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SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE

H A N S A R D

Fourth Session
of the
THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of
NEWFOUNDLAND

Wednesday, February 18, 1970

FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

February 18, 1970.

The House of Assembly which had been prorogued on the fourth day of February, 1970 met at 3:00 P.M., the Speaker in the Chair:

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor read the Speech from the Throne:



SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Delivered at the Opening

of

The Fourth Session

of

**The Thirty-Fourth
General Assembly**

of the

Province of Newfoundland

On Wednesday, February 18th, 1970

by

His Honour

THE HONOURABLE E. JOHN A. HARNUM

Lieutenant-Governor

**MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE
OF ASSEMBLY:**

As we enter the eighth decade of the 20th century, Newfoundlanders are very conscious of the fact that this is also the beginning of the third decade of their career as citizens of Canada. The two decades have been incomparably the best in Newfoundland's long history; and as we push and are drawn into the seventies we do so with lively awareness that sweeping social and economic changes may all but overwhelm our Western civilization.

Newfoundland, like all of Canada's Provinces, but especially the less affluent ones, will have to generate greater effort than ever before. That effort will have to be intelligent and indefatigable to an extent that we have never been able to achieve in the past. The shape and character of our Province may well be made for a hundred years in the next ten, and Newfoundlanders will need to exercise all of their courage and all of their patriotism to keep their Province abreast of the times.

We may well ask: What are our options as a people? What are Newfoundland's chances, her opportunities? Given courage, intelligence and patriotism; making full use of our resources of men and materials; devoting even more of our substance to the education effort; displaying openness of mind in our official and private approach to the problem of finding solutions; and presupposing strong leadership by the Government of our Nation and by the Government of our Province: given all these, have we as a people got it in us, in the coming decade, to build upon the foundation of the past centuries and in particular the past two decades a Province whose future will be no matter for doubt or even debate in the coming years?

My Ministers have faced these questions and answered Yes. They are sure that our people will share their confidence in our Province's future.

We must hold our population and establish the conditions for steady, even rapid, increase of our numbers. We must maintain, and indeed expand and improve, the Province's public services. We must find ever-increasing revenue to enable the Government to satisfy the proper demands of the people for an ever more attractive and pleasant Province. We must resolutely reject permanent dependence on Ottawa as a principal means of our existence. We must bring about a degree and quality of social and economic reconstruction that was never more than hoped for before.

These are the great purposes that my Ministers are determined that they and all Departments of Government will strive vigorously to accomplish.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

Canada and the United States are at this moment caught in a crisis of relatively scarce money, the highest interest rates for 110 years, and a degree of inflation that causes the gravest concern among statesmen, financiers and industrial and commercial leaders. These situations are not very helpful to the North American economy at the outset of the seventies. My Ministers believe, however, upon the basis of professional advice received, that these adverse factors will substantially subside in the coming months.

My Government have decided to call a conference of persons and organizations to whom the economic future of our Province is of particular concern. This conference will be held in St. John's in the near future, and to it my Ministers will invite representatives of the local boards, committees or associations that have sprung up around the Province in recent years; representatives of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers' Associations; City and Town Councils; Newfoundland Federation of Labour, Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen, agricultural bodies, and other producers' organizations; representatives of the mining, fishing, manufacturing in-

dustries; banks and other financial authorities; and representatives also of various other bodies that could be expected to be particularly concerned with the matters to be considered. The Government of Canada, and the various departments of the Newfoundland Government will be asked to attend and assist. My Ministers are hopeful that important and significant results will flow from this conference which is planned to last for several days.

This great conference will be the forerunner to the introduction of the Regional Economic Expansion programme which my Government are about to launch with the generous, imaginative and indispensable help of the Government of Canada. A great deal of preparation has been made in the Department of Community and Social Development of my Government, in friendly and intimate collaboration with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion of the Government of Canada. My Ministers have long advocated precisely this type of financial and other assistance from the Government of our Nation, and they are profoundly pleased by these developments. At long last the Government of Canada are embarked upon a large programme of employing the strength and wealth of the Nation to help the less developed Provinces to rise to a level close to the Canadian average. You will be given much detailed information on this programme in your present session.

**MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE
OF ASSEMBLY:**

It was with deep satisfaction that my Government welcomed the decision of the Government of Canada to introduce legislation into Parliament to provide a great reform in the salt codfish industry. The organization of a marketing board has been advocated for many years by my Ministers, and in June of 1964 they asked your House to adopt legislation to provide for the creation of the marketing board insofar as your House had the constitutional competence to do so. This legislation was enacted and has reposed in the Statutes of this Province

since 1964 awaiting only the enactment of Federal legislation to give it legal effect. My Ministers share fully the confidence felt by the fishermen in the prospect of better prices and conditions in the salt codfish industry this year and in the future.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

My Ministers, notwithstanding the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Province of British Columbia, continue to believe in the soundness of our Province's claim to mineral rights lying off the shores of our Province. They have therefore engaged the services of a distinguished Canadian constitutional and legal authority to advise them on this matter, which admittedly is one of greatest importance to Newfoundland both now and in the future.

Reference to off-shore mineral rights, including of course oil and natural gas, leads inevitably to the grave matter of pollution. Here is a problem which Newfoundlanders have had an unhappy reason to discover, with most of the modern world in the past year or so, to be among the most menacing features of our industrial civilization. My Ministers are very conscious of this menace, and they are resolved to take all the steps that they can practically take to reduce the danger substantially if it cannot be totally eliminated.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

Our Province, in the past two years, like most of the Provinces of Canada, has experienced a disconcerting falling off in the level of economic activity and of economic health. Tight money, scarce money, high interest rates and fast mounting inflation have plagued us and continue to do so.

Notwithstanding these facts, my Ministers are quite confident that 1970 will be a year of distinctly improved economic conditions compared with last year. The frozen and salted fish industry should see better prices. Exports of herring for

direct human consumption will go up from an average of 15,000 barrels a year in recent times to over 80,000 barrels this year. There will be more employment at Churchill Falls. The DREE programme will go into operation. There will be a road-building programme, and there will be important rural and urban development programmes. Important industrial development will take place at Stephenville, Hawke's Bay and Come-by-Chance. Power Development will continue in Conception Bay and in Bay d'Espoir.

The next great development in the production of hydro-electric power in our Province is most certain to be done on the Lower Churchill. The British Newfoundland Corporation last year spent more than \$2 million on field and engineering studies on one part of the Lower Churchill, that at Gull Island. That work last year included the drilling of fourteen thousand feet and mapping of the whole area. These studies indicated that a plant on Gull Island, which is only part of that section of the great Churchill River, would produce approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ million horsepower of electricity. It is estimated that another $1\frac{1}{2}$ million horsepower could be produced at Muskrat Falls, for a total of approximately 4 million horsepower, or about seventeen thousand million kilowatt hours a year. When this power is developed on the Lower Churchill and added to the thirty-four thousand million kilowatt hours to be produced each year on the Upper Churchill, it could give combined production of fifty thousand million kilowatt hours a year from this one watershed in Labrador. Such production would place Newfoundland among the greatest sources of hydro-electric power in the world. It gives the people of Newfoundland and Labrador great satisfaction indeed to know that the Churchill River and watershed is only one of several great potential sources of hydro-electric power in Labrador.

Very important expansion of the iron-ore producing industry in Western Labrador is among the attractive possibilities of our Province's immediate industrial future. There could be

an extension of an iron ore development at Labrador City amounting to as much as ten million tons of additional production of iron ore a year, giving employment to an additional ~~500~~ 700 workers, and involving an additional capital investment of something between one hundred million and two hundred million dollars. A somewhat similar development could possibly take place at a point not many miles removed from Labrador City; and this, though not quite so large as the one that is possible at Labrador City, would involve the employment of many hundreds of other men, the production of many million tons of iron ore and the involvement of a very large sum of fresh capital.

My Government have followed with care the public discussion, and have participated in some private discussion, of the effect that the mining tax proposals contained in the White Paper on Taxation, could have upon these possible new developments in Western Labrador. My Government have made strong representations to the Government of Canada in this regard, for quite clearly it would be tragic for Newfoundland and Labrador if any system of taxation were to have the effect of blocking a development so devoutly desired and so urgently needed.

My Government have followed with concern the recent development of American policy in connection with the operation of their armed forces base at Argentia, and they have maintained close liaison with the Government of Canada and the representative of the United States Government. My Ministers applied themselves energetically and with some success to the task of finding solutions for the problem of Stephenville, when the base there was phased out altogether. They will apply themselves with the same energy to the similar task of finding solutions at Argentia.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

As an important part of my Government's policy of improving the quality of their administration, my Ministers con-

tinue to reorganize and strengthen the Department of Finance and the Treasury Board, both of which, with the Department of Economic Development, and the Department of Community and Social Development are destined to play a vital part in the economic and financial strengthening of our Province.

The Civil Service, which in twenty years has grown from 5700 to 9900, and which is now costing the Province \$45,000,000 a year in salaries, has been under close study for a year by Personnel Administration Services of Chicago. This well-known and respected American organization has performed similar tasks for a number of Canadian Provinces and American States, and my Government are confident that this review, with the accompanying recommendations, which have now been received by my Ministers, will bring about great improvement in the efficiency and stability of the Civil Service. Your careful attention will be invited to this important aspect of public administration.

My Ministers have decided to strengthen greatly, and to extend the scope of, our central purchasing system. My Minister of Supply and his officials have made a thorough study of this matter, and Canadian Government specialists in central purchasing have been on loan to my Government. My Ministers believe that substantial savings of public funds can be effected, and you will be asked to consider legislation to enable certain important changes to be made in our purchasing system.

Your House within the past year or so gave some consideration to the question of creating the office of Ombudsman for this Province, and you will be asked in this Session to adopt legislation empowering my Government to appoint an Ombudsman.

Very important legislation dealing with the re-organization and the consolidation of education services in this Province was enacted last year. It was pointed out at that time that

in the ensuing months attention would be given to additional changes and reforms. In the legislation to which I have referred, a body known as the General Advisory Committee was created with responsibility for advising my Ministers on education policy. On that body, of which my Minister of Education is Chairman, sit representatives of the Churches, the Newfoundland Teachers' Association, the University and senior officers of the Department of Education. As a result of the co-operation received from the constituent members of that body you will be asked to consider some ten Bills relating to various aspects of education. While some of these will recommend minor amendments, others will recommend substantial, far-reaching amendments. In particular you will be asked to adopt measures which will make mandatory the election of at least one-third of the members of all school boards and the holding of certain school board meetings which will be open to the general public. You will be asked also to consider substantial amendments to the School Tax Act, based on recommendations made by a committee appointed last year to study school tax legislation in this Province. Among the recommendations that you will be asked to consider will be several designed to remove certain inequities from our present system of school financing.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

My Government feel that it would now be appropriate to ask you to enact legislation to repeal the section of the labour law that decertified locals of the International Woodworkers of America, and you will accordingly be invited to adopt the necessary amendment.

My Government will ask you to repeal an amendment made in 1967 to the Workmen's Compensation Act. This amendment allowed certain appeals to be made to the Supreme Court, and my Ministers feel after three years' experience, that this right of appeal should be removed. They are supported

in this view by the organized labour movement and by organized industrial interests.

My Government have decided that the time has come to remove the exception that was made to the minimum wage where fish processing is concerned. My Ministers feel that the provisions of minimum wage legislation should be made to apply to workers in fish processing as to other establishments and other industries. My Ministers feel that this can now be done without running the risk of hurting the fish industry.

My Ministers, in common with many citizens of the Province, have been deeply concerned with the problem of finding a practical means of providing housing for families of modest income. This problem is one that is not peculiar to Newfoundland, but confronts people in many parts of North America. My Government have considered the possibility of finding at least a partial solution of this particular problem in a plan to erect what are popularly called "shell" or "partially completed" housing units. This is a plan whereby families, after a small down payment, are able to enter a house as the owners rather than as tenants and by monthly payments spread over a period of years be able at last to discharge the debt and to be sole owners of the house occupied. My Government have negotiated with Canada's Minister responsible for public housing and he has expressed lively interest in my Government's plans. A few such "shell" houses have actually been erected by my Ministers on an experimental basis, and my Ministers are hopeful that they will find it to be practical to proceed this year with a programme of construction of a somewhat substantial number of such new occupier-owner homes. My Government will present to you in this Session proposals to enable them to help in the provision of a number of co-operative homes that would be built and owned under the condominium plan.

My Government are giving consideration to the matter of effecting changes in the machinery for regulation and control

of house rents in this Province with a view to making procedures more effective in behalf of tenants.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

You will be asked in this Session to consider a substantial number of pieces of legislation. These will include an Act entitled — The Clean Air, Water and Soil Authority Act, a new Mechanics Lien Act, amendment to Public Printing and Stationery Act, an important amendment to The Department of Supply Act, and amendments to the Civil Service Act, Community Councils Act, St. John's Metropolitan Area Act, The Motor Carrier Act, Alcoholic Liquors Act, The Constabulary (Pensions) Act, The Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act, The Fish Inspection Act, The Highway Traffic Act, Hours of Work Act, Local Government Act. In addition to these you will be asked to consider — Solemnization of Marriages Act, Motorized Snow Vehicles Act, an amendment to the Salt Fish Development Corporation Act, amendment to the Social Assistance Act and an amendment to the Welfare Institutions Licensing Act. Other pieces of legislation will come before you in the present Session.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

You will be asked to grant Supply unto Her Majesty.

I invoke God's blessing upon your labours as you give your careful consideration to matters laid before you for the welfare of our beloved Province.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion of the Hon. L.R. Curtis, President of the Council, a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Nomenclature Board Act, 1959", introduced and read a first time, by leave of the House, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that this afternoon at 3:00 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor opened this fourth session of the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly by a gracious Speech from the Throne, of which, for the purpose of accuracy I have obtained a copy. What is the will and pleasure of the House concerning this speech? That it be taken as read?

On motion agreed!

MR. C.M. LANE: Mr. Speaker, promoted by a strong and sincere feeling of gratefulness, I think it is my duty to thank the Premier for the great honour he has conferred upon me in asking me to move the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

I am honoured, therefore, not only to express my views to that speech, but I am very conscious of my responsibilities today as spokesman for my friends and supporters for the district of Trinity North. I feel that the honour was intended, not for me, but for that district, and it is a recognition by our Premier of his attachment to and consideration for that district, whose constituents are still putting their trust in the head of the Government with the assurance that in the future as well as in the past, they will give him the strongest support.

I salute the people of the district of Trinity North and I assure them of my devotion and loyal co-operation with regard to the solution of some of the difficult and costly problems which they now face.

Mr. Speaker, here we are today the elected representatives of the people gathered in a free legislative, facing problems which are bound to solve not only economic ills, but most important, human ills, and facing and solving these as a free legislative we will contribute, not only to the welfare and the progress of our own Province, but we will once again show Canada what Democratic Legislation can contribute to human betterment. I believe that this Government and this Parliament are possessed of the will to solve these problems. They will find a way.

Mr. Speaker, the Throne Speech indicated the Government's intentions. It proposes measures, both immediate and long-term, to promote the development and expansion of our economy - long-term Liberal policy, hydro-electric, pollution, and mining, especially iron ore. We all look forward to the introduction of the Regional Economic Expansion Programme, known as Dree, and the preliminary steps which are being taken by this Government by the calling of a conference in the very near future to assist in the implementation. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that we have at last found a plan which will help solve the regional disparity which exists in this nation and especially in our own Province. We all look forward to the implementation of the first phase in April and the final, later in the year.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important matters contained in the Speech from the Throne is the great reform which is being inaugurated in the salt codfish industry, namely the organization of a marketing board. With the formation of the Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen by this Government some nineteen years ago, one of the first requests from that organization to Government was the formation of a board and, finally in June of 1964, when I was the then Minister of Fisheries, the Government asked this House to adopt legislation to provide for the creation of such a board as far as this ~~Honourable~~ House had the constitutional right to do so. This legislation was passed and unfortunately has reposed in the statutes of this Province since 1964. It took the Federal Government in Ottawa a long time to accede to our request and six valuable years have been lost - but better late than never. Mr. Speaker, I feel confident we all look forward to the formation and work of this board and, although I visualize many problems and much hard work which will require the efforts of all concerned and especially the co-operation of the fishermen, I am most optimistic that it can, and will succeed, with substantial benefits to the fishermen and the codfish industry.

Mr. Speaker, the old expression of the Speech from the Throne being outstanding for what it does not contain surely cannot be applied in today's great manifestation of Liberal policy. The Government recognizes the fact that to fight unemployment more is needed than financial assistance to those

without jobs. The present Government have spared neither money nor effort to give to all Newfoundland students an opportunity to complete their education, but this is not enough, and the Government have also taken a very forward step to provide facilities for the training and re-training of workers. In this session there will be very important legislation relating to various aspects of education for changes and reforms to better serve and give better opportunities to the present and future children of our land.

Mr. Speaker, I feel confident we are all happy to see the Labour Law which decertified locals of the International Wood Workers of America about to be repealed and, having been a part of that which caused the problem and which caused the enactment of that legislation, I still conscientiously feel it was necessary then, but the time is now ripe to carry out the intentions contained in the Throne Speech.

Mr. Speaker, the Government has never been lax in its consideration for the care of the sick, the aged, the infirm, the retarded, and the outcast and it is inspiring to know that the progressive policy in providing houses for families of modest income is being extended and consolidated in an orderly plan which is commendable to all concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I have not dealt at length in this address with many of the problems, because I feel it is the intention of the Government, as well as this Parliament, to engage in a frank, serious, mature and responsible discussion of the issue.

I believe the time has come when we shall have to take a very realistic look at our progress and consolidate our gains, and no one with any sense of proportion, patriotism, or duty can deny the fact that the past twenty years have been creative, progressive and the greatest in our history. To those of us who know and travel our Province extensively, no comparison can be made with the Newfoundland of today and the Newfoundland of twenty years ago. All of which has been carried out by a Liberal Government under the dynamic leadership of our Premier, the Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood.

And here, Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence and that of this Honourable House, I would like to make a few personal remarks.

Firstly, shortly after the last election, I met with our Premier and informed him of my future intentions. I told him that I did not intend to remain in politics when the present assembly was dissolved and that I would not be a candidate in the next election. The Premier respectfully accepted my decision and I now reaffirm that decision categorically.

Secondly, I was invited into the Liberal Party by the present Premier, the Honourable Mr. Smallwood. I have been a member of that party for some fourteen years. I intend to support the Honourable the Premier and his government until this Government has been dissolved. In other words, I do not intend to resign my seat or cross the floor of this Honourable House. And I might add, Mr. Speaker, I certainly don't intend to jump out through the window, as some reporters would wish us to do.

I have been in public life for almost fifty years and I have no regrets as to the calibre of service which I have tried to render my island home and province.

And now, Mr. Speaker, one final word and may I close with somewhat the same thinking as I used in my maiden speech in the House of Assembly in the old Colonial Building some thirteen years ago. That was the first session of the Thirty-First General Assembly, and I was speaking on a Friday, March 29, 1957, and it contains somewhat of the same challenge as the beginning of the Speech from the Throne at this session.

People must be made to realize that it is only through the full co-operation and the combined efforts of both Government and Electorate that this province can have a future of achievement in material things, of progress in civic affairs and of creative satisfaction in things of the mind and spirit. Quality of the people is the key to quality of the product of the organization, of the community, of the province and of the nation. I believe we are richly endowed in natural resources and above all, in human resources if we bestir ourselves and realize our possibilities. Now is the great test of whether we will do greater things or wait for new generations or the operation of blind materialistic forces to bring a better turn on the wheel of fortune. In short, Mr. Speaker, have we today the will, the energy,

the readiness to work, to sacrifice, the public spirit, the good will, the ability to work together, and the vision to go after the level of life offered by our natural resources and the capacities of our people, or are we content with things as they are. To me this is a day of opportunity and optimism. People are poor because of human arrangements, not lack of resources. If we took for our guide, the words of the motto underneath our Coat of Arms, which is immediately over your seat, Mr. Speaker, and with faith in ourselves and our Government this could be a very happy and prosperous Province.

Mr. Speaker, it is on this note and with great pleasure I move that a committee of this House be appointed to draft the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

DR. JAMES McGRATH: I rise to support the motion made by the hon. member for Trinity North.

I do not propose to delay the House by discussing all the items in this significant and wide-ranging declaration of policy. Some of them have been ably enlarged upon by the hon. member who has just spoken. All of them will be discussed during the debate by various hon. members on both sides of this House but certain of them are of such far-reaching importance and interest that it would be a serious omission for the seconder of the motion to ignore them.

There is no doubt, Mr. Speaker, and everybody knows that we are in a time of great stress; politically, socially and economically, and in our modern living all these three are closely interlinked.

The preamble to the Speech from the Throne most clearly points out that do deal hopefully with these crises will take the united efforts - and the key word is the word "united" - the united efforts of every single social force we have. It will take the co-operation of both major Governments working with the cities and municipalities and with business organizations and labour unions and, indeed, of everyone in the land with an enlightened social outlook.

I am sure that both the House and the public will approve the plan of the Government to bring together all these agencies with the hope that unified effort will contribute significantly to an effective solution to these urgent and complex problems.

Education, Mr. Speaker, has been a constant and major pre-occupation of the present administration. In its very first year in office it sponsored the granting of full University status to the old Memorial University College. Subsequently it promoted the establishment of regional and central high schools and initiated a far-reaching system of scholarships and bursaries which have made it possible for thousands of young Newfoundlanders to take advantage of the opportunities now open to them.

More recently, with the generous assistance from the Federal Government, Premier Smallwood's administration provided our people with a network of trade schools, a College of Trades and Technology, a College of Fisheries, Electronics and Navigation and also, of course, with a very important

other one the Medical School, the beginning of a Medical School.

More recently still the Government introduced a policy whereby no student, otherwise qualified, would be prevented from attending University through lack of financial means.

The result of the various progressive measures taken by the present administration has been a veritable educational explosion, which in turn has made both necessary and possible the appointment of a Royal Commission on Education and a subsequent reorganization of the Department of Education itself.

In introducing necessary reforms the Government have sought and received the active co-operation and help of the various religious denominations.

I feel sure, Mr. Speaker, that all hon. members will share with me the approval of the plans for continued advances in the Educational field. Having served for a number of years as a member of a small school board, I can appreciate and welcome the committee's concern to ensure full community participation in the selection of school-board members and the assuming of more responsibility at the local level for Education.

Newfoundland, I believe, is the only province in Canada without a university applicable system of school tax. It is to be hoped that the work of the General Advisory Committee will provide practical suggestions for the remedying of this situation.

Mr. Speaker, the financing of Education has assumed awesome proportions. Who can remember when the total budget for the whole public service was under \$12 million? It would be frightening to see that this year's estimate for Education alone is about \$82 million. I would be afraid to see so much money spent, Mr. Speaker, if I were not even more afraid to contemplate what would be the future of the present and the future generations of young Newfoundlanders if we did not spend it.

Other services have progressed in cost almost in the same degree. This present year's budget for Health is about \$60 million and the department has a staff of 2800 people. I can remember when what is now the Department of Health and this sounds almost incredible, was represented by one official in the office of the Colonial secretary and that official was the late Mr.

William Randall and all the assistance he had was his violin which he used to play once in a while to comfort himself in his moments of understandable pessimism.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these huge amounts are not to be obtained effortlessly. The same situations, the same public needs and the same demands for services exist in most of the western world where the new standards of living are in vogue. Newfoundland's monetary problems are not unique and what is more they are not insuperable. These problems will be surmounted as similar ones have been in the past and they will be surmounted and under our present leadership, as they have been in the past.

The Civil Service of Newfoundland has nearly doubled in the twenty years that have passed since this Government took over from the Commission.

The extent and complexities of its duties have far more than doubled in that time and the Government felt that the time had arrived for a survey of the service and its duties and capabilities, with a view to increasing its efficiency and studying its problems. It should be made clear, to avoid any possible misapprehensions, that this is a scientific study of methods and problems and not in any sense an investigation in the pejorative sense. The Newfoundland Civil Service is a very fine service indeed but no organization, of course, is so perfect as to be incapable of improvement.

I think I may claim to have as good a general knowledge of the Service as any hon. member here. I know it both from within and without. I was a civil servant myself for twenty-eight years and knew the discipline of the Service from within. I was a minister of the Crown for twelve and responsible for imposing that discipline on others.

From this forty years experience, Mr. Speaker, I emerged with an unqualified admiration for the Newfoundland Civil Service as a body of men and women dedicated and devoted to the best traditions of public service.

There was a time, Mr. Speaker, when a Civil Service job was thought to be a sinecure. The day's work was supposed to be devoted to making tea and reading newspapers and I fear that some flavour of that notion still lingers in the minds of some of the public. If it was ever true, and I doubt it, it was a long, long time ago, because the modern official works as hard and as long

as anyone in commercial life. Like Gilbert's policeman, the Civil Servant's life is not always a happy one. The public demands are insatiable and any government's ability to satisfy them is necessarily limited by the funds available. It is a rare program that has enough funds to content everyone who wishes to avail of them even if they do so with just qualifications. It is the civil servant who has to bear daily the brunt of public dissatisfaction. True most of the public are reasonable and courteous but that is not true of many of the people that the official has to deal with, and he must keep his temper in sometimes very trying circumstances and he must always measure up to what Chesterton calls the hardest of all tests, "to do his duty cheerfully in spite of being insolently ordered to do it by some disappointed or angry applicant."

The civil servants' hours are by now means short, his work is often exacting, tedious or difficult, his remuneration no more than average and his public image is at the mercy of the grumbler and the unreasonable.

I do not pretend, Mr. Speaker that there are no weak members of the service. That would be too much to expect in a body of nearly 10,000. But I do assert that misfits and irresponsibles are remarkably few - far less than one might expect in so large a group. My colleagues, when I was in the service and the staff of the various departments were, almost without exception, hard-working, conscientious and co-operative people with as high a sense of public duty as any organization I know of. The Civil Service, Mr. Speaker, is sometimes unduly criticized and undeservedly criticized. They cannot speak for themselves and I am happy to have this opportunity to speak for them.

Another important reference, Mr. Speaker, is the question of roads. I am delighted to see that a road program has been announced for the coming year. This will be glad news indeed for many in all parts of the Island. In the past many settlements, especially on the Avalon Peninsula, had roads that served the main needs of the people but that now do so no longer.

The modern importance of roads, and good roads, in the successful prosecution of the fishery is comparatively new, but it is becoming of increasing importance when fish has to be transported to freezers in good condition. My own district of St. Mary's and its neighbouring district of Ferryland are typical though not unique examples of this problem. There is deperate need for a

paved road through St. Mary's Bay and Trepassey linking up with the Southern Shore Road at Cape Broyle. This is not a mere convenience, but an economic necessity for both these districts and for others similarly placed and we may hope that the new road program will be directed to needs such as these.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, the Throne Speech envisages a great industrial expansion in Labrador.

I have always felt, Sir, that the tremendous achievement of the Smallwood administration in the opening up of that vast area, with its limitless possibilities, has never received the public acclaim that it deserves. The drama and the impact of it has not struck the public imagination as it should - possibly because it was a peaceful achievement and had no wars or bloodshed to romanticize it. But it is as magnificent a feat as Cecil Rhodes in South Africa and in time may well surpass it.

And this, Mr. Speaker, was essentially the work of one man, the present leader of the Liberal Party and Premier of Newfoundland.

He obviously did not do it single-handed. He recruited powerful help; but every step in that vast development was due to his inspiration, his imagination, his tenacity and his faith in a great destiny for this country.

Mr. Speaker, I saw it stated in yesterday's newspapers that members on this side of the House were all terrorized by the domination of one man and were trapped by what the author called the tentacles of fear and frustration.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly do not feel dominated or trapped nor have I seen any sign of it in any of my colleagues. I am, Sir, myself reaching close to the biblical limit of three score and ten. My age and state of health have brought me to the end of my active career. My situation, therefore, is that I have nothing to hope or to fear from pleasing or displeasing anyone. (Not anyone, Mr. Speaker, with the possible exception perhaps of a certain lady now sitting up there in the central gallery.)

Therefore, Sir, I think I am entitled to belief when I say that if I speak well of the Leader of the Liberal Party it is because I think well of him, and I think very well of him indeed.

I think this country was fortunate to have had his guidance and leadership for the past twenty-one years. No public man that we have or have had could have displayed the skill, imagination and energy that he has shown and I hope he may be granted many years yet to complete his work and lead us out of our present

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee be appointed to draft the Address in Reply, to the gracious Speech from the Throne. Is the House ready for the question?

HON. A. J. MURPHY (Leader of the Opposition): As I stand here today, I feel very proud indeed, to act as Leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, following in the footsteps of so many of my fellow Newfoundlanders, who have distinguished themselves as former leaders. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a highly privileged and responsible office for any Newfoundlander to inherit, carrying with it, the very heavy burden of endeavouring to study, and evaluate legislation and policies produced by Government, and to determine as far as humanly possible, the good or bad affects, such policies will have on the welfare of our people. And as an alternative to bring forward programs which we feel would be in the best interest of all the people of our Province. I would like to restate, as has been stated on many previous occasions, that our position is not to oppose, just for the sake of opposing, but to listen to, and to the best of our ability, provide the best legislation that is possible.

Mr. Speaker, before I get into my few brief remarks, I would like to offer congratulations to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and lovely lady, on the very capable manner in which they represented Her gracious Majesty the Queen, at this very impressive ceremony, which is I believe, his first official opening of this House of Assembly. I would also like to congratulate the mover and the seconder, of the Address in Reply, but it strikes me as rather unusual to hear two veteran members, particularly when they are ex-Cabinet members, perform this duty. The usual practice being for the newer members of this House to do this duty. But after listening to the speech so ably read by His Honour, and in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, I can easily see why it must have taken some persuasion and some reluctance on the part of the younger generation, to be committed to move this motion.

Mr. Speaker, I would say at this time how very happy, and how very proud we are on this side, to welcome to our ranks, two outstanding Newfoundlanders in the person of the hon. member for Fortune - the hon. member for Burin - who have upon recently occupied very, very important portfolios in the Government of this Province. This is rather significant at this time, Mr. Speaker, and I think during the discussions that will follow in this Speech, perhaps many things will come forth, that naturally the mover and the seconder, did not

mention in their lovely addresses. Also on this side I think it will be noticed we have four or five other member who have, for some reason or another, fallen out with the Government, who apparently did not agree with certain policies of Government. And I believe to the people of this Province there is some doubt in their minds as to just what is happening in the ranks of Government and how well things are going.

Mr. Speaker, it is rather significant at this time and at this stage of our economy that I would like to read some reports from the Amulree Royal Commission Report, as submitted in 1933, on Newfoundland.

The public debt of the Island, accumulated over a century, was in twelve years more than doubled, its assets dissipated by improvident administration, the people misled into the acceptance of false standards and the country sunk in waste and extravagance.

The onset of the world depression found the Island with no reserves, its primary industry neglected and its credit exhausted. At the first wind of adversity its elaborate potential collapsed like a house of cards. The flowing visions of a new Utopia were dispelled with cruel suddenness by the cold realities of national insolvency.

And today a disillusioned and bewildered people, deprived in many parts of the country of all hope of earning a livelihood, are haunted by the grim specter of paupers and starvation and dole.

Loans, Sir, are the object not merely of enabling the government of the day to liquidate its annual debts of current account but also of providing it with funds with which to embark on costly schemes of capital expenditure. We need not perhaps enter into detail of the expenditure in this period, apart from noting that it was marked by waste and extravagance on a reckless scale. There are, however, certain aspects of the government's activities to which we wish to refer.

The names "Liberal", "Conservative", "Tory" and "Labour" are in use but the division is all one of personalities. I think that is a very important point to remember at this time. In fact very few businessmen are prepared to enter politics, even though members of the government are permitted to carry on their business while in office.

This was 1933.

This is not due to the lack of public spirit but to the public abuse and personal abuse to which candidates are subjected and to the feeling that if elected they would be suspected of being associated with corrupt dealings. The spoil system has been for years in full force in Newfoundland given the conception that it is quite fair while one's party is in power can make what one can for oneself and one's friends. It is natural that in the minds of many people politics should be regarded simply as job farming. Impartial administration is unknown and hardly expected. The adherence of the other party are deemed to have no ground for protests since their turn will come on a change of government. These practices in themselves cannot but lead to an unhealthy throne in public life. This continuous process of misgovernment has increased the burden on the fishermen and on the poor members of the community until it is now insupportable.

A further aspect of life in Newfoundland which cannot fail to impress the detached observer is the wreckless manner in which resources of the country have been dissipated. As will be readily appreciated from the description of the existing political system, political control in Newfoundland has involved periodic reversals of policy, lack of continuity, absence of expert service, nearly all appointments being political, without reference to merit and the patronage of certain business firms in disregard of the just requirements of others.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I personally and I think many people in this Province feel that we again are reaching a crisis in the financial aspect of our Province. Where today our numbers on Welfare and on Unemployment Insurance and actually without work has grown to phenomenal numbers. From 1966 to 1968, the last period I have figures for, our Social Assistance rose from \$7,450,000 to \$18,892,000. Our total vote for all forms of Social Assistance ending March 1970 was \$31 million and this from a Government that has been in power for twenty years has received hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of millions in handouts from Ottawa in special grants. We hear the members talk about great industrial development.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is time for all of us in this House of Assembly, not only on this side of the House, but on both sides of the House to take a long hard look at where this Province is heading. In the Speech from

the Throne today, we hear mentioned power at Churchill Falls, and I think we have heard that before. I think we have heard of the oil drilling, and we are going to fight the Supreme Court. British Columbia seems to have a good a lawyer as we will have and we will win that case, I am sure. We have heard at last that it is now appropriate to enact legislation to repeal the section of the Labour Law that these certified locals of the International Woodworkers of America. We are going to change that law. There is not a word about the hospital workers. I guess they will have to wait another couple of years and see what we will do about them.

We are going to have another great television extravaganza, another great conference. I think we can go back a couple of years and remember the great Educational Conference where we called on the 700 experts in education throughout this Province. I think everybody remembers that. These people were invited to come in and give their ideas to the Government to frame policies governing education. I think everybody knows the way it ended. There was only one opinion, one expert and I do not know what the suggestions were. One voice said that this is my Government's policy. We do not change that.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that has been the story of this administration for the past twenty years. I believe that has been the reason for so many of these fine and hon. gentlemen on this side, my two new colleagues and our separated friends a few feet away. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is not my idea at this time to go into every thing, if I may use that expression to cover this Speech from the Throne. I feel that this is the hour, if you like, this is the hour of decision for all of us. The time has arrived, when we must stand up and not in hero worship of any great individual, not for the purpose of perpetuating any party in power. I believe we have a moral, a moral obligation to the people who elected us, to all the people of this Province, the whole half million of them. I believe there is still some morality left in the world. I hope so where we let our consciences be our guide, where we owe our fellow man a debt, where we try to the best of our ability to provide jobs for those who are seeking them and do not let us fool ourselves ladies and gentlemen. Everyone on Welfare does not want to live of Government pap. I believe a great majority of our Newfoundlanders want to do a descent day's work to bring their families up as you and I would like to bring ours up as descent God-fearing

citizens. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that before this session is over, be it short or be it long or be it medium sized, we will have to come to grips. No longer can we live on false promises, if we want to check back some of the records, some of the statements made by this Government, it would shock you to see. We cannot brand them as lies in this House, but just promises that were not fulfilled. Not long ago

MR. MURPHY: I was researching some matters on our friends on Bell Island again. In 1955 I believe the hon. member at that time Mr. Nish Jackman stood on the floor of the House, it was while the Bill for creating Wabush was being discussed and asked a question "How will this affect Bell Island?" and the answer was given without one word of hesitation. It will have no effect on Bell Island. There had been a recent survey made, in this answer was given by the President of the United States "and the world will be short of iron ore for at least fifty years." We remember again this great document that was to be signed not a day before the last election but a day after. We remember again the promise that was made to this ill-fated and unfortunate part of our Province where all the assets from Dosco, the proceeds which would be approximately \$1 million would be given to the citizens committee over there, consisting of the representative clergymen and other citizens to distribute among the people. Where are those assets? The last reckoning I found that there would be a deficit on the sale of these assets. These are some of the things Mr. Speaker, that I feel the people of our Province can no longer be subjected to.

I believe that we have to stand up, every one of us, every elected member of this House bearing in mind at all times his responsibility not to his party, not to his leader, I will repeat it again, but to the people he represents. I can only say in conclusion Mr. Speaker, and before I conclude there was one thing I meant to mention and it was the presence in the House today of three outstanding Newfoundlanders in the persons of three M.P.'s from Ottawa, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Lundrigan and Mr. Carter, and I am sure ladies and gentlemen that we are very happy to see these gentlemen here. I am sure that the Premier is more than delighted because his admiration for these gentlemen I know - knows no bounds in public print, and I am sure that in person he would like to really extend them a sincere welcome.

But Mr. Speaker, we look forward to a very interesting debate. We look forward to everybody taking part in this debate and I can only say in conclusion that with God's help through this session we will determine as christian gentlemen as responsible Newfoundlanders just where our duty lies. Thank you very much.

APPLAUSE:

HON. J.R. SMALLWOOD (PREMIER): Mr. Speaker, I wish first to say a word of appreciation of the magnificent manner in which the new Governor of our Province performed his official duty today. I think that every member of the House and every Newfoundlander who saw or heard him, will share my satisfaction in the

of a fine and upstanding Newfoundlander. I am sure we are all very pleased that we have with us today no fewer than three former Governors of our Province. The Hon. Sir Leonard Outerbridge, The Hon. Campbell MacPherson and the Hon. Fabian O'Dea. They were not able to be present at the sessions of the House of Assembly when they were in office except to come, perform their official duty and then leave. I often wondered if they did not feel that they would rather stay awhile at any rate, and share in some of the debate. Well when they go out of office they can do that as I perhaps one day will do sitting back down there in the dim and distant future perhaps, share with the strangers in the gallery the fun of hearing the gladiators tearing each throats out or trying to.

I would offer a word of congratulation to the two hon. gentlemen who moved and seconded the motion before you Mr. Speaker the hon. member for Trinity North and the hon. member for St. Mary's. They are visible embodiment of a very old British Parliamentary fact, a very old British Parliamentary practice, and that is that ex-ministers, former ministers of the Crown upon becoming ex-ministers do not invariably go out in a huff. They do not invariably cross the floor, but they quietly take their place among the backbenchers, the private members of the House who support the Government and function accordingly without rancour and without hatred. This has happened so often in the British Parliament. In the British Parliament it is quite common for a member of the House to be invited into the Cabinet and to serve in the Cabinet and then to be invited to leave the Cabinet because the Premier of England and the Premier of any country under the British system must be free, he must be free to choose his colleagues in his Cabinet. To invite them in and to invite them out. If the leader of the Government had not that right he has no right. He might as well not be leader. And hon. members of the House when told by the leader of the Government, the Premier, my dear colleague, my dear friend or Bill or Tom, or whatever he normally addresses them I think you ought to step down now, this ought not to be taken in the wrong spirit. This ought not to be taken as an attack on the hon. member. There is sheer necessity, unavoidable necessity upon every Premier to organize and to reorganize his Cabinet to shift Ministers from one portfolio to another, and then perhaps to a third and a fourth and a fifth. The hon. Minister who sits behind me the present Minister of Education was once in the Cabinet

Minister of Education, and I asked him to take the portfolio of Mines, Agriculture and Resources and he did, and then I asked him to take the portfolio of Minister of Highways and he did, and then I asked him to take the portfolio of Minister of Finance and he did, and then I asked him to take once again the portfolio of Education. Has not the leader of the Government the right and the duty to do that? To reorganize his Cabinet by taking in new fresh minds, fresh names, fresh blood, fresh ideas and to let out others? Or to re-arrange within the same personnel, this is ordinary but I do it and I am a Fascist, I am a Nazi, the Premier Minister of England does it and he is the leader of a great democracy. Where does the difference lie, is it a difference of opposition, or is it a difference of system?

I would like to congratulate the new Leader of the loyal Opposition. He is the seventh leader of the Opposition, the seventh since Confederation he is number seven. Number seven is a very significant number. The ancients regarded the figure seven with awe, it was a mysterious, it was a magical number, I hope that for the hon. gentleman it will turn out to be a magical if not a mysterious number. I hope that he will be able to hold the job. I hope that as leader of the loyal Opposition, as the leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition he will be able to hold that job down for as long as he wishes to have it. I hope that the hon. gentleman will be rewarded with loyal support, with loyal allegiance. I hope that he will be the leader of the loyal Opposition for a long time to come. That is the worst I wish him. I do not think too much of his pessimism here today. He did not go quite so far here today as some have gone outside this House. When they try to hint to the world, to the world, not just to the people of this Province, but to the world, they try to hint that Newfoundland is in a mess, in a mess, in a financial mess, that we are bankrupt, that we are insolvent, that we are in a mess. The other day

PREMIER SMALLWOOD: The other day this Government floated a bond issue in Ontario. The Government of Ontario floated a bond issue, I think on this same day. The Government of Ontario floated their issue in the United States - the Newfoundland Government floated its issue in Ontario. And we got better terms than the Government of Ontario got. And our issues sold promptly above the asking price, and is selling today above the selling price. That is a proud statement for a Newfoundlander to be able to make - a proud statement - for a bankrupt and an insolvent Government that is in a financial mess. I did not appreciate what the gentleman said about the assets at Bell Island. The statement made by this Government was, that the assets at Bell Island would be sold to the highest bidder, and that they would be given to the people of Bell Island, all of them. Well, they were sold, they were sold to the highest bidder, and every dollar was given to the people of Bell Island - \$1,200,000 - was passed over to the people of Bell Island, every dollar we got. We did what we said we would do. As for the effect of the iron ore discoveries and developments in Labrador upon Bell Island - may I say that had there not been a single ton of iron ore ever discovered on Bell Island - in Labrador, what happened in Bell Island would have happened. What happened in Labrador had nothing in this wide world to do with Bell Island, they both produce iron ore admittedly, that is all they had in common. Anyone who knows anything, knows that.

Now in a few brief words on several matters that are in the gracious Speech from the Throne. DREE - We have been told by Newfoundlanders in Newfoundland, and Newfoundlanders in Ottawa - it is all a farce, it is false, it is empty, there is nothing to it. It is a farce. There is no DREE - There is no DREE plan. Well, we will see. The gracious Speech says that in the present session, details will be laid before - you will be given much detailed information on this program in your present session. At long last the Government of Canada are embarked, not are going to embark - are embarked, upon a large program of employing the strength and wealth of the nation to help the less developed Provinces to rise to a level close to the Canadian average. And my colleague, the Minister of Community and Social Development and his official, in his department, have worked manfully, in the closest possible collaboration with corresponding officials in the Department of Regional Economic Expansion at Ottawa - to devise a great DREE plan. Now I will say frankly here today, that this DREE plan, which will cover a total period of fifteen years, will take

months yet to complete - June, July, August - before that great plan is completely devised. But if we wait until June, or July or August, for that great plan to be drawn up, approved and signed, and made into a contract between the two Governments - if we wait for that to happen, this year will be lost. You cannot draw up a scheme in June, July or August, and expect it to do very much in the same year. And so, as not to lose a year another DREE plan has been drawn up and completed - but that is a plan for just one year. And that plan is due to come into effect on the first of April, or very quickly, very soon after the first of April. It is drawn up - it was drawn up by my hon. colleagues, officials that were with him, with the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion at Ottawa, and his officials. The two Ministers and the two sets of officials, working for the best part of a year, drawing it up, to come into effect soon after the first of April.

It came to the Government of Newfoundland, that is to say, the Cabinet, where we analyzed it and discussed it thoroughly for many days - where we amended it, where indeed we said would not accept it. We would not, because we could not accept it - in the form in which it reached us. It had to be changed, and we proposed the changes, and we sent the program on to Ottawa, with our proposed changes. These had been accepted - it took a little time - it took two or three weeks to get acceptance of these improvements as we believed, that we suggested for the plan.

I do not know exactly when it will be signed, whether it will be signed this month, next month - this month we think. Anyway it is to come into effect in the new financial year - the new financial year, as everybody knows, begins, both at Ottawa and St. John's on April 1st. and expires March 31st. of the following year. That is our financial year. The DREE program that will come into effect for one year, to get the program off the ground, to get it into action, to get it into motion - to get money spent - to get things done in this Province this year, this present year, had to be plan. . . of shorter and quicker duration than the great twelve or fifteen year plan.

I remember in this very Chamber here in 1964, talking long hours. I do not know how many days I spoke - the hon. gentleman who moved the motion today, the hon. member for Trinity North, was then the Minister of Fisheries - he spoke for long hours. And many members of this House spoke - for days we spoke on the need for a salt codfish marketing board. And that salt codfish

marketing board had arisen out of the great fisheries conference that I called, that lasted for three days, in the Sir Robert Bond Auditorium downstairs, and was carried on T.V. for those three days. We had the greatest Conference that Canada, not only Newfoundland, has ever known, ever seen - devoted exclusively to Fishery. It was out of that great Conference that this proposal took shape for a salt codfish marketing board, fashioned fairly closely after the great wheat board of Canada. And the House adopted it, it was given the Royal Assent. It became the law. It is the law of Newfoundland today, awaiting only proclamation. We could not do it alone - it had to be done by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of this Province. We did it four years ago - we did it in 1964. Ottawa did it a week or two ago, and as the hon. gentleman said, "better late than never". It could have been done, two, three, four, five years ago, but was not. But now, it is coming into effect. It was born in this Chamber, or better, it was born in the Sir Robert Bond auditorium downstairs, in this very building. We are very proud of it. We have a deep satisfaction over it. It is going to mean big things for our fishery. Big things indeed.

One of the great things to happen to our Province since Confederation, is the development of iron ore in Labrador. And now, at the Iron Ore Company of Canada, they have another great proposal to produce another ten million tons of iron ore a year, over and above what they are producing now. This will take approximately \$150,000,000 of new capital. This will employ seven hundred additional men. And the same people, well the people in the same country that would buy this iron ore from Labrador City, would buy also the iron ore from another part of Labrador, not very far removed, and I am not speaking of the City of Wabush. Not very far removed.

I doubt now, in my own mind - I have no doubt, that the Government of Canada, will not proceed with this proposed taxation, described in the White Paper., so far as it applies to mining in this Province. To do so, as the gracious Speech says - to do so, it would be tragic for Newfoundland and Labrador, if any system of taxation were to have the effect of blocking a development, so devoutly desired, and so urgently needed. I think we may take it, your Honour, that this expansion of iron ore development in western Labrador, will go forward to the great advantage of this Province.

And I wanted to say a word about housing. I had a long conversation with the hon. Mr. Andras on the telephone the other day. Yes, Monday in Ottawa I had another long conversation with him at a famous place, that it would not

be proper for me to mention, where we had dinner, a number of us, a large number of us had dinner Monday night - I had another long conversation with him. And I discovered to my delight, that the hon. Mr. Andras is perhaps even keener than I am, and that is pretty keen - on the idea of shell housing.

Mr. Speaker, may I say this? I do not care what Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation say, or what anyone says, or any of my own colleagues say - or any of the officials in the Department of Housing in this Government say. Or anyone. I do not care what anyone says, I know, that there is in this Province, a supreme need for low cost housing, that is not being met by the Government of Canada, or the Government of Newfoundland.

It has never been met and they will tell you, well they are not going to put good Canadian dollars into housing that will be a slum in eight or ten years afterwards. They are not going to use public money to build what will in no time become slum housing. Therefore, they say, they will spend that money only on housing built to a standard that will meet their requirements, their minimum standards. The trouble with that is that it automatically rules out tens of thousands of families. It rules out thousands of young couples getting married, new family formations, to use that very ugly term we use in housing circles, new family formations. The beginning of life on the earth. The beginning of a family, new family formations. There are thousands of young people getting married and finding it just as impossible to get a house to live in as to buy a DC-8 to fly in. They are both impossible. What is the difference? They are both impossible. They cannot get a DC-8 and they cannot get a house. One is just as impossible as the other.

That is why this shell, when three of my colleagues in the Cabinet brought it up, we built a few shell houses. Now what about doing it on a real scale, a couple or three hundred houses this year, shell houses. What about trying it? I said, "what is a shell house? I never heard of it." They told me what a shell house was. I said, "in God's name, why do you wait until this year? Why not five years ago, ten years ago?" A shell house is a house - in Newfoundland, Mr. Speaker, in Newfoundland I suppose there have been tens of thousands of shell houses built, but not by any Government. I have known in the outports of Newfoundland; I have known untold hundreds of cases of a man, a family man, who builds a shack, a tar paper shack, one room, two rooms. He goes to live in it. Next year he builds another room on it and the year after another and another and in five, eight or ten years, he has a beautiful home, but he lived in it all the time he was doing it and not paying rent. That is a shell house. Is not that a shell house? Is that a proper name for that house? Somebody knows. Is that a shell house?

SOME HON. MEMBER: No.

PREMIER SMALLWOOD: I think it is. It is a shell house. It is a shell house, a very primitive one, very crude, but that is the way tens of thousands of

Newfoundland families have got their homes and thousands have done it before they even got married. They built the nest and then got the bird for the nest.

Now why cannot that be done on an official scale? Build the house so that outside it looks like a nice respectable house up to standard. Inside it may only be a shell. There may be only one partition dividing it into two rooms. There may be a second partition making a total of three rooms, but the basic services, plumbing and electrical wiring must, of course, be up to a certain standard so the place will not burn down, so the place will not become a wreck. Once that is done, then let the family pay a \$100 or \$200 down, and have a mortgage for the rest and pay out the house as they build it up and get paid for building it up.

We are going to do that this year. We are going to do it with Mr. Andras' blessing. I am not going to say how many we will build or how much money, but we are going to make a very earnest effort in Newfoundland this year with shell housing and we are going to make a very earnest effort this year on condominium housing, which is a good thing, an excellent thing. Co-operative housing, condominium housing built on the basis of the co-operative principle and thirdly we are going to do this and in this I demand the ardent support of the Leader of the Opposition, the present Leader of the Opposition. I demand his ardent support, and I defy him to refuse it. He has got to give his support to this, because I have heard him advocate it in this House more than once in past years and that is to use public money to buy houses that already exist. That is only part of the answer. It is an answer. It is not "the" answer. It is an answer. It is one of a number of answers to meet this dire problem of housing in this Province. The house is not much of a House, but buy it at a fair price, at a reasonable price and then fix it up. Now it still will not be the kind of house that they are building today, these \$22,000, \$24,000 houses.

It will not be like Elizabeth Towers. It will not be intended for the kind of people that would live, that could afford to live in Elizabeth Towers. These three, Mr. Speaker, we propose in the current year as soon as we can get the election off. I forgot. I should not have mentioned it. I was trying

to keep that a secret about the election. Just forget that I mentioned an election. Just forget it. Will the hon. gentlemen try hard to forget that I mentioned an election. There will be an election not later than December month next year, not later, 1971.

Mr. Speaker, the Speech says that it is going to be a better year than last year. I estimate that in the construction at Stephenville. No, before I go on to that, let me say one other word about Argentia. I do not know how many hon. members of this House have ever been unemployed. I may be the only one. I have been unemployed without a dollar, without half a dollar, without a quarter, without two nickels. I have been unemployed. I have been penniless and hungry. I know what it is to be unemployed, and I do not think that it is fair play to use the unemployed for any dirty purpose. I do not think it is fair play. The American government rightly or wrongly, I think rightly are closing down bases in dozens and scores around the world. God grant that it be even quicker and that they will close down more of them and that they all close down. God grant it. That is what I think. Others may disagree. I think it is a good thing that they are closing down bases all around the world. I deeply regret that they are closing the one at Argentia. I regretted it, when they closed down Fort Pepperrell with 1100 Newfoundland civilians working down there. I regretted it that they closed down the great base at Stephenville with 1300 Newfoundland civilians working there. I regretted it, when they phased down the great base in Goose airport and when they phased down Argentia and now again are phasing it down still more to death's door. I deeply regret it, but I am not stupid, and the people of Argentia and Placentia and Freshwater and Jersey Side and Point Verde and Dunville and that whole area are not stupid.

They know that bases around the world are being closed out all together or phased down to mere skeletons. They know that. At this moment, if you ask me, will Goose airport go? I can only say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I have discussed it and I tried cunningly, openly, subtly, every way I knew how to sneak the information out and all I can get is that there is no decision. I do not hear any suggestion. I do not hear any hint, but what will Congress do?

Who knows what Congress will do with regard to Goose airport? You will not know until the last minute and up to the last minute there will be a struggle going on in Washington between the civilians and the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces would not close down one base in the world; not one. They would keep them all going and they would take the entire United States budget to keep them going, if they had their way. But the military do not have their way thanks be to God. The civilians, the government, the president, the secretary of the treasury and the cabinet decide, not the military people and they made their decision on Argentia.

Now here is where the trouble comes in. I am going to say more than I ought to say, but I am going to say it. The Americans are not pulling out of Argentia. They are not closing the base down as they did in Pepperrell and Stephenville. There they pulled out, they passed the property over to the Canadian Government who passed it over to the Newfoundland Government. In Argentia they are not pulling out. They are not passing anything over, passing over title to any buildings to the Government of Canada. They are holding on to the title and they are saying to the Canadian Government that you can take building no.1 or building no. 3, building no. 7, building no. 9 and you can take building no, whatever the numbers are. You can take these buildings and you can use them, but we are holding on to them. The title remains with us. We are not giving them up. We are not passing them back to you. We are saying to you that you can take them and make use of them, but we want them the minute we want them. If we give three months notice or some short notice, then you must hand them back to us.

Now I ask you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Canadian Government be so stupid as to except the buildings at Argentia on that basis and spend money on it, maintain it, keep it heated, keep it in condition and put anything in it and carry on an activity there. Would they do that? No, they would not. If they would and they asked us to take it over. Would we take it over? No, we would not and if we were foolish enough to take it over, could we get anybody to go into it and use it as the home of an industry? No, of course not. No one would be that stupid. So before we can do anything in Argentia

PREMIER SMALLWOOD: Before we can do anything in Argentina, the Canadian Government put any Federal activity in it, the Newfoundland Government put any Provincial Government activity in it, the Newfoundland Government get any industry to move into it, before any of that can happen there must be an agreement with the United States Government between the United States Government and the Canadian Government there must be an agreement, giving tenure, giving if not title a long lease. For instance they might say "we cannot give up the title to it, we will remain the owners but you take it until, say, a world war breaks out", well if a world war breaks out Mr. Speaker who is going to argue? They can take your house, they take anything, they take this building, they will take anything if there is a war. And certainly if there is a base and there are buildings there no matter what the two Governments may be doing in the building, what an industry might be doing there the American Government would take it and understandably so. But short of a war let us have these buildings. I say that publicly, it is a plea let the Canadian Government have those buildings on some bases of enduring - of lengthy lease so that the Canadian Government can give them to us and we will find use. Now will we find use? Let me suggest one or two examples; Today I asked my colleague in charge of our aircraft to provide an aircraft to send a man up to Argentina, and a couple of high ranking civil servants went with him. I contacted the United States Consul General and cleared it with him. He then cleared it with the Military Command at Argentina and presumably they landed there, and presumably I have not had a report back, they looked at what buildings are there. Now suppose this industrialist found a building or buildings that might be suitable. Would he go and start an industry there? Everything else is O.K., the only thing left is the building, would he go there in those buildings? No he will not, and Argentina will lose that industry and the people there will lose that employment all unless that industrialist can get a building or buildings for say eight years, ten year, twelve years, fifteen years. He is not going to invest any real money in there on any other basis. It is a nice little industry if we can get it. Even if the Americans say "take it and God bless you, here is the building and you can have it until the crack of Doom", even then we may not get that industry. Industries are not that easy to get, not in Newfoundland they are not. There is no line up. In Ontario the Government can say to the line "you stop that pushing or we will have you removed from the line, now you take your turn and do not go pushing,

you are number seventy-nine on the list we will get around to you after awhile." The line-up of industries wanting to establish in Ontario does not exist here in Newfoundland. There is no line-up, we have no shelf projects, we have no industries up our sleeves, we have no economic enterprises to employ men that we are just waiting for someone to come, someone that needs it, here is your industry for you, it is not that simple. We may not get this industry at all. We certainly will not get it, we will not get it Mr. Speaker, we will not get it for Argentina or anywhere else unless the building or buildings needed can be had on a reasonable business like basis. I hope my words, I hope my words are received in the right spirit, I hope they are thoroughly understood, I hope I can agree with them, and I hope they will be conveyed to the right quarter, and I am sure they will.

Now Mr. Speaker, we may hope for a good session of hard constructive work for Newfoundland. There is going to be a lot of it. The House is going to be very busy and I suggest that in the interest of getting things done we work a few hours more a week than we were always doing in the past. Our work day in this House is three o'clock up to six, three hours a day, that is in the House, three hours a day five days a week, fifteen hours a week. I am going to propose to the House that we have a reform, and that for say four days a week we meet at night as well. So that would be five days at three hours, fifteen hours, and four nights at three hours a night, that is twelve hours. Twelve and fifteen is twenty-seven hours a week, and which is an hour and a half less than they work in the House of Commons at Ottawa. It is true that in the House of Commons at Ottawa the sessional indemnity is higher than ours, it is true that their expense allowance is higher than ours in this Chamber, but it is also in the Parliament of our Nation in the House of Commons at Ottawa they work something between eight and ten months a year, and here we work something like eight or ten or twelve weeks a year. We work in this House for every month they work in the House of Commons. So we do not perhaps earn the money that our Parliamentarians earn at Ottawa, but I do suggest that we would not be over worked if we held four night sessions. I am going to suggest that we begin that next Monday. I am going to suggest that before we rise today that we adjourn until Monday to give the Opposition ample opportunity the official Opposition and others the opportunity to read the Speech from the Throne and see if they can cudgel their minds and thoughts and let us have it, let us have it over here. We can take all that they can give us. We can take all that they can give us and after they have given us all they can give

us three minutes afterwards

SOME HON. MEMBER: We will dish it back to them

PREMIER SMALLWOOD: No we will not even bother to dish it back. It is glorious to have the strength of the giant, but tyrannous to use it like a giant, and we will not use the strength, the undoubted and undoubtable strength on this side of the House, this terror stricken band of slaves, this sinking ship, this sinking tub, and the hon. gentleman nods, this sinking tub that he fought so desperately to stay aboard. That he left with the only sinking was his heart. His heart sank when he left it, and he fought and scurged and scurged - that lovely Newfoundland word, he scratched and he scurged to hold on to his job in this sinking tub and Mr. Speaker, we will not bother - look we may be provoked but, I am personally, and I am the one most likely to be provoked, but I am one you cannot provoke.

LAUGHTER:

PREMIER SMALLWOOD: I have, I have amazing patience. It took me the last twenty years to learn it, I am the most patient person, look when all around (what is it Kipling said?)

HON. E.M. ROBERTS: If you can keep your head when all around you are losing theirs

PREMIER SMALLWOOD: Yes, well I have kept my head, here it is still on my shoulders and I may be provoked, but I am not going to give way to it. I am going to concentrate in this session upon getting things done for Newfoundland. We are going to have a better year than the last two or three. I would say that we will have a total of between fifteen thousand and seventeen thousand new jobs this year. This year, not some undefined indefinite future, in this year we will have something between fifteen thousand and seventeen thousand new jobs that do not exist today at Stephenville and Come by Chance and Churchill Falls and Lake Melville and in a great road program, and in the DREE program, a total of from fifteen to seventeen thousand new jobs. Now our job here in this House is to get ready for that. To let nothing stand in the way of it, to concentrate on giving the legislation passed here, getting the laws brought in, getting them debated, getting them examined, getting them considered, getting them amended and then passing them into law. And paving the way for jobs, paving the way for men to get work which is the greatest need we have.

Mr. Speaker, with these few remarks, these few remarks I commend the motion to the support of the House that a committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to the gracious Speech from the Throne.

APPLAUSE:

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved that a committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to the gracious Speech from the Throne. Is the House ready for the question?

Those in favour "Aye", Contrary "Nay", Carried.

In accordance with the motion that was just carried I appoint the mover and the seconder and the hon. member for Gander to be the three members of the committee to draft the address in reply.

PREMIER SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Leader of the Opposition that the profound sympathy of this House be forwarded to the surviving relatives and family of the late hon. Francis Pike, the last remaining member of the Upper House. The hon. Frank Pike of Port aux Basques was I think truly one of the most amazing men I have ever known. I remember well when he was appointed to the Upper House. I remember that Sir Richard Squires the Prime Minister of Newfoundland at that time discussed the matter with me, I represented him in Corner Brook. He was between two minds, Doctor Frank Fisher and Frank Pike at Port aux Basques. They were both ardent Liberals, ardent Liberals indeed and great friends and supporters of Sir Richard Squires. We talked it over and I said "well Sir Richard of course, as between the two men there is really no choice, they are two excellent Newfoundlanders, excellent citizens but, I suppose in appointing men to the Upper House you have to take a number of things into account. In those days you had to be very careful that your public bodies were denominationally well balanced. This House, the Cabinet, the civil service, the Upper House, all public bodies had to be pretty carefully balanced and the only way to stop bad sectarian feeling, bad bigotry if you could stop it, the only way to mitigate it anyway was to give every denomination its proper share and no more. You had that to take into account, the occupational side of life to take into account, you had the geography to take into account and I said "look Sir Richard, you are the Minister, you are the member for the Humber District, now Frank Pike is in another district and he represent the South west corner of this island of Newfoundland and if you were to follow my advice you would appoint Frank Pike." I did not think he was going to do it but he did in fact appoint Frank Pike to be a member of the

Upper House and he became the hon. Frank Pike and lived until the other day, the last remaining man that ever was a member of the Upper House. When I was getting out my last volumes of the Book of Newfoundland I asked him to write a piece which he did, and I guess it was the last thing he wrote. He was an amazing man Mr. Speaker, at eighty-four or eighty-five he looked, ^{something} /like another dear friend of mine who retired the other day. I think he retired the end of January. Mr. Maddigan came up to me to my office the other day and told me that he was seventy-eight or seventy-nine years of age. I all but - of course it was very encouraging I must admit, it was very encouraging. I was not sorry to hear it, I was very encouraged by it. Jack Maddigan seventy-eight and Frank Pike eighty-four or eighty-five years of age, you would look at them and you would say that he was a man who must be getting close to seventy, and he was eighty-four or eighty-five. A mind like a steel trap, strong voice, no quaver in it, deaf, very deaf, but a mind like a rapier, a credit to Newfoundland and his loss is one that will never - of course never now can you have another member of the Upper House. He is a great loss to the legislature of this Province. The last member of the Upper House and I know that my hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition will, I do not know if he knew Frank Pike or not anyway I know that he will join with me in moving this expression of sympathy of the House to the family of the hon. Frank Pike.

MR. MURPHY: (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to add one word, I knew Mr. Pike very well by reputation and I met him on a couple of occasions, but I knew members of his family very well indeed, and I am sure that his loss as one of the outstanding men of our Province will be great, and I am sure that his relatives will be notified of the deep, deep sympathy we extend to them.

MR. SPEAKER: May I take it then that this House carries this resolution proposed by the hon. the Premier and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition as having been carried unanimously.

HON. L.R.CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Fire Prevention Act 1954.", I also give notice that I will ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting The Private Investigators Of Security Guards." I also give notice that I will ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, "An Act To Amend The Prisons Act Of 1969."

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HON. J.R.CHALKER: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on tomorrow I will ask leave of this House to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Expropriation Act Of 1964."

HON. F.W.ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Department Of Education Act 1968." I give further notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, " An Act Further To Amend The Memorial University Act." I give further notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Education Teacher's Pensions Act 1962." I give further notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Public Libraries Act." I give further notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, "An Act To Amend The Education Teacher Training Act 1968." I give further notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill "An Act To Amend The Teacher's Loan Act 1957."

HON. H.STARKES: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Highway Traffic Act 1962."

HON. S.NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Social Assistance Act 1962.", and I give further notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Further To Amend The Welfare Children Act."

HON. J.A.NOLAN: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act To Provide For The Appointment Of a Parliamentary Commissioner To Investigate Administrative Decisions And Acts Of Officials Of The Government Of The Province And It's Agencies And To Define The Parliamentary Commissioners Powers, Duties And Functions." and further I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further To Amend The Department Of Supply Act 1966 - 67."

HON. L.R.CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Monday the 23rd instant at 3:00 p.m. and the House do now adjourn.

On motion the Hous at its rising do adjourn.