

Mr. Stackhouse: Thank you.

Ms. McDonald: —on the other hand, it means Canadian business is going to lose other opportunities because money will flow out of the country. It is not an unmitigated good.

Mr. Bill Gottselig (Moose Jaw): Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to take part in this budget debate. For me it is a double pleasure because I am making my maiden speech in this historic Chamber.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Gottselig: The Budget brought down on May 23 by the Hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Wilson) is a continuation of the direction set out in his November 8, 1984, economic statement. It is a very clear signal to the Canadian people that we are a responsible Government and that we are prepared to make the tough economic decisions which are required to govern.

It is just over one year ago that I was seeking the nomination in my constituency and later fighting the election campaign. The clear message given to me by the people of my constituency was "give us less government. Stop forcing things on us like metrication and introducing new Crown corporations to compete with the private sector. Instead, get the economy moving". The Minister's budget will do just that. In addition, it will start to control that monster, the federal deficit.

I would like to thank the constituents of the Moose Jaw federal constituency for doing me the great honour of electing me as their Member of Parliament. I would also like to assure my constituents that it is an honour I do not take lightly, and I will continue to represent their concerns to the very best of my ability.

● (1630)

I should like to pay tribute to the former Hon. Member for Moose Jaw, Mr. Doug Neil. Mr. Neil was a Member of the House from 1972 until the last election. He served his constituency and Canada well during that time. This was particularly evident in the area of rail line abandonment and in his publication known as the Neil report. Many of the recommendations made in the report were adopted by the previous Government and will continue to serve as a guide in this vital area for some time to come.

The Moose Jaw federal constituency is located in south central Saskatchewan and is made up of people of all racial extractions and a wide variety of ethnic origins. While English is the mother tongue of most of the residents, we have people of other nationalities who are also keeping their cultures alive through their own groups. We have people from the British Isles, from many European countries such as the Ukraine, Germany, Russia and Poland and from Scandivanian and oriental countries. Many of these people are descendants of the original settlers who came to Canada seeking land and freedom. They were hardy individuals who adapted to the harsh environment and prospered. By helping each other, these

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people built the towns and cities and laid the framework of rural Saskatchewan as we know it today.

Moose Jaw is the focal point of the riding. It was known for many years as the friendly city. However, it has more recently been referred to as the band capital of North America. The City of Moose Jaw was incorporated in 1903, and there are some very interesting legends regarding the origin of its name. One legend has it that the course taken by the Moose Jaw River resembles the jawbone of a moose. Another has it that one of the early explorers, the Earl of Mulberry, repaired his ox-cart there with the jawbone of a moose. Another myth is that the early residents, some local Indians, used to winter in that area because the weather was much warmer, and they referred to it as Moosegaw, and of course the white man changed it to Moose Jaw.

Moose Jaw is a railway divisional point on the CP Moose Jaw division. It is the largest division in the system. It has 1,873 miles of track, and last year over 75,000 loaded cars moved out of that division. Most of these were destined for Thunder Bay with grain. However, there were also cars of oil, steel and potash. CP Rail employs approximately 700 people in the City of Moose Jaw. The Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw has been providing training for almost 30 years. The institute offers 34 business, engineering and industrial programs to over 5,000 students. In addition, it has an extension division which delivers programs throughout the province.

CFB Moose Jaw is adjacent to this city. Over 1,200 military personnel, as well as 300 civilian employees, provide the workforce to maintain the base. It is the busiest airport in Canada with either a take off or a landing every 45 seconds. With an annual payroll of over \$21 million and a further \$18 million worth of purchases in the area, it contributes greatly to the economy of Moose Jaw and district. CFB Moose Jaw is also the home of the Snowbirds, Canada's aerobic air team. They perform at the Moose Jaw Air Show as well as at many other locations in Canada and the United States. The Moose Jaw Air Show attracts over 50,000 people each year.

The constituency of Moose Jaw covers a large rural area, roughly 10,000 square miles, and has a total population of 70,000 people. It runs north from Old Wives Lake in the south, to within 30 miles from the City of Saskatoon. Much of the west boundary is made up of the mighty South Saskatchewan River and Lake Diefenbaker. The area around the City of Moose Jaw has some of the finest farm land in the west. This area is known as the Regina Plains. It is known far and wide as being a top producer of high quality bread wheat. It takes in the towns of Pense, Belle Plaine and the area south to Drinkwater, Rouleau and Briercrest. West and south of Moose Jaw there are many areas of grassland where the mainstay of farmers and ranchers is beef. The Town of Caronport, west of Moose Jaw, has the Briercrest Bible College with a student enrolment of 793, most of whom reside on campus. These students come from all over Canada and the United States to take a Bible course prior to entering university and technical colleges. The east boundary runs up to Last Mountain Lake