields servicing support program (TOSS). Under the well servicing assistance program, \$6 million in grants were made available. These grants were created to cover 60 per cent of the eligible service costs incurred in the repair and maintenance of oil wells in the province. The objective of the plan was to help prevent the industry from losing qualified personnel and equipment to U.S. oil fields, due to a severe reduction in repair and maintenance work. They were initially made available on a six-month basis, but remain in effect.

The plan was recognized by both the industry and the government as a temporary one, until an agreement was reached. It was created as a direct result of submissions made to the provincial government by the Saskatchewan oil wells servicing and supply associations.

On the advice of the industry a second plan, the temporary oil field servicing support program, was added to supplement the well servicing assistance program. This plan made an additional \$2 million available to the oil industry to provide grants to help

Saskatchewan-based servicing and supply companies retain staff who would otherwise be laid off because of the lack of work, and to provide assistance to pay this interest on idle equipment those employees would normally be operating.

The temporary oil field servicing support program was monitored by a five-member committee including two representatives of the industry to, first, assess the implementation of the program and, second, identify companies that have special needs which were not covered by the terms of the program. Mr. Speaker, as the Speech from the Throne indicates, over \$2 million was paid out through those programs to date.

Mr. Speaker, I have outlined a few of the events leading up to the new oil agreement. I am sure that the bad times for the industry are over because the new agreement not only ensures stability for the next six years, it is also a new type of an agreement. There are three key elements in the new agreement:

1. Concession for the marginal low-volume wells which predominate in Saskatchewan;
2. Incentives for the heavy oil sector;
3. Agreement by the federal government that crown corporations do not pay taxes.

marginal wells, those producing less than 35 barrels a day, account for about one-half of Saskatchewan's annual production. These will be given relief on the federal incremental oil revenue tax and on our provincial taxes and royalties.

To develop heavy oil production both governments agree to additional incentives to bring the price for enhanced recovery oil beyond the world price. These will come in the form of earned depletion allowances against federal taxes and decreased royalties at the provincial level. In addition, the governments are committed to \$15 million each in research and development moneys in the heavy oil and the lignite extraction industries. The agreement will also, I believe, permit the plans for the \$1.2 billion heavy oil upgrader plant in the province to go ahead by about 1985 or 1986.

With respect to the crown corporations, Ottawa has now agreed not to collect the taxes. Saskatchewan has agreed to pay equal moneys or equal grants in lieu of the taxes. Both sides have agreed to keep the matter out of the courts for the duration. Unpaid crown corporation taxes are currently estimated at over \$30 million, with perhaps another \$50 million to \$60 million in unpaid petroleum and gas revenue taxes from Saskoil and Sask Power. On the other hand, federal legislation to split some \$400 million from export charges on Saskatchewan's heavy oil is still awaiting approval. The agreement provides an equitable distribution of revenue, with \$6.1 billion for the industry, \$5.8 billion for Saskatchewan, and \$3.5 billion for Ottawa. The reaction of local oil men from my constituency is also encouraging, as the *Estevan Mercury* noted in its headline, Local Oil Men Optimistic with the Energy Agreement. The comments in the story were that of cautious optimism and recognized that the industry will need time to turn around.

I think optimism on the part of the industry is justified, Mr. Speaker, by the difference in pre-agreement and agreement prices. The average wellhead price for old oil as of August 1971, before the agreement, was \$17.80 per barrel; the price rises to \$21.15 per barrel on October 1 and \$23.50 per barrel on January 1, with the industry getting almost the entire increase. To be more precise, that means the provincial government is

passing on the entire October 1981 increase of \$2.50 per barrel directly to the industry. In addition, the province will take only 12 per cent of the January increase for old oil as defined for royalty purposes. Furthermore, the interim assistance programs (TOSS and WSAP) will be continued until they are no longer necessary.

Mr. Speaker, the new agreement will also bring increased revenues for the province. These revenues will be of vital importance in setting up the heavy oil upgrader, ensuring security of supply in Saskatchewan. Finally, it will provide a better framework within which both governments and industry can make their plans and it provides greater certainty about the future for both producers and consumers.

Mr. Speaker, that's a quick summary of the new agreement, which I think is a good one for Estevan and a good one for the province of Saskatchewan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — Of course, as oil revenue rises for the producer and the federal and provincial governments, it also rises for the consumer. That's unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, but it's a reality that must be faced. We cannot afford to ignore the limits of our energy resources. We can no longer squander them by keeping our prices artificially low or by letting the multinationals take the profit, yet that is the policy Conservative leader, Grant Devine, would have us follow. He and his party have consistently advocated a royalty structure like that of Alberta. The PC policy for the years 1974 to 1981 inclusive would have cost the people of Saskatchewan \$1.152 billion. This year alone an Alberta royalty structure would have cost the province over \$261 million. Mr. Devine wants us to sell off our energy reserves cheap. He's against our provincial royalty structure: he's against our provincial sales tax on gasoline; yet he would have the province send \$1 billion to develop a network to import Alberta natural gas.

I'd like to take a few moments to discuss the Devine natural gas megaproject. A complete feasibility study by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation on a comprehensive rural natural gas distribution system indicates it would cost one billion dollars. Of course the Conservatives don't say which taxes should go up to pay for this promise which would cost over \$1,000 for every man, woman and child in the province of Saskatchewan. Perhaps they favour greater borrowing and an increase in public debt. Perhaps they feel the farmers can pay. SPC is expanding natural gas in rural Saskatchewan where it makes economic sense to do so.

It is easy for the Tories to make a billion-dollar promise, especially when they don't say where the money is coming from. And where do the Conservatives expect the money to come from? Everyone could pay, Mr. Speaker, but income tax would have to double for the next five years. Yet Conservatives want a tax cut. All gas customers could pay, but this would double gas prices. Yet Conservatives want the gas prices frozen. The 60,900 new customers could pay, but how many of them can afford \$20,000 to partake of the Conservatives' cheap energy scheme? SPC can't pay. SPC's trying to borrow one billion dollars would be like a business with a profit of \$30,000 a year trying to borrow \$1.5 million. Debt charges alone, without touching the principal, would be more than five times the annual profit.

I can only wonder, as I am sure the people of Estevan constituency wonder, why the Leader of the Opposition wants to promote Alberta natural gas sales over the energy resources we have here in Saskatchewan. Does it make sense, Mr. Speaker, for us to set

up an energy system where we are completely dependent on another province's government to determine the cost and the amount of the energy we consume? When I hear Mr. Devine talking like that, I recall former PC federal energy minister, Ray Hnatyshyn, telling the people of Canada that his government couldn't guarantee Canadians enough fuel to get through the winter. What about our oil resources in Estevan? Are we then going to drop this government's policy of developing our coal reserves, improving our exotic recovery techniques for light oil, and developing our heavy oil reserves? That may be Mr. Devine's position and that of the Conservative Party, but it is not ours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — The Blakeney government is committed to developing energy security for Saskatchewan in Saskatchewan. I am pleased to see that the Speech from the Throne expands that commitment through increased energy conservation measures and the development of alternate forms of energy. The Saskatchewan Power Corporation is the logical vehicle through which to work. My long association with the Saskatchewan Power Corporation has given me a great deal of respect for the ability of that crown corporation to meet the challenge of changing energy needs, and I am sure that it can meet this one.

Let me dwell for a few moments on agriculture. At the same time we face the need to develop and secure our energy resources, we must recognize that agriculture faces equally fundamental changes. The Canadian Wheat Board has offered farmers the opportunity to increase our wheat sales to 30 million tonnes by 1985. That's 4 million tonnes above this year's target. The need for more food is great, and not just for the Third World. Eastern European countries now face food shortages. We must grown more and through new techniques, we can.

To help farmers increase production, the Blakeney government has introduced a new and different idea, the FarmLab. The FarmLab program commits \$25 million to help the agricultural industry meet the food demands of the next decade. Under the plan, the University of Saskatchewan and the farmers will work together on a variety of research projects related to soil and water management, weed control, grain variety testing, livestock feed requirements, animal reproductive efficiency, toxicity testing, agricultural economic analyses and biotechnical research of new products for farm use as well as new uses for farm products. The program will also provide increased opportunities for training the skilled manpower that will be needed to sustain the agricultural industry in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the program will do a great deal to increase the exchange of information between the people of the university and the farmers who are getting the day-by-day experience. I'm sure it will work to the benefit of everyone, including the consumer. This is a new program which has never been tried before anywhere in the world, and I am confident our farmers and scientists will make it work.

In my constituency of Estevan, I am pleased to see two projects are being carried out. Colin and Tracy Beaulieu of Estevan are growing new varieties of winter annuals. Gary and Margaret Conrad, also of Estevan, are conducting soil fertility trials. Mr. Speaker, it's encouraging indeed to see research projects brought directly to the farmers in my constituency. It's a practical approach to a new challenge facing agriculture and one with a worldwide humanitarian benefit, as well as an economic benefit for Saskatchewan.

While the prospect of increased wheat sales is a bright one, other agricultural producers are not so fortunate as to have the Canadian Wheat Board marketing their produce. Hog and beef producers have suffered severely from the ups and downs of the free market, and I use that work advisedly. The agricultural policy of the Blakeney government is aimed at improving the stability of the industry. That is why, Mr. Speaker, first SHARP, the Saskatchewan Hog Assured Returns Programs, was introduced in 1976, and that is why this year the Minister of Agriculture has introduced the voluntary beef stabilization program for slaughter cattle. Saskatchewan producers can now at least be assured of recovering their costs of production.

I know that beef producers have been hard hit over the last few years by increasing costs and fluctuating returns. The investment required to keep cattle has become too large for the farmers to gamble. They can no longer afford to hold out over a prolonged period of low prices. I know many farmers who never before have considered a beef marketing plan, voluntary or otherwise, who are now saying that this plan provides the protection they need.

Mr. Speaker, the plan is so attractive because of the principles on which it is built. There are five highlights of the plan which make it different. First, the plan is voluntary. The Saskatchewan plan is a voluntary plan. It's up to the producers. If the producer is interested, he joins. If he's not interested, he does not join. It's as simple as that. Second and most important, the plan is based on the costs of production, not on a return based on a declining income. Payments based on the cost of production mean that in beef the producer is guaranteed a percentage of feed cost, bedding cost, veterinary and breeding cost, building cost, equipment cost, pasture cost — all actual costs.

Third, the Saskatchewan plan is a producer program. Feeders can be enrolled in that program, but only as they are owned by bona fide cow herd owners.

Fourth, it stabilizes the animal at slaughter weight. The largest part of the cost in producing finished beef lies in the cost of carrying the cows and producing the weaned calf. The finishing of the animal from 500 pounds on to finished weight carries less risk and is less costly. No plan can stabilize the animal twice, so animals are stabilized at the level of the greatest return to the producer in the long run. This is the slaughter level. This level also produces the greatest returns to the industry in the province as more animals are finished in Saskatchewan and fewer are sent out to be finished.

Fifth, the Saskatchewan plan is a long-term program funded by contributions from the producer which are matched dollar for dollar by contributions from the government. The Saskatchewan plan is not a one-year ad hoc program. It's a long-term protection plan for the producer, based on his costs of production. The producer contributes to the stabilizing fund; the government contributes an equal amount to the stabilizing fund. Over a period of 20 years, the pay-outs from the fund will balance the pay-ins.

But, good as we believe the plan to be, Mr. Speaker, it cannot be viewed as a permanent solution for the beef industry. Beef is a national industry, and only the federal government can implement permanently effective marketing and stabilization programs. Saskatchewan has put its case for a national plan before the federal government on many occasions without results. We can only hope that once again when the Blakeney government and the province of Saskatchewan have shown the way, others will follow. Other governments cannot ignore the statistics that show the Saskatchewan record in putting young farmers on land and backing them up when they

face bad weather, poor markets and transportation problems.

Today, Saskatchewan has a greater percentage of farmers under the age of 25 years than either Manitoba or Alberta, and a greater number of farmers under the age of 25 years than both of these provinces put together. Mr. Speaker, that didn't just happen. It came about because the NDP government listened to farmers and worked with them to create the land bank and FarmStart — two programs which together have put over 7,000 new farmers on the land. No other government has such a comprehensive program for agriculture. To deal with bad weather conditions, there is the Saskatchewan crop insurance program which now covers 43,000 farms for almost one billion dollars. When drought hit, the Blakeney government responded with emergency programs.

To help get produce to market at reasonable costs, the Blakeney government has fought long and hard for the crowrate. We have spent \$55 million for 1,000 hopper cars to move Saskatchewan grain to market.

The Blakeney government has also consistently supported orderly marketing. For grain companies, that has been through the wheat pools and the Canadian Wheat Board; for poultry, dairy and egg producers, the successive Saskatchewan governments have supported supply management. Finally, as I have mentioned, stabilization programs for hogs and, now, cattle have been created. But we must remember that until we have a national government to support these plans, they are threatened daily. It's a never-ending battle to preserve the family farm and the rural way of life that has been directly responsible for so many of the values and uniquely Saskatchewan achievements that are part of our heritage.

The Blakeney government is determined to see that the strength of Saskatchewan rural municipalities is maintained. For local governments to provide needed services, they must have money to do the job. They need the authority to spend the money as they see fit — based on local decisions. In line with those beliefs, the Saskatchewan government, through the introduction of revenue sharing, has turned over greater amounts of money to municipal governments. In 1971, when the NDP government took office, local governments were receiving less than \$1 million in total assistance from the province. This year they will receive \$95 million. The new revenue-sharing escalator year means that the revenue pool will increase automatically each year.

Saskatchewan municipalities also receive money for building from the province. Almost every town in Saskatchewan has benefited from capital grants under the CCF program.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — Mr. Speaker, throughout the Estevan constituency I see communities receiving help from the provincial government to build new recreational facilities and new senior citizens' and low-income housing, to replace or expand sewer and water facilities and to build new roads.

I would like to take the Assembly on a tour of my constituency this afternoon. In Lampman we would see a new recreation facility complex that has been completed with the help of some \$49,260 in grants from culture and youth and a new water treatment plant built in part with CCF and municipal water assistance grants. In Bienfait

we would see an ambitious paving project which has been completed with \$107,461 made available by the Department of Highways under the urban assistance cost-sharable program. In Torquay we would see a new skating and curling rink built in part with community capital funds and recreational grants from the Department of Culture and Youth. In Macoun we would find that a new plastic water and sewer system has been installed, helped with a \$14,630 grant from the Department of Urban Affairs.

These are only a few examples. I could go on at length. The improvements in our rural communities in the past ten years have been tremendous. The communities themselves have provided the foresight, the drive and the ambition to undertake these projects and they have been backed by the Blakeney government with action, not words.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — The strength of our communities in Saskatchewan, for all aspects of community life in large part, relies on what I think is a very amiable topic for the throne speech — volunteers. Our prairie tradition of neighbour helping neighbour is still very much alive. Saskatchewan has a working-age population of some 699,000 people, says Statistics Canada, and 26.9 per cent of them, or 188,000, did volunteer work in the 12 months ending February 1980. That is the highest participation rate for volunteers in Canada and well above the Canadian figure of 15.2 per cent. Mr. Speaker, such co-operation is the Saskatchewan way.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — Another one of the reasons these communities have retained their stability is that they now have facilities to keep senior citizens in their homes. Our home care program and our nursing homes provide new alternatives for senior citizens. We want new opportunities for senior citizens to live as independently as possible and to receive as much care as they need.

This year we were able to accomplish for our senior citizens something we have wanted to do for a long time. We restructured the fees for special-care homes to make them more consistent, and we reduced most of these fees substantially. The uniform fee level for levels 2, 3 and 4 care is now \$390 per month. The amount which senior citizens receive from old age security and federal and provincial supplements would easily cover that cost and allows our senior citizens to live in the dignity which they rightfully deserve.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — I think, along with medicare, the drug plan, aids to independent living and other innovations like special holiday packages designed by tourism and STC (Saskatchewan Transportation Company) — the Golden Green Wednesdays — that we are making progress toward providing security and opportunities for older people. As we move into the '80s we can be proud of our leadership in this field.

In health care too, the Blakeney government can look with pride on its achievements and with confidence toward the future. It used to be thought that the best health care system meant the biggest, most technically sophisticated institutions. The idea was to close down local hospitals in order to spend health dollars on centralized urban treatment facilities. Saskatchewan was a leader in bucking that trend. We have

continued to support smaller hospitals and to place less emphasis on institutional care and more emphasis on supporting individuals in the community. The result is a health care system which tries to treat the person and not just the disease.

We have already embarked on a number of programs aimed at prevention. The dental plan is one which has proven tremendously successful. I could tell you about the statistics of the plan, but I won't. If anyone doubts its success, he has only to walk through our primary schools to see the results on the smiles of the children. I think the people of Saskatchewan recognize the value of the dental program and they recognize who can offer leadership in preventive health care — the Blakeney government.

Mr. Speaker, there is one final area that I would like to touch on in my remarks today. I have said that we are beginning a new stage in Saskatchewan's development. Part of the challenge we look forward to is directing our coming prosperity into opportunities for people in Saskatchewan to share in the development of our province. One of the major challenges to face Saskatchewan and Canada in the 1980s will likely be a shortage of skilled workers rather than a serious shortage of jobs. In fact, workers in western Canada face astounding job opportunities over the next decade. According to the federal government forecast, 560,000 to 700,000 new jobs are expected to be created in the West this decade.

Although the studies promise vast job opportunities, they also provide a warning that the federal government and the provincial governments must pave the way by altering and increasing training programs and changing educational attitudes. Among the predicted changes are:

1. 70 per cent of the growth in the labour force will be women;
2. There will be a sharp increase in the number of native workers;
3. There will be an increased migration of workers from eastern Canada;
4. Up to 250,000 skilled foreign immigrants could be needed.

Mr. Speaker, as Saskatchewan's economy moves toward greater stability, diversity and planned growth, we face the ever present challenge to improve employment opportunities for Saskatchewan residents. To ensure there is an adequate supply of skilled workers to meet the rapidly growing needs of the economy, the Blakeney government is now moving toward that goal. As a result of studies undertaken to determine technical and vocational needs, the province is now proceeding to increase availability of training through expansion of facilities, provide greater access through decentralization of programs, and provide a more efficient training in many of its programs. The partners in this task — the workers, the employers, and all levels of government — must work co-operatively toward this end if it is to be achieved.

Fortunately, in Saskatchewan we have an extra advantage in working toward our employment objectives — crown corporations. Because our crown corporations are owned and operated in Saskatchewan, we have more jobs and more kinds of jobs in Saskatchewan. Take the potash corporation, for example. It employs miners, of course. It could be argued that those jobs would be here no matter who owned the mine. But it is only because the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan belongs to Saskatchewan that there are head office jobs — jobs in accounting, public relations, marketing, research and engineering. Saskatchewan people like David Dombowsky, the president

of PCS, from Avonlea, Saskatchewan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — And they like Roy Lloyd, the president of the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC), and many, many others, who are proving their energies and skills in our own corporations. In our public corporations, we can make sure that these opportunities are shared by men and women, by native people and by disabled people. We have the opportunity to put our social objectives into practice. Through public ownership, opportunities are there today, and there will be more because the experience and the knowledge gained by Saskatchewan people have a way of blossoming and growing.

We have also made a start in the North. People in the North had few job opportunities and they had little control over their own lives. That is changing, Mr. Speaker. Today many northerners are living in houses built by contractors, driving along streets planned by locally elected councils, teaching in new schools run by locally elected school boards. I think it is fair to say that progress is coming throughout the province.

Mr. Speaker, there is an ebb and a flow to history. After years of struggle we now see the constitutional crisis resolved and a long-term energy agreement reached with the federal government. We have seen the resurgence of right-wing governments throughout the western world over the past four years or so. They have quickly discredited themselves. The honeymoon is over for Ronald Reagan. Margaret Thatcher faces certain defeat in England and we have a Canadian version, Sterling Lyon, who has already received the verdict of the Manitoba electorate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. CHAPMAN: — Mr. Speaker, in Saskatchewan we have been fortunate to escape that “supply side” economics. The Blakeney government has steadily built our economy and improved our quality of life. We in Saskatchewan have gathered our strength and are prepared. We look forward to a new era. Although we face great challenges, we have confidence that the right-wing extremism will be swept aside and that the people who believe in working together and in co-operation will take their place.

In Saskatchewan Allan Blakeney has led us through a difficult time. For the future, new challenges face us. Under his leadership, we will be well prepared. The Speech from the Throne is ample evidence that we remain in the vanguard.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the hon. member for The Battlefords:

That an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the province as follows:

To His Honour the Honourable Cameron Irwin McIntosh, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Saskatchewan.

May it please Your Honour:

We, Her Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the

province of Saskatchewan in session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — Thank you, Mr. Speaker. First of all I would like to express my appreciation for the honour and the privilege of the opportunity to second the motion moved by my friend, my colleague and the member for the good constituency of Estevan, with respect to an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Congratulations to the member for Estevan for an excellent address and a presentation well prepared and put forward on behalf of the people of Saskatchewan for this Government of Saskatchewan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — Mr. Speaker, this privilege is not mine alone; I am happy to share it with the people of my constituency, The Battlefords. On behalf of each and everyone of those good people, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to our Premier, the Hon. Allan Blakeney, for having afforded the citizens of The Battlefords this most welcomed and most sincerely appreciated privilege.

Mr. Speaker, before I move on to the main text of my address, I would like to take a moment to recognize some of the events that have occurred in the past year. We, in the Northwest, would like to express our sincere appreciation again to the Premier of Saskatchewan for having recognized the importance of representation from our region in the cabinet by the appointment of Bob Long, member for Cut Knife-Lloydminster as Minister of Highways.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — Because I have known our new Minister of Highways for many years and have had the opportunity to benefit from his broadly-based provincial knowledge and his sharp political judgment, I was fully confident that he would be perfectly capable of dealing with the task, and his performance has proven that was well-placed confidence. Congratulations, Bob!

Mr. Speaker, our Premier has said on many occasions that the task of selecting cabinet ministers from such a broad expanse of talents, as those displayed by my colleagues, is indeed a difficult one. To the satisfaction of the people of Saskatchewan, however, he proved worthy of the task when he selected the hon. member for the constituency of Shaunavon as the Minister of Social Services. The Hon. Dwain Lingenfelter brings youth, ambition and aggressive decisiveness to the cabinet table. We on this side of the House are proud of him and we would like to congratulate him as well.

Finally, we from the Battlefords would like to offer our congratulations to the new Minister of Culture and Youth, the Hon. Dr. Clint White. Our Canadian and more particularly our Saskatchewan culture is yet in its youth and our youth are forever in need of culturing. The voice of youth and the crying need for the development and preservation of our culture are too often overlooked in favour of the needs of those with stronger voices. Because of his varied background, having worked in a number of different disciplines, we in the Battlefords are confident that the voices of youth and the preservation of our province's culture will be clearly heard through the voice of Dr.

Clint White.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — Mr. Speaker, 1981 was the International Year of the Disabled, a year set aside to draw the attention of the world community to the plight of disabled people. I applaud every single effort by our government or any other government which has contributed to the success of this year. I applaud as well the efforts of all the groups and individuals throughout the provincial community. The job, however, is not done. This year must not be considered a final effort. It must merely serve to launch an ongoing commitment — like the throne speech commitment — to enact accessibility standards in public buildings. In Saskatchewan many groups and individuals have been recognized and each has been appreciated, but there is a group which I would like to pay particular attention to and that is all of the volunteers. I want to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to every volunteer worker who has put forward effort and time so generously for the worthy programs that are carried on year in and year out in our province.

Now I'd like to speak with respect to the Speech from the Throne. It is a document of commitment. It is a commitment by this government to protect the people from losing their homes because of high interest rates, at least for 1982; to regulate the transportation of dangerous goods; to protect our people and our environment; to expand our unified family court system; to strengthen preventive health programs; to increase mental health services; to help to provide small communities with all-weather access roads; to introduce a pilot project to help local communities promote economic development in their own communities. These, Mr. Speaker, are but a few of the commitments that have been made. The people of Saskatchewan know that when we say, through the Speech from the Throne, that over 30 existing acts and new pieces of legislation are to be amended, for a New Democratic government that's a commitment. We don't make empty promises.

We don't make fuzzy headed, woolly, ill-thought-out references to silly phrases like "economic sensibility." We don't promise to spend money on wildly extravagant schemes like promising to put natural gas in every farm in Saskatchewan until we have worked out the cost and are confident that the corresponding income will be there to pay for it. We don't sell off our resources for a song and vaguely enunciated promise like the Tory and Liberal governments have done every since Canada became a country. Just witness the vagaries of the Crow's Nest agreement and the lack of commitment to it. Mr. Speaker, we don't promise to sell off our profitable crown corporations to rich friends or foreign corporations, like the members opposite readily advocate or like the ill-fated and short-lived Clark Tories do in Ottawa.

Nor do we bring down a budget full of ill-thought-out proposals and double-talking political trickery, then promptly start retracting it piece by piece before the ink even dries like the federal Liberals. That simply isn't our style. We believe in planning, thinking, consulting and then making commitments which we keep. I am repeatedly confounded by the apparent lack of respect the members opposite have and the Tory leadership seems to have for the political intelligence of Saskatchewan people. They seem to think that if they distort the facts nobody will notice. They make promises to lower taxes and increase services while, at the same time, reducing the amount of government involvement (or interference as they call it). They seem to think that the people of Saskatchewan won't think through that kind of an impossible, contradictory proposal.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I can tell you, the Tories and the people of Saskatchewan that I don't think the Saskatchewan people are stupid. I know the people of The Battlefords are perfectly capable of thinking through those empty kinds of promises. I know the people of The Battlefords recognize the benefits of good government and the important role it must play in any successful society. I know the people of The Battlefords know in whom they can put their trust. I know they recognize this government as one they can rely upon to plan for the future, to lay out those plans in well thought out legislation, well thought out programs and then deliver those programs.

We can deliver balanced budgets, medicare programs, dental programs, home care programs, preventative health programs, improved roads, expanded educational opportunities, revenue sharing, consumer protection, cultural opportunities, preservation of our heritage, senior citizen housing, minority protection, oil agreements and the constitution. They know we can deliver those kinds of benefits. They know when we promise to deliver, we keep our promise.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — Mr. Speaker, the people of The Battlefords just simply have to look around the constituency and they can see those fulfilled promises every day. They see a new senior citizen highrise, another group home, a new activity centre, a water line made possible through revenue sharing, new sewer lines, new recreational facilities, operational grants for senior citizen clubs, an expanding community college, new industrial parks, ongoing work toward the completion of a ring road around the city, a new provincial office building, a new land titles office, new companies to serve an expanding oil industry, renovations of the beautiful and historic courthouse, and a new park named after Eiling Kramer, thanks to the imaginative thinking of Battleford Councillor Joe Degenstein. They can see them by the dozens.

AN HON. MEMBER: — Where did you get all this money?

MR. MINER: — Oh, we get it from the resources, Mr. Speaker, when I consider the commitment this throne speech makes to the people of Saskatchewan, I consider it in the light of some recent comments made by the Leader of the Saskatchewan Conservative Party following the fantastic victory of Premier Pawley in Manitoba in its provincial election. Now, what did this Leader of the Saskatchewan Conservative Party say? He said it was a clear warning to the Saskatchewan government, Mr. Speaker, for once the Leader of the Conservative Party was right. Pardon me, we have always known he was "right," but for the first time he was also correct. The results of the Manitoba election were a clear warning to this government. They were a clear warning not to sell our publicly-owned crown corporations to the private sector, a clear warning not to attack and vilify our public employees, a clear warning not to fire people to satisfy the outdated Conservative way of thinking, a clear warning not to ignore the plight of farmers and the working people in a time of national economic crisis, a clear warning not to leave the needs of renters and home-owners to the gentle treatment of landlords and banks, and a clear warning not to entrust the future of Saskatchewan and its people to multinational corporations.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I believe the Conservative leader when he said that the Manitoba election was a clear warning to this government. Mr. Speaker, we sincerely appreciate the manner in which the Manitoba people registered their opinions. We, on this side of

the House, listened and watched closely to what occurred in the Manitoba election. We were persuaded by the results of the election that people do want an alternative to regressive, destructive policies and programs of the Conservative and Liberal governments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — The people of Manitoba said they were tired. They were fed up with the Lyon government. It was the most Conservative government in Canada. Manitoba people said they wanted a stake in their future. They wanted a government that would put their interests ahead of the Great West Life Insurance Company or any of the other financial institutions that the Lyon Conservatives had entrusted their future to. They said no to an Alcan smelter. They said yes to the idea that all people can have a stake in their future, like they had in Manitoba with the NDP government and they have in Saskatchewan today.

This throne speech, Mr. Speaker, just proves my point. Our New Democratic Party government has continued to work on behalf of the people of the province, continued to develop new ideas, plans, and solutions to meet the needs of the people who live here. The throne speech proves that the Blakeney government is, once again, first off the mark with common sense programs and leading all other provinces by many lengths: leading in health care, in support for our farmers and agricultural research, in environmental legislation and protection — leading on all fronts, Mr. Speaker, in the field of policies and programs and plans for people. This throne speech, once again, sets out clearly and hopefully a set of possible, workable goals for us to achieve with the people of Saskatchewan.

We have a strong economy. We have an economy where all sectors work together for the common good. While our resources economy continues to be strong, it is not growing at the expense of other parts of our economy. Agriculture continues to be our mainstay. Agriculture continues to be supported in its challenges by this government. Mr. Speaker, I would like now to make some comments about how those challenges are being met by this government.

The Canadian Wheat Board tells us the long-term market prospects are excellent. My colleague from Estevan has already pointed out that we will need to produce approximately 48 million tonnes of all grains by 1985 in order to meet those export commitments. This government believes that a sustained increase in grain production can occur. We have faith in our farmers' ability to produce, and we have backed up that faith by investing in hopper cars to help them move that grain to market.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, our farmers are productive. How productive? That is documented by the fact that in a comparison of farm cash receipts from January to July of this year among the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Saskatchewan outstripped both Alberta and Manitoba in the percentage increase of farm cash receipts.

The increase is reflected as well in the estimated net farm income in Saskatchewan for 1981, as compared to those two other provinces, according to Statistics Canada. On the basis of 69,000 farms in Saskatchewan, the average 1981 realized net farm income is estimated at \$17,000 per farm in Saskatchewan. Compare that to Tory Alberta, with 58,000 farms and an average realized net income estimated at only \$14,600 — almost \$3,000 less than in Saskatchewan. In what was until November 17

of this year another Conservative stronghold, 28,000 farms had an average realized net income estimated at a mere \$6,000 per farm.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Moosomin can hardly wait to get the opportunity to move or second a Speech from the Throne, but I'm pleased to say that the people of Saskatchewan can wait for a very, very long time.

I couldn't help but think when the Minister of Health announced that we will have a dental program that it might be a good idea to distribute a set of teeth to the opposition so that they can put some teeth in their opposition instead of spitting some teeth in the opposition.

Nor, Mr. Speaker, our government is confident in what the farmers can produce, and they are confident that their NDP government won't let them down when the going gets tough. In 1981 alone, Saskatchewan's agriculture budget was increased by a full 30 per cent. But more important, last spring's budget addressed the greater question of what framework of economic support farmers need in place to help them do what they do best, and that is to produce. We heard them, Mr. Speaker, and we have introduced programs to help farmers, to provide them with access to land and provide them with access to tools of agriculture, trade and all-out support for production and marketing of their products. We have today, for instance, Mr. Speaker, over 2,500 farmers farming land that is provided by the Saskatchewan land bank program, and there are still over 300 farmers on the waiting list wishing to sell their land to the land bank. As of October 1981, the land bank commission owns almost 1.1 million acres of land in Saskatchewan, and all of it is leased to Saskatchewan farmers. That represents about 1.5 per cent of the total land base in Saskatchewan, and the support for the concept of leasing land to farmers is growing among farmers right across Canada. Land bank is an idea whose time has clearly come. Just to show the point, Mr. Speaker, on November 5, 1981, a report in the *Western Producer* quotes the country-wide survey of farmers by Canadian Farm Surveys Ltd., as saying in part, and I quote:

Among those interested in expanding their land base in 1982, half said they would do it through rental agreements. It is obvious that renting land is the most favored option for both prairie and Ontario producers. The figures indicate that there is a clear trend toward renting land to achieve expansion in the present economic climate.

That's just what the land bank is doing. Good planning, Mr. Speaker — working with farmers. Once again the NDP government in Saskatchewan anticipated what was happening in the economy, and it set up the land bank. It enables new farmers to get started and helps existing farmers to expand without large scale investment in land at backbreaking interest rates.

Now, contrast that attitude and the action of the Saskatchewan government working with farmers with that displayed by rich Tory Alberta — the province that the Saskatchewan Conservative leader says we should copy. Now here is what the Tory Government of Alberta is doing there. On September 24, 1981, again in the *Western Producer*, an article sums up the Conservative approach to farmers quite well. It is entitled, "Alberta Can't See the Farmers for the Oil." It reports a meeting held in Taber, Alberta between Alberta farm leaders, Premier Lougheed and his agriculture minister, Dallas Schmidt. Briefly, it reports what farmers in Alberta and farmers in Saskatchewan already know about Tory promises in general, and about Tory promises about agriculture in particular. It says, and I quote:

Premier Peter Lougheed has admitted his Alberta government gave short shrift to agricultural matters during the last year. The Premier's admission came as no surprise to most Alberta farm leaders who for the last several months have privately complained of inaction in agriculture as the industry was being hit by high interest rates, low prices for products and the impasse in dealing with the crowrate.

The article continues, Mr. Speaker, Premier Lougheed said:

Albertans should not creep into a habit of thinking that there is a problem. If there is a problem, it is the responsibility of the government to solve it.

Now, I find that last remark absolutely astounding. If governments don't step in to work beside farmers when they need a hand to deal with the challenges of their livelihood, who will? Will the federal government? Will the private grain trade or the packing houses in eastern Canada? Not likely, because these are the very people who have been the cause of the prairie farmers' problems in the first place. The statements also make it clear that farmers should not pin their hopes on a Tory government either. No, Mr. Speaker, it is the clear responsibility of governments to work with farmers and all citizens for the common good.

Yet it doesn't surprise me that the Conservatives here in Saskatchewan would suggest we all follow the Alberta Conservative example by refusing aid and assistance to farmers. The Conservative leader here has already made the Devine assertion that 80 per cent of Saskatchewan family farmers are unproductive and should stop farming. And his colleague, the member for Moosomin, supported his leader's edict when he stated that the family farm is an outmoded concept — that bigger is better. He stated that family farms aren't important, that the life many of us here knew as children and the values we grew up with should be discarded, cast away on a refuse heap of history, or Tory progress.

Mr. Speaker, Conservatives say that they care about families. If they care so much, why are they attaching the very backbone of our rural society in Saskatchewan — our family farms and our farm families? Compare this crass Conservative refusal to work with farmers with the record of the Blakeney government — a record of success, Mr. Speaker, of working with Saskatchewan farmers which holds great promise for the future for all Saskatchewan farmers.

AN HON. MEMBER: — Give me an example.

MR. MINER: — You want some examples? I'll give you some, like the over 5,000 loans and grants totalling \$178 million since 1973 to FarmStart clients. That's real help when farmers needed it. Farmers tell me that they're glad to get the help and the government was glad to be of service to them. Why, 45 per cent of all hogs raised and sold in Saskatchewan in 1980 were produced by FarmStart clients; 40 per cent of major bee producers having 30 per cent of the colonies are FarmStart clients; 53 per cent of the provincial fluid milk producers have received assistance through FarmStart; approximately 19 per cent of all poultry producers in the province who are registered with the various poultry marketing boards received assistance through FarmStart; in terms of sheep production, 11 per cent of the sheep producers in Saskatchewan received FarmStart assistance.

Mr. Speaker, there's another interesting aspect to all this. The excuse the Conservatives in Alberta use for not helping their farmers with the many problems facing them is that they have just been too busy negotiating an oil agreement with Ottawa over the past year. Now, doesn't that beat all? Too busy jetting back and forth to Ottawa to help their own farmers. The reason that I find that so interesting is that Saskatchewan, too, was negotiating with Ottawa on an oil agreement. Our government was also negotiating with Ottawa over energy, and our government was negotiating with Ottawa over the constitution. And our Premier was contributing what is clearly the most useful and lasting contribution of any person involved in the discussion to the unity of Canada.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — He clearly contributed the keys to opening the roadblock in the discussions which finally led to the accord. Yet, Mr. Speaker, our government didn't forget to introduce a drought program when dry weather threatened farmers, while the federal government fiddled around changing the rules of a program that never ever did work very well.

The Blakeney government wasn't too busy to provide over \$32 million in assistance to beef producers since 1976, and in this year's budget a further \$4 million to stabilize the beef industry in Saskatchewan. The beef stabilization plan will contribute to revitalizing our custom feeding and our packing house capacity, which could increase dramatically according to two University of Saskatchewan agriculture analysts.

The Blakeney government took time out of its busy schedule to protect Saskatchewan farmland from foreign and out-of-province speculators with the establishment of the Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Board. It wasn't too busy to get \$514,278 worth of payments out in the third quarter of 1981 to farmers under the Saskatchewan Hog Assured Returns Program. But, in Tory Alberta, Mr. Speaker, there is no help for the beef industry. Conservatives there have said no to cattle producers.

The *Western Producer*, October 1, 1981, reports the dire straits of Conservative agricultural policy, which has left Alberta cattlemen in a mess. The article titled "No Help for Alberta Cattlemen," says:

Alberta's debt-ridden cattlemen will not receive provincial assistance at this time, the agriculture department announced.

No help, Mr. Speaker. No help for farmers. Alberta Conservatives are too busy negotiating with Ottawa for a fair deal for the private oil companies in their province.

These are the people the leader — or is it leaders? — of the Conservatives in this Assembly says we in Saskatchewan should copy. Members across the way continually plead with and whine at this government to follow the Alberta model. I am so glad that we have chosen our own way — the Saskatchewan way.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — I have spoken of some of the many ways this government has assisted farmers in gaining access to land, acquiring the tools to farm it, and meeting special conditions that affect farmers. But there are other uniquely Saskatchewan approaches that this government has taken to build a strong and healthy agricultural community.

One of the most recent, Mr. Speaker, is the new FarmLab program. As I mentioned earlier, we have production targets to meet. The FarmLab program will help us to meet these production targets by providing \$25 million over the next five years, as my colleague from Estevan has already said.

What makes this program unique are two features. First of all, it's based on a simple, workable premise. In order for it to work, everyone involved has to take full part. The program combines the expertise of the University of Saskatchewan — the scientists there — Saskatchewan agriculture and the expertise of Saskatchewan farmers to conduct the actual research on farm projects. FarmLab committees select farmer-initiated projects to be carried out in their area.

Anyone can become a FarmLab co-operator, propose a research project to a FarmLab committee and actively participate in the project. FarmLab is an investment in the agricultural future of Saskatchewan, and for the farmer it is an investment in the future of his or her business.

The second thing that makes FarmLab unique is that it reflects something special about the relationship among government, its institutions and the people it represents in Saskatchewan — a special attitude of trust, the ability to work together in a common cause. It reflects the very underpinnings of Saskatchewan society. We can work together as farmers, as researchers of the university and as members of the government. We can work together — and we do work together — for the good of all.

Unlike the Alberta government, we believe that when our people have a problem, we, the government, have a problem too. The Blakeney government is never too busy to work with the people in this province. The list of examples of the Saskatchewan government working with farmers could go on and on.

While the federal Liberal government, for instance, has no policy regarding the shortfall of capacity regarding western rail main lines, Saskatchewan's government does. We say investment is mandatory if the West's economic potential is to be realized. While the federals wax hot and cold about purchasing hopper cars, this government has purchased 1,000 hopper cars at the price of \$55 million to deliver Saskatchewan grain. Action, Mr. Speaker, action, and a continuing commitment to Saskatchewan farmers.

The concern of this government for its people is all encompassing, Mr. Speaker, and no more so than in the field of health care. Much of what exists right across Canada today in the field of public responsibility for good health had its beginnings in the long fight to establish hospitalization and medicare in Saskatchewan. Today we see that fight continuing against the Conservative forces who wish to drag us back into the dark ages of user-pay health care. This government is fighting that battle. We are fighting it and we will continue to fight it as long as it is necessary.

At the same time new approaches to good health care are being promoted and funded by the government. Some of these new initiatives are directed at the prevention of health problems, such as the community psychiatric programs at Shaunavon, Ponteix, Meadow Lake, Lloydminster, Maple Creek, Leader, and in the Melfort-Tisdale area, the community alcoholism programs at Melfort and North Battleford, and the \$150,000 for psychiatric day vocational rehabilitation programming in Regina.

Preventative pilot projects in health care, such as Seniors Counselling Seniors in the 12 home care districts, the school health program project, the prenatal nutrition and therapeutic diet counselling project, and increased grants to city health departments, will ensure that Saskatchewan remains in the forefront of the newest developments in the area of preventative health.

Let me turn to the environment, Mr. Speaker. As Saskatchewan continues to grow through the '80s, protection of our environment will become an even more important consideration of this government. It's a matter that this government takes very seriously.

In 1980, both The Department of the Environment Act and The Environmental Assessment Act were greatly strengthened. These changes reflect a deeply held belief of this government that our environment must be respected and its protection ought to be the first consideration in any development.

It's tough legislation, Mr. Speaker. The DEA (Department of Environment Act) now allows the environment minister to order the immediate clean-up of any spill, regardless of whether or not the issue of who is at fault has been settled. Now the owner and the processor of a hazardous substance are both responsible for damages caused by a spill. For instance, the owner could be a manufacturer, and the processor could be a company transporting the material. They could both be held responsible. The Act also now requires any person having knowledge of a hazardous product spill to report it immediately, and provides for compensation to innocent third parties suffering financial loss or personal injury as a result of a hazardous product spill. These are just a few of the tough new provisions, Mr. Speaker. As well, part of the new royalties for mining companies are being set aside in an environmental policy of this government which reflects our belief that industry as well as individuals should be responsible for their actions and that environmental concerns should not take a back seat to profit seeking.

Mr. Speaker, protection of the environment will become more complex and expensive in the years ahead but those challenges will be met.

Mr. Speaker, I have outlined a few areas of commitment of this government to the people of Saskatchewan. There are many, many others which make it evident that the Blakeney government is following through, keeping the promise. The throne speech is also a statement by this government. In total and each of its parts, it says that the NDP government rejects the proposition that the sum total of self-interested acts, the aggregates of calculated greed in the corporate board room and the private market place, are the building blocks of social justice.

Mr. Speaker, I don't believe in free enterprise but I do believe in the entrepreneurship of man, and as a member of this legislature and a member of a democratic socialist government, I have watched with dismay the destructive economic and social actions taken by our right wing conservative government in the United States headed by President Reagan. Yet it's not enough to have to hear and see the terrible effects that those outdated conservative policies are having on the American people. We now have to listen to the Conservatives here in Saskatchewan applaud Mr. Reagan's ways. Yes, that's right, Mr. Speaker. In fact, the member for Indian Head-Wolseley says in a recent pamphlet to his constituents, and I am quoting directly:

We are living in a time that needs strong action and determination such as

exhibited by President Ronald Reagan of the U.S.A.

Mr. Speaker, if it's not the Alberta Conservatives whom they want us to copy, it's the U.S.A.

I just wish the Tories would make up their minds what brand of right-wing reactionary government they want Saskatchewan to copy. But now Conservatives want things done in Saskatchewan the way Ronald Reagan is doing things in America. Mr. Speaker, let me briefly outline some of the results of Ronald Reagan's mismanagement of the American economy. Reaganomics is starting to unravel. In October past, the Dow Jones average plunged to its lowest point in 18 months. The U.S. economy is at a standstill. Unemployment is edging upwards. U.S. inflation has been double digit for the last three months. Over 10,000 U.S. companies have filed for bankruptcy so far this year, which is a 48 per cent increase over last year.

Mr. Speaker, Conservatives in Saskatchewan are saying we ought to do things that way and we don't agree. We think that there are better ways to manage economy — ways that work for the good of all people. We don't agree with the right-wing Reagan conservative approach but let me tell you that we do agree with the tenets of a new papal encyclical called "On Human Labour."

Now listen to this, Mr. Speaker. The newest message from Pope John Paul II to people everywhere is that human life and labour have higher uses than as fodder for a brutish struggle for the largest return on invested capital. Now, Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of all in this House, including the press, I want to tell you that I am not a Catholic, but that does not stop me from admiring the strong leadership that the Pope has displayed in this papal encyclical. According to the papal philosophy as set out in this new encyclical, making the free market the centralist mechanism of society is an abdication of responsibility in favour of an unchecked and dangerous economic individualism. For Pope John Paul II, economics begins not with money, but with people. He reaffirms the right to private property, but not what he calls "the exclusive right to private ownership of the means of production." He endorses their socialization under suitable conditions. Private property such as a small business, house, car, tools, etc., which are inalienable, are in the first category.

In the second category are factories, laboratories, technology and, Mr. Speaker, natural resources. These he regards as candidates for socialism on the grounds they are a common inheritance of human beings and often the product of the work and invention of generations. He calls for many kinds of "joint ownership of the means of work." In any event, he is talking about a more humane society, one in which your private property, your house and your car, are retained as is, but not control and ownership over huge multibillion dollar enterprises that shape and bend the lives of millions here and abroad.

He talks about safety in the work place, social security, health services and the right to unions for bargaining and representation.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the reading of this Papal encyclical to the members opposite who believe that society should be organized with its truly needy living off the slops at the bottom, its vast middle class competing by slashing each others throats to get by, and for the few at the top, all taffeta and dinner jackets.

Conservatives support Reaganism. Reaganism blames Dr. Spock for the bruising that family life has undergone, but not John Paul II. He puts the blame on an economic system that separates mother from child.

Mr. Speaker, there is a better way. Saskatchewan people have told us that they believe, through our publicly owned enterprises, our joint ventures in mining, research, public services and other business, that we are creating a society where people can work to live, rather than live to work. They have told us and we have listened. It is important to listen. I believe the importance of listening can best be emphasized by a little poem that a friend of my 14-year-old daughter has recently sent to her. It is entitled "Ecoutez."

I had a problem, so I tried to tell a friend
She didn't listen.
So I tried my sister, but her ears were closed;
Mom didn't listen either.
So I went to my room and sat on my bed,
And I talked to my rag doll,
Not out loud, but in my head.
I told her everything and I cried,
But she just sat there, looking blank, saying nothing,
She couldn't answer, but she listened.

The important thing to that 14-year-old girl was that she could find someone that she truly believed was listening. The people of Saskatchewan truly believe — and indeed they know — that we as a government have listened. We will continue to listen; we will hear and we will act.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MINER: — Mr. Speaker, I heartily endorse the direction pointed in the Speech from the Throne on behalf of the people of Saskatchewan.

MR. BERNTSON: — Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think what we have just heard is reason enough, but I am sure that members on both sides will support the recommendation, when we advance it later, to again establish a rules committee to see if we can come up with some vehicle to eliminate the torture that we have just been subjected to. We all recognize, Mr. Speaker, that democracy doesn't come cheap, but I don't know just how much we are expected to pay.

Mr. Speaker, I was sorry for the circumstance which caused me to miss the delivery of the throne speech. But I certainly wasn't sorry that I missed it, because from all reports and from glancing through it since I've come back, I've decided (and I think it is generally accepted throughout the province), that it was just a ho-hum, tired old document with very little substance.

There was one item of substance having to do with some mortgage protection legislation, Mr. Speaker, that the Premier may be bringing in — he's not sure yet. He doesn't know yet, because after the Speech from the Throne the other day, in an interview he said, "Well, we expect to have it passed within about 10 days." Today in question period he said, "Well, we're still consulting with the credit unions and the trust companies and I haven't seen it." I take from that it's not likely even drafted. If it is drafted, why is it drafted when we are still looking for consultation? It seems a bit of a contradiction.

Contradictions are what we are getting a lot of these days. We have the Minister of Finance who stands up and says, "I favour closing those tax loopholes." We have the Minister of Agriculture standing up and saying, "Well, maybe we shouldn't act in haste. Those tax loopholes might be a good thing." Then we have the Premier in one. The other contradiction was that wise old Minister of Agriculture (I said "old" Minister of Agriculture, tired but wise — not always on track, but wise) suggested in Melfort the other night what we should have. What we are going to have, I think, is an extended denticare program to include the adult population. So what did he do? He said "Well, we are going to have this extended denticare program to include the adult population." The Minister of Health said, "Well, no, we are not going to do that." Then he came back and said "Well, maybe we'll do it for the senior citizens." Then he said, "We have this little project going on out there to study the feasibility of it." He admitted that perhaps the timing was the important thing, and perhaps that an election year would be the time to bring in such a process.

Now I want to talk briefly about another contradiction, and it has to do with my friend, the minister responsible for SGI. He was somewhat critical of me the other day for calling him a lame duck minister. I apologize for that because I was probably just a little bit upset at the writing of that letter. He said "How can a robin be a lame duck minister?" Well, I accept that. If he wants to be a lame robin minister, that's good enough for me. In any case, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to quote for you a bit of an article from Saturday's *Leader-Post*. It has nothing to do with the article with your picture in it, Mr. Speaker. In any case, this is about a new role in the offing for the old SGI building.

Negotiations are under way to turn the old Saskatchewan Government Insurance Building into a hotel and professional office complex.

Well, I want to tell you, Mr. Speaker, and members opposite, we don't want that money showing up in a new hotel or a new mine or in a television ad. They cannot be trusted to guarantee that the money goes into improvements in the . . . Oh, what's this? Well, I'll tell you, I thought I was reading from my speech. What this is, is a news release issued by the Minister of Agriculture. He says we shouldn't be putting public money into hotels, mines and TV ads. That's just another sign of a tired, old, decrepit, senile government that's losing its grip, Mr. Speaker. I will have a lot more say about that tomorrow and I therefore beg leave to adjourn debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

Debate adjourned.

MOTIONS

Report of Legislative Librarian

HON. MR. ROMANOW: — Mr. Speaker, before orders of the day, by leave of the Assembly, I move, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bowerman:

That the report of the legislative librarian dated November 23, 1981, and tabled in this Assembly on November 27, 1981, be referred to the standing committee on communication.

Motion agreed to.

November 30, 1981

The Assembly adjourned at 4 p.m.