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**VERBATIM REPORT**

**MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1970**

**SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE**

The House met at 11 A.M.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

Presenting Petitions:

None.

Answers to Questions:

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Premier): Mr. Speaker, Question (216) on the Order of March 10 in the name of the hon. member for St. John's West. The answer to the first part is \$3.25 million, which came from the Newfoundland Industrial Development Corporation, N.I.D.C. And \$5,300,000 which was borrowed by way of demand loan at the Bank of Montreal. And the rate is 9½ percent. The terms regarding repayment have not as yet been agreed. The answer to the second part is "no." And the answer to the third part is "no." Question (224) on the Order Paper of March 10, the same date, in the name of the same hon. member. The answer to the first part is \$27,795,207 outstanding as at March 1 past. And the answer to the second part is promissory notes on demand issued to the Government by the Crown Corporation in question. The answer to the third part is "yes," and the reason is that the money is interest-free because it is from part of the Government to another part of the Government. This is outstanding as of March 1 - this is the answer I have here. The period was passed to me by the Finance Department, I do not know. March 1 is the answer I have here.

MR. H.R.V. EARLE: This was given as \$28 million -

MR. CROSBIE: As of what date?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The same date. Well I will check on that and find out why the difference, maybe my colleague will check on it. And in connection with the fourth part. The answer is "yes, that several advances were made to Newfoundland Industrial Development Corporation but no set rate or amount

5471

can be determined. The Government paid current bond rates at the time they floated any issue. No specific issue was done at any time for the Corporation, not specifically for the Corporation."

HON. E. M. ROBERTS (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, with reference to Question (542) on today's Order Paper in the name of the hon. member for St. John's Center, the Leader of the Opposition. He asks me if the question of proposed development at Oliver's Pond in St. John's North has been referred to me. And the answer to that is "yes it has from the viewpoint of the Public Health aspects of the proposed development." Part two asked who referred this to me. And the answer is the St. John's Metropolitan Board under their standard procedure as the House I am sure is aware Mr. Speaker. Any proposal for development in the metropolitan area is subject to the approval of the Public Health inspectors. Normally that decision is made at a much lower level than the minister's, but in view of the implications of this one I directed at the time that no decision be taken by any person other than me, and so the matter has come to me. The third part asks what opinion or recommendation was given by me. The answer is that I have not made any reply to the request from the Metropolitan Board. The Metropolitan Board I am told approved the proposal by the developer concerned, subject to the approval of the Department of Health. I have not given that approval Sir. Further studies are being made with a view to giving me advice as to whether or not I should give the approval, but as it now stands Mr. Speaker, there is no, I repeat no authority to any developer to proceed with any development at Oliver's Pond. I believe the gentleman in question has put a road in. It would be very interesting if he does not get permission to go ahead - as it now stands Sir, he has no permission from the Department of Health, and he will get none unless I personally approve, which I will or will not do on the basis of the detailed factual and technical evidence that is now being prepared.

MR. A. J. MURPHY (Leader of the Opposition): Just a supplementary question. In the event that permission is not forthcoming, would that actually void the construction from going on? I mean they would have to get the Department of Health's permission in the first instance I presume?

MR. ROBERTS: My understanding Sir is that no construction in the Metropolitan area can proceed without a permit from the Metropolitan Board, and my understanding further is that the Board inevitably follow the rule that unless the Department of Health are prepared to approve the Public Health aspects of it, only the Public Health aspects, then it cannot go ahead. I may add that I am told by the law officers that I have powers under another piece of legislation, I forget the name of it, but I can find that if necessary. But there is another piece of legislation under which I can order it stopped anyway if it is a detriment to Public Health. So I think the answer to the question would be "yes."

HON. E. S. JONES (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I have a number of answers. Question (172) asked by the hon. member for Humber East, that one has already been answered. Question (143) I will try if I can to keep them in order. Some of these questions were asked some time ago. Question (143) has been referred to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Now there is a question asked on May 27 by the hon. the member for St. John's West. This question has already been answered in part in an answer to Question (178) and I will now give him the additional information. This is partly an answer to (178) and partly an answer to a question raised by an hon. member. The space occupied by Computer Corporation 15,991 square feet, or approximately 16,000 square feet. Total cost \$92,140, the average cost per foot being five dollars and seventy-six cents. And the cost included all the alterations necessary for Computer Corporation to move into the building on a turnkey basis, but does not include furnishings or equipment. I would like to table the answer to question (181) on the Order Paper of March 6, by the hon. the member for St. John's Center. Also on the Order Paper of March 9 by the same hon. gentleman,



the answer to Question (206) on the Order Paper of March 9 by the hon. the member for Gander. Question (205) on the Order Paper of March 9. Question (207) by the hon. the member for St. John's Center. On the Order Paper of April 6, by the hon. the member for St. John's. Question (236) this has to do with expenditures under the general contingency account. And on the Order Paper of April 9 by the same hon. gentleman, the answer to Question (290). On the Order Paper of April 8 by the same hon. gentleman, the member for St. John's Center. The answer to Question (293) the Order Paper of April 8 by the hon. the member for Gander. The answer to Question (301). On the Order Paper of April 9 the hon. the member for St. John's Center. The answer to Question (321). On the Order Paper of April 30 the hon. member for Bonavista North, the answer to Question (493). And on the Order Paper of May 27 by the hon. member for St. John's Center. The answer to Question (527). On the Order Paper of May 29, by the hon. member for Labrador West, Question (539). I find I have to go back to some earlier ones Mr. Speaker. On the Order Paper of April 6, Question (242) by the hon. member for St. John's Extern. And on the Order Paper of April 9 by the hon. the member for Burin, the answer to Question (334). And on the Order Paper of April 10, by the hon. member for St. John's West, the answer to Question (365).

HON. L. R. CURTIS (President of the Council): Mr. Speaker, I will be tabling in a few minutes ( I came up from the office without it) the report of the Commission on the Police.

On motion, that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Supply.  
Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Education and Youth. 620-07. 620-10

HON. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Education): 620 was carried. 621 it is.  
621-01

MR. H. R. V. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, on the Vocational heading generally - I have a couple of questions for the hon. minister. I understand that under the DREE program there will be some assistance coming forward for the

encouragement of vocational training. I recall that the great needs seem to be for the enlargement of some of the district vocational schools. Some of them were more than filled to capacity. They were overflowing actually, and there were a couple of others that were not doing too well. I think notably at that time Port-aux-Basques and Lewisporte. I am wondering if it is the intention of the Vocational Training Division to add to the present schools, and if so, where, and for what purpose and what sort of additional courses, or is it for more students or what is the purpose? Or if it is the intention to try to eventually add new Vocational schools in new areas. The question very briefly is; are the present schools to be added to, and if so where, and for what purpose? Or if there are to be new Vocational Schools entirely?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I can answer that very quickly I think. Number one; all our schools are being used now to the maximum. That is true, that were in the early days there, one or two schools that were not, but all our schools of the dozen schools are being utilized to the maximum. That is number one. Number two; this year, under the DREE program, we are making what we hope will be a very substantial addition to the school for Gander, at Burin and at Seal Cove. At Seal Cove we are engaged in a very interesting experiment there in conjunction with the two other school boards in Conception Bay South. As far as the new program is concerned, that whole thing is under discussion in negotiation now in connection with the DREE agreement, keeping in mind of course that what has been agreed on through the DREE agreement is only a one-year program, some of which will undoubtedly be spread over two years, because you cannot do it all in the one year. But I am not in a position to say now, and I do not know just when we will be, where any new schools, if any, will be built. I would hope that under the new DREE program that there will be new schools built, and I would hope also that under that program some of the other existing

schools will be enlarged, but this whole matter is a very live one and I am quite sure that later on this year there will be some interesting developments.

MR. EARLE: Is this school at Happy Valley - is this a vocational school or is it an adult training center?

MR. ROWE: It would be a Vocational School.

MR. EARLE: It is not operating as such yet, is it?

MR. ROWE: No, no. Under the DREE program there is to be a school built there in Happy Valley.

621-01 Carried. 02-01

MR. J. C. CROSBIE: Salaries. The Vocational teaching training teachers are being dealt with separately by the Government than for the rest of the Civil Servants. Is it likely that the vote for salaries will increase this year? Is it proposed that there is to be an increase this year, or how is that to be dealt with? They do not come under the general scheme

MR. ROWE: No, the instructional staff of the Vocational schools have to be dealt with at the same time as we are negotiating with the teachers generally.

MR. CROSBIE: Oh, I see. Next year.

MR. ROWE: Right.

Carried. 01 Carried. 02 -

MR. MURPHY: I notice there has been quite an increase in the votes for office expenditure.

MR. ROWE: There has been a general increase in office expenditure but if you divide that by twelve, there are twelve schools involved, and of course some of these are involved - have had extra work because of the Manpower commitments and so on. But if you divide that by twelve it only works out at about \$1,000 additional per school which is not exactly substantial.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (02) carry? Carried. On motion 621(03)(01) to 621(03)(03) carried. Shall 621(03)(04) carry?

MR. EARLE: On (04), Mr. Chairman, Allowances to Students, I notice there is a slight increase this year. This I take it is partially paid by the Department of Manpower. Is there any increase in the number of students that is being looked after or is it declining?

MR. ROWE: This does not include Manpower as Manpower comes down below, I think. This is our Provincial allowances that we pay to all vocational students to enable them to go to -

MR. EARLE: It is completely paid by the Pr. ince.

MR. ROWE: Yes.

MR. CROSBIE: What is the rate of that?

MR. ROWE: I do not have the exact figures here, Mr. Chairman, but the advice I am given is that there is a formula for, according to whether a person is married or single and as to whether he is at home or away from home. If, for example, he is in Lewisporte and a resident of Lewisporte going to the Vocational School in Lewisporte he would get, I think, \$12.50 a week whereas if he has to go to Gander or some place where he has to board, St. John's, he would get, I think, \$22.50 a week. It is a well established formula and I would be glad to get it, I do not have it here right now with me but I think it is \$12.50 and \$22.50, I think we can clarify this.

MR. SPEAKER: One at a time, please.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to rise and speak on this. I have heard it arise on several occasions where some of these students particularly married men while attending Vocational Training School are paid a rate, I do not know I will just say \$75.00 a week, you know a man with dependants and this type of thing. But the point I am trying to make is when they graduate and go into various jobs, I was thinking of heavy equipment operators in some cases that I have heard of and I just want to get it confirmed, that they take a cut in pay when they actually go to work. Is this true or a fallacy or what is it?

MR. ROWE: This would have no bearing on this particular vote here as this would

MR. ROWE:

come under Manpower and it is possible theoretically and I suppose in practise it does happen that a person getting under the Manpower allowance, I am anticipating here, Mr. Chairman, that this will come up in as much as the hon. gentleman has asked the question now, it is theoretically possible I suppose that a person getting an allowance under Manpower, after he leaves the training center going out to work, may earn less than he was getting for a time but I do not imagine that is the general rule.

MR. MURPHY: No, I would just like to have under the proper heading a discussion and just find out if this is absolutely true and give us the relative figures on just what is happening.

MR. ROWE: This, Mr. Chairman, is entirely a Federal Government program and we do not have anything to do with it at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (04) carry?

MR. CROSBIE: (04) - These are allowances for students who do not come under the Federal. I think the Federal allowance is that you have to be out in the work force for, how many years?

MR. ROWE: Three years or one.

MR. CROSBIE: Three years or one and these are paid to students who come out of school and go to a Trade School.

MR. ROWE: This has nothing to do with the Manpower program, this is our program.

MR. CROSBIE: I know that, yes.

MR. ROWE: And we in turn have nothing to do with the Manpower program.

MR. CROSBIE: Right but we are paying them to students who come out of school and go on to Trade School and have not been out in the work force.

MR. ROWE: Precisely, that is right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (05) carry? Carried. Shall (06) carry? Carried. Shall (08) carry?

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, on (08). There was an item somewhere previously which I questioned about vocational courses in high school and there is an industrial grant, I think, for industrial training in some of the high schools. This grant to high schools, just what does it cover?



MR. ROWE: Government schools have commercial classes and stenographic classes and this is the grant to those schools.

MR. EARLE: Are there schools other than the trade schools still offering commercial?

MR. ROWE: Yes, I would think so, a number of schools.

MR. EARLE: Where are they? Not at St. John's are they?

MR. ROWE: I do not know but the Holy Heart has, I believe, a large class up there and one of the Grand Falls schools has one as well and I think Corner Brook. There are four or five of the bigger schools that still have their commercial courses going and they get a grant from us.

MR. MURPHY: How is this grant based? Is it on so many pupils?

MR. ROWE: I presume it is on a per capita basis. There is a formula for the number of machines, typewriters, and pupils.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (08) carry? Carried. Shall (09) carry?

MR. EARLE: On (09), Mr. Chairman, this one does not seem to advance very far. There is a comparatively small amount here \$4,800. I recall that this was always a subject of a lot of discussion with industry, in training and co-operation with industry. In fact one of the most frequent criticisms of our vocational system was that the boys and girls coming out of these schools were not always trained to adapt themselves to the particular industry in which they were going. I recall that there was supposed to be set up a joint committee between the industry and the vocational, in fact I think it was provided for under the agreement, but this committee for some reason or another never seem to get functioning. I think there was a problem in getting the proper representation from labour unions as they were involved in this also.

It seems to me that it is a great pity that training in co-operation with industry has not advanced because most certainly it would seem logical that people who had to be trained in the trade schools are certainly for industry and there should be complete joint action between industry and the schools. I am wondering if the Minister could give us some explanation of what is happening in that respect?

MR. ROWE: I do not think that matter that the hon. gentleman referred to comes

MR. ROWE:

under this heading. This is where an industry applies to Manpower for some specific training, they need a special kind of persons and Manpower then consults with us or refers it to us and we get together with them and these are our incidental expenses. We do not pay the cost of it but these are incidental expenses connected with it.

MR. EARLE: Has the committee with industry developed? Is there a joint action committee with industry?

MR. ROWE: No, I do not think there is much being done in that right now. The actual training in itself we do in co-operation. The Department of Labour would further apprentices to us. They select them and we do the training for them and then of course they pay us for it and Ottawa in turn pays its share.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (09) carry? Carried. Shall (10) carry? Carried. Shall (11) carry? Carried. Shall (12) carry?

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: The explanation for that is that all over the Province there are some buildings that have to be rented for special purposes in connection with vocational training and this \$5,900. is meant to cover that. It is mainly for adult education programs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (12) carry? Carried. Shall 621(04) carry?

MR. EARLE: On (04), Mr. Chairman, this is I take it the Provincial share of it cost the Manpower training \$200,000. I notice there is a contribution of \$2,250,000. from Canada and I am wondering in this connection what do we have to pick up anything for? I thought this whole Manpower training was done under the Canadian contribution and yet it is costing \$200,000. to the Provincial Government and in replying the Minister might say under what criteria-are these chaps chosen? Is it in co-operation with the employment office? How are they selected and are they selected with particular jobs in view or are they just selected at random?

MR. ROWE: I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that these were some special courses not covered in the ordinary Manpower program and we are requested to put on these special courses and we have to pay for them and then we claim back the



MR. ROWE:

money.

MR. WELLS: Requested by whom?

MR. ROWE: Requested by Manpower, by Federal Manpower.

MR. WELLS: We are requested to put them on at our own expenses entirely.

MR. ROWE: No, no, we put them on and spend the money and claim the money back. We get the money back.

MR. WELLS: So this is in effect part of the \$2,250,000. that will be recovered so that the gross expenditure will still only be \$2,250,000.

MR. ROWE: Yes, I presume that is so.

MR. EARLE: The answer on how are they selected, how are they -?

MR. ROWE: By Manpower. For example I remember a specific case where we were asked to train some rod and lines men as there was an immediate need for them so they came and said: "Look we can find jobs for X number of rod and lines men who have to be trained right away, will you do the training right away and we will pay for it?" So we set up the training course, I think that was down in Labrador, anyway it was somewhere in the Province -

MR. EARLE: Does Manpower only pay for these people for which there are jobs available? Are they only training these people as they are needed?

MR. ROWE: Well, we do not know that as the Manpower asks us. The Manpower says to us, "We want twenty heavy equipment men, we are buying from you twenty heavy equipment men." They send twenty men to Stephenville but we do not know if there are jobs available but presumably Manpower would not pay for their training and ask us to train them if the jobs were not available and I think in a vast majority of cases they go right to work, immediately.

MR. EARLE: Roughly what percentage of the students are in these schools under Manpower training? Would it be half, quarter or two-thirds?

MR. ROWE: We do not have that information but we could get it for you and it would take a little time if my hon. friend would care for us to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (04) carry? Carried.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, under (07) there is an omission here we would like to have a total amount put in there of \$100.00 under (07)(01). I wonder if my hon. colleague would move it.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind my hon. colleague that that motion was made earlier and I have already made note of it.

MR. ROWE: That one as well.

MR. NEARY: That was under the College of Trades and Technology.

MR. CROSBIE: Technical College.

MR. JONES: That was voted as 621(07)(01), Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROWE: That is the College of Trades and Technology.

MR. JONES: Well, are we not now on 621(07)(01)?

MR. ROWE: That is right.

MR. JONES: I have it here, Mr. Chairman, in my vote -

MR. ROWE: I do think the motion was made.

MR. JONES: Well, I am quite sure, Mr. Chairman. I did not go home and dream it.

MR. EARLE: It was made, Mr. Chairman, under 620(07)(01) and this is 621(07).

MR. ROWE: Yes, my hon. friend may have made a mistake.

MR. EARLE: That is another \$100.00.

MR. ROWE: That is right, that is another \$100.00. He is not going to get off that easy.

MR. WELLS: Would the Minister tell the Committee -

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, that 620(07)(01) we ask to have \$100.00 put in, now under 621(07)(01) we ask to have another \$100.00 put in and I think there is one more case coming up later on.

MR. WELLS: Would the Minister tell the Committee what that is for?

MR. ROWE: It is a nominal vote but in the event <sup>thing</sup> ~~the~~ we have negotiations with Ottawa the first <sub>thing</sub> they say is: "Do you have a vote?" Even if we say we have a nominal vote of \$100.00 that satisfies, that meets the technical requirements that there is a vote there. We can negotiate with them, we can transfer money theoretically under savings, if you have it or in the event that you had to get a special warrant, for some program you could do it once you have the vote there.

MR. WELLS: Would the Minister tell the Committee if he contemplates anything at this point? Does he contemplate any expenditure under this item at this point?

MR. ROWE: We have nothing definite at the present time. It is just a precaution for us at this time but we have nothing definite in mind but the officials with whom we are dealing, all our officials are advising me on it and they say it is very important from the standpoint of dealings with Ottawa that we have this token vote there even if we do not spend it. It is there if the occasion does arise.

MR. EARLE: That reminds me, Mr. Chairman, under the old agreements under the old vocational agreements there was outstanding, I think, a credit for the Province of several million dollars which up to the time I left was not available for capital construction. I wonder under the new arrangements has that been washed out or is it still available? Are there still some of these old grants available and how much is available?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I mentioned that as a matter of fact in answer to a question the other day but I do not think my hon. friend was here. There is a fund available up there to us on a fifty-fifty basis. Last year Ottawa provided, I think, in their estimates \$2. million but we did not take it up, we took up \$30,000. or \$40,000. because we were not prepared to go ahead on a program this past year. We do not lose that money, that is still there for us to pick up if we decide, for example in connection with the DREE program. Suppose under the new four or five year program with DREE suppose there is a program whereby we have to find twenty-five per-cent of the cost of the DREE program we can then call on our share of the money in Ottawa in order to contribute our twenty-five per-cent. It is there, it is a credit. As the thing stands at the present time it is a fifty-fifty thing as we have to spend one dollar for every dollar we get from them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the motion carry? Carried. Shall 621(09)(03) carry? Carried. Shall (03) carry? Carried. Shall (04) carry? Carried. Shall (05) carry?

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, on this item there is a long outstanding item that has now been the subject of comment in two successive reports of the Auditor General concerning construction and alteration of the vocational schools particularly the Vocational Schools Western Building Corporation Limited a

MR. WELLS:

balance of \$157,696. that is receiveable. In his latest report the Auditor General says recovery has not been made and he refers to his previous comment in his earlier report "...I have asked the corporation to consider obtaining an opinion from the Department of Justice on whether the right to recovery may become prescribed and if prescription is a possibility what steps maybe taken to interrupt it?" Can the Minister advise the Committee whether or not that right to claim the \$157,696. has been prescribed or whether or not he has received an opinion from the Department of Justice on it.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I do not have any information on that at hand. It was my understanding that this was being handled by the Department of Finance but I do not know if my colleague would have any information right now on that.

MR. JONES: No I have not right at hand.

MR. ROWE: It could be obtained I presume.

MR. JONES: If you would like to give me that question in writing.

MR. CROSBIE: That is on the Order Paper now.

MR. WELLS: Rather than do it in writing would the Minister undertake to provide the information as he knows now what the question is. Whether or not an opinion has been received and is the claim likely to be prescribed? It is on page twenty-one in the Auditor General's report, the whole thing is there. If it goes a certain number of years we will have no way to claim it, six years and that school has been built now, that or more has it not?

MR. ROBERTS: Six from the time -

MR. WELLS: When the right arose.

MR. ROBERTS: When it was put in writing.

MR. WELLS: When the right arose unless there has been a partial payment or some other acknowledgement in the meantime.

MR. ROBERTS: I think the lawyers are at it, they have been at it for years.

MR. WELLS: That is right, if there is many more years it will be prescribed.

MR. ROWE: One way or the other we can get that information, if we do not have we will get it and supply it here. We will take note of it now.

MR. WELLS: I thank the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (05) carry? Carried. Shall (07) carry?

MR. CROSBIE: I think (07) should stand until we get the answers. Mr. Chairman, either (05) or (07) should stand until the information is obtained that the Minister is going to get.

MR. ROWE: But (05) is the one, is it not?

MR. CROSBIE: But it could be either one. (07) is the rent or purchase for

MR. CROSBIE: for these corporations including Western Building Corporation Limited.

MR. ROWE, F.W. If the committee wishes we could let that stand, let 05 stand, my colleague the Minister of Health is going to see if he can get that information now. Thank you.

MR. WELLS: We will let it stand, Mr. Chairman, 05.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it agreed that 05 stand? Agreed.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman asked is it agreed that 05 stand, and I said, agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 07 carry? Carried. Shall 622-02-01 carry?

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, on 622-02-01, I have a couple of questions that I would like the minister to advise the House on, I believe, it was last year or the year before. I think, though it was last year. The minister advised the House, that the payments from hereon in to Memorial University would be calculated by way of a formula, so much per student, and then it was up to the management of the University to best spend it in the best interest of students. Would he advise the House, whether or not there has been any change in that formula, if it is the same per student formula, and how successful the formula has been in terms of the University being able to achieve its aims in all the programs that it would like to carry out?

MR. ROWE, F.W. I am very happy to say that that formula which was negotiated between our Treasury Board and the Department of Education and the University authorities some months ago, where they agreed on, and at the time it was \$2,000 that still stands, \$2,000 per student equivalent, which means to say if there are 5,000 full-time students, well they get 5,000 times that. And if there are a 1,000 part-time students, who will equate to, let us say, 400 full-time students, then they will get 400 times \$2,000 there. I can only say at the time that this was done, at the time that I announced it for the Government, the President of the University, the Vice-Chancellor there, Lord Taylor, make a public statement in which he indicated their satisfaction with this particular formula. Now I am not too aware that he said, "this will give us ample money." I doubt that any university in the world



MR. ROWE, F.W. would ever admit that they had ample money for all their needs. But, at least it is a big improvement, from their standpoint, the improvement arises from the fact that they have something definite to work on. They know that, under this agreement, they are going to have \$2,000 per student anyway, whereas in the past they have been living in uncertainty from one year to another, and from one month to another. This I think will work out very well.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, one is rather irrelevant, to discuss this in a sort of a critical manner, because, the first thing, people will say that you are against university, against motherhood or something else. But in view of this, this grant of \$2,000 per pupil, and in view of the fact that last year some 550 to 600 students did not show, return, you know the anticipated number did not come up to the actual number that they had anticipated, it was short by some 550 or 600 students, I am just wondering, how pupil ratio to teacher or professor is there, There has been much criticism outside of some professors only teaching perhaps two hours or four hours a week, and as I say; do not take this for granted now, that I want to burn down the University or bulldoze it down, but I am just wondering what is the actual. We give them money. We went through all of this last year, with much discussion back and forth, one thing and another and we were not in a position perhaps to have the University table their budget, so it could be discussed. But in view of this, I am just wondering what is the actual situation with regard to pupil teacher ratio, and the actual work load carried by our professors, as compared to other universities? I do not know, if this information is available, but I think it is time.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well, actually I could say and I am sure my hon. friend will understand what I said, and this is really none of our, I mean "our" being the Department of Education, or the Government's business, in one sense of the word, The University itself decided what is going to be its



MR. ROWE, F.W. ratio of students to faculty staff and so on. But I do want to make it clear that this \$2,000, we do not simply say to the University or I will put it the other way around, the University does not simply say to us; "look, we got 6,000 give us that." They have to send us their statements and we pay on a monthly basis, so that if for example, if that number varies to any degree throughout the year then their grant is adjusted accordingly.

AN.HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes, precisely. We prorate it on a monthly basis, This enables the University to carry on, you know, its finances properly on that.

MR. MURPHY: We have no idea of the teacher ratio, as compared ....

MR. ROWE, F.W. No, we could get this as a matter of grace from the University, but it does not enter the picture at all. The University decides how many they are going to have, how many staff they require, for example, for the teaching of sociology, we cannot tell them.

MR. MURPHY: Now the only reason I bring this up, Mr. Chairman, is reference to high schools and everything else. You know, I mean they are cut down and bound in and tied up and so on and so forth. But whereas in my opinion, following the hon. minister's remarks, the University says, look we need \$10 million, \$15 million, \$25 million and we say yes, let us have it, you know, to our capacity, We do not give them all that they would like. But the rules on it seem to be very loose as compared to the high schools, and the elementary schools are being tied down. That is the only point that I would like to make.

MR. ROWE, F.W. No, the situation is, Mr. Chairman, the information is that our University has the highest in the nation, that is the highest number of students per member of the staff, per staff member.

MR. MURPHY: It has the highest.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes, the highest, that is the information we have, we do know that it is certainly much higher than most of the universities, for example; it is higher than Dalhousie, and much higher than say a great university like Toronto. The simple fact is that the University has a full-time student

MR. ROWE, F.W. there for the whole year, we are obligated to give to the University \$2,000. If they have a student there on half time for the year, we are obligated to give the University \$1,000, and everything else is in proportion to that, it is all prorated.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, on this matter that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition raised, last year there was a bad miscalculation, approximately 500 students did not show. Now there was a great deal of negotiation at the time of the preparation of the University's Budget, and they claimed they were down to a very bare minimum, all they could get along on. Now if students cost the University \$2,000 a year each, and there were 500 that did not show up, that is \$1 million somewhere, Did the University, when it showed its budget this year, did it show a credit balance of \$1 million, which they had available from last year?

MR. ROWE, F.W. No, we were not on the formula last year. This is the advantage, Mr. Chairman, of having the formula. Now in the past we said to the University, we will give you, let us say, \$9 million as we did last year, and that was it. And if the University only registered 2000 students, they still got their \$9 million, and if they registered 7000 they still only got the \$9 million. That is no way for a University to carry on really, nobody can carry on under that. Under this present formula they will only get the money they are entitled to per student.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, the budget of \$2,000 per students have nothing whatever to do with last year, but then we were not on that formula. But it is still I presume costing \$2,000 per student.

MR. ROWE, F.W. No, it was not.

MR. EARLE: Well, whatever it was, they said they were operating on a bare minimum. Now the fact was, we argued this for a long, long time and we gave the University what they could to run along on. But 500 students did not turn up. So certainly they must be able to operate a lot cheaper, was there <sup>a</sup> credit balance carried into this year? It should have been

MR. ROWE, F.W. No. The reason for that, they said they never had enough money to start off with, and you will remember, that there were even some ominous indication that they might even have to curtail enrolment there, they did not as it turned out, because to start off with, they did not only get an unexpected enrolment, they got below the expected enrollment. Had they gotten an unexpected enrollment, they would have been in the position of coming to the Government and saying, we have not got enough money to run on, we are going to have to refuse to take these in. We said at that point, if that happens come to us, and we will talk it over. My hon. friend must remember that. But as it happened, they did not get, and this was for reasons outside their control, I suppose, some general financial situation was such, whatever the reasons anyway, the fact is they did not get their expected enrollment; they did not get it the year before for that matter. And as a result, they were able to get along on the amount that we had given in the Block Vote we made them. But it is still not a satisfactory way to do it.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, This item is the Grants in Aid for Memorial University, \$11.5 million. Now this is to operate the whole University, They pay for their own repairs and maintenance, cleaning and everything comes under this \$1.5 million.

MR. WELLS: We do not know. \$1,750,000 tuition.

MR. ROBERTS: Inaudible.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, the Medical School, is in the Health Department Vote. Right.

MR. ROBERTS: Then, in addition, the buildings are carried under the capital votes under the ..... This is their operating budget.

MR. CROSBIE: It is the operating budget of the University.

MR. ROBERTS: No, they have their own tuition, research grants.

MR. CROSBIE: But this is the basic amount, they get to operate the University.

MR. CROSBIE: And the minister says, that the basic unit has been agreed, of \$2,000 a student, a full time student. Now does that grant vary depending on whether you are in Education or Arts?

MR. ROWE, F.W. No, not at all. The whole thing is averaged out \$2,000.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, I agree this is the only reasonable way. This is the right way to decide on how much money the University is going to have. But I notice that at Queen's University. they get a basic income unit and in Ontario also, the basic income unit in 1969-70 was valued at \$1556.00. It is to be raised to \$1650 in 1970-71, a six percent increase. And it should go to \$1730 next year. Now that is the basic income unit.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I will explain that.

MR. CROSBIE: Right, When I am finished if the hon. minister would explain it. But I mean this is calculated on a different basis, because depending on what faculty the student is in.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Before my hon. friend, is he finished?

MR. CROSBIE: No, well, I had a few other points that I was going to make. So, I think, this is a good bases for doing this. Now, would the minister tell us, the minister still has, the Memorial University still presents a budget to the Government, do they not? They show a breakdown of how they are going to spend the money.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well in the past they presented a budget. No, no, in the past they presented a budget. It was in the discussions and negotiations regarding that budget that this formula of \$2,000 was arrived at.

MR. CROSBIE: So now they do not present a budget.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I cannot anticipate what the Cabinet may decide, the Cabinet may still require a general budget this year. The budget, I might say, has never been broken down.

MR. CROSBIE: Well did the minister receive a budget from the University this year, showing any breakdown?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes.

MR. CROSBIE: So they provide that for the minister's information, if he wants it, but you do not necessarily require it, because you have agreed on the formula now.

MR. ROWE, F.W. In the past we have required it, because we had to try to negotiate an amount. But now with a formula, frankly, personally, I do not see the need for us to have the breakdown in the budget.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, now what is going to happen? We are discussing the University generally now. The capital account, of course, is an entirely different matter. What the Government can spend on capital account to build buildings and the rest of it, would of course, still have to be negotiated every year. It depends on what money the Government has available.

MR. ROWE, F.W. And also, what help we can get from Ottawa on this too.

MR. CROSBIE: Right. I notice at Queen's University, for example, this year will get \$7, 161,000. They got some kind of a system up there, The province tells the University how much they are going to get, and it is divided among the various universities.

MR. ROWE, F.W. That is where the averages come in on this.

MR. CROSBIE: Now on capital accounts, then these are matters that still have to be agreed of course, between the Government and the University authorities. We are not down to the item yet, the minister will probably explain the \$2,550,000 for this year, when we go down to it. But, I notice, Mr. Chairman, that the President of the University, I think, said that the University is going to need \$75 million over the next, I do not know the period, three or four years, in his address at a Graduation there several weeks ago. And one can easily see how that must be correct, because the Medical School and the University Hospital alone, if both went ahead, would be \$48 million or \$50 million. I think there is suppose to be a school of Forestry up there, to be paid for by the Federal Government, and Engineering School, there is no construction on the Engineering School yet. And the



MR. CROSBIE: other facilities that are needed for the University, and the University is not being voted very much money on capital account this year. Does the minister have any forecast of what is going to be required for the University over the next four or five years on capital account? You know, is there anything tentively agreed with the University, as to what capital money the Province may be able to provide for the University over the next four or five years? Because the time is now rapidly approaching when they are going to have new buildings, if they are going to continue to accept all the students that are turning up. And what is the position on the Medical School?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, would it not be better if we waited until we got on the item? Strictly speaking, we are not on it

MR. CROSBIE: The Medical School is not in this, but on the University generally, does the Government or the minister have any forecast of what is going to be needed over the next four or five years, and where it is going to come from?

MR. CHALKER: The capital expenditure of Public Works.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, but we are dealing with the Minister of Education, who must be the one who deals with the University on what their requirements and needs are in the next four or five years? They seem to feel that they are going to get monies under DREE. Does the minister agree, that this is going to be a source of funds? And could he outline, for us, what the projections are? And another question I have the fact that there is no Chancellor at the University, there has not been a chancellor now for two or three years, and I believe it is the responsibility of the Government to see to the appointment of a Chancellor. Why is that position still vacanted? Is the Government trying to find a Chancellor for the University, is the Government unable to find a Chancellor? Would the minister give us some information on that?

MR. ROBERTS: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I could just say a word on the one simple point, my colleague will deal with the others towards the relevance

MR. ROBERTS: of the weight formula. The member of St. John's West referred to the Ontario system, which is not quite analogous here. You know, in Ontario, Mr. Chairman, they have a formula under which each discipline is weighed. I think a Medical student is weighed as four units, and an Art student is one, and a graduate student is three, and an engineering student is one and a-half or two. And this is a means of computing how much of an operating grant is given by the Department of University Affairs in Ontario, to each of the schools and the universities involved. We did not go into that here, Mr. Chairman, because it was not necessary. We only have the one University, the weight formula is appropriate only when you have to divide up a given sum of money among more than one University, where it becomes relevant to take into consideration the fact that some students cost more to educate than others, and the mixes in different universities differ of course. Our position is much similar to that of New Brunswick, which only has one University also. They pay a straight per capita grant, a per capita grant, which I think this year is about \$2200, our is \$2,000 so.

MR. ROWE, F.W. We give other benefits.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, we do provide other benefits, but I think our grant while it is adequate for the University, Mr. Chairman, the University are going to have to continue to run a fairly tight ship to live within the \$2,000. They can live within it, Sir, and I think they can live adequately and well.

MR. WELLS: We include the free tuition that the Government pays, is there a total grant of about \$2300?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, the University's budget is more than even that of course, Mr. Chairman, because the tuition is paid only on the bases of a needs test, as are the allowance and so they get income from students who do not qualify in their needs tests. And of course, the University have some revenue by means of research grants from Medical Research of Canada, and the National Research Council of Canada, and various foundations, that is in their total budget.



MR. WELLS: Does the University have any endowments?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, they do, Mr. Chairman, I do not have details, I know one nearly \$800,000 the bequest from the late Mrs. Harvey. I think they have a chair now, it is at the University's disposal, the Henrietta Harvey Estate, and I think it is around \$800,000, It is a very large sum of money. I believe, that is their only endowment, perhaps more of our Newfoundlanders would choose to give something back to the Province that has done so much for so many Sir, by leaving endowments to the University. It has not started here yet, and depending on Mr. Benson, the Government of Canada do with their taxation policies, it may never start. But it is something that in other provinces does come into being. It has not happened in Newfoundland, perhaps it will. But that is another subject, I do not want to delay the committee, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to deal with the point raised by the hon. member for St. John's West. I can assure you that Queen's University in Kingston, which is his alma mater, is getting a great deal more money per student from the Government of Ontario, than we are able to give to Memorial here. My own alma mater at Toronto, I just notice the figures there, are \$2 million to \$3 million short next year, because of wages increases they have had to give. I can only say, I have some sympathy with their position, Sir.

June 1 1970 Tape 1049. page 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 622-09-05.

MR. WELLS: Would the minister now answer the questions that have been raised by the member for St. John's West, University construction and what the minister foresees is the need in the next four or five years of the University, would he mind telling us what the \$2.5 million is proposed to -

MR. ROWE: Yes, I have a breakdown of that somewhere, it actually comes under the Department of Public Works there but I recall some installations at Logy Bay in connection with the biology lab there. Site Work for the north campus \$300,000. Additional floors to the old south building, science building, is \$1.7 million. Temporary buildings \$350,000, and planning for the Engineering school is \$200,000.

MR. WELLS: There is nothing here for the medical school on campus.

MR. ROWE: Not in that, no. No, that would come under Health and Public Works. Now the other question asked by the hon. member for St. John's West - I can only deal with the more general terms and say this: We have heard the statements made by the President of the University and we have had discussions with them. Over the next five years or so they are going to need \$75 million I think is one figure that has been mentioned. Over the next five years, or so. And whether or not that programme is carried out is a horse of another colour. And I should say this, and I would think that whether or not that general programme is carried out entirely, fully and to that extent would depend in part on negotiations we are carrying on with Ottawa under the DREE programme as well. I would think. As of right now I am not able to give any details on this thing at all I do know these matters are under very immediate discussion. As a matter of fact no later than this morning these matters were under discussion.

MR. WELLS: Would the minister tell the House the logical reasons behind having all other parts of the University in the Department of Education where it properly belongs and the medical school under department of Health. I realize it relates to medicine, but why are the estimates and so on for the medical

school as such -

MR. ROWE: I do not mind I am not revealing any deep secret but I tell you we had no strong feelings ourselves in the Government on this matter. We were quite prepared to have this come under the Department of Education but the University seem to prefer to have it under the Department of Health and there are precedence for it in other parts of Canada - ,

MR. WELLS: Why what is the reason?

MR. ROWE: I do not know the logic of it, as I say we had no strong feelings one way or the other . The same thing would apply to other matters we have. We have the School for the Deaf, for example under Public Welfare, and so on. But since we had no strong feelings one way or the other the minister of Health did not and I did not. The University did think it should be there, well we went along with it.

MR. E. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, may I just add one word? I think the feeling is that while the medical school is developing, which it is now, they have a first year class and next year they will have a second year class, The University definitely wanted <sup>it</sup> held in the Health estimates. I do not know why Mr. Chairman other than that. But they have asked and so we have agreed to it, but Health and Education work very closely on it. The Nursing School, which was formerly carried in Health Mr. Chairman, is now swept up on a capitation grant and included in the \$11.5 million is an amount of \$2000 for each full time student equivalent in the Nursing School. Presumably in due course the medical school will go in. One other point -

MR. WELLS: Into Education?

MR. ROBERTS: Into Education. One other point Mr. Chairman of course the medical school on a per student basis, especially now, is much more expensive if they spend \$850,000 last year and they had twenty-two students it would work out to forty odd thousand dollars a student. That is a misleading comparison because they have a faculty there that is larger than the student body at present. But there are good reasons for leaving it in Health and I

can go into more details, surely the hon. gentleman will want more when we come to my own estimates in Health.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, while still on Capital. The committee will recall that a couple of years ago there was quite an elaborate plan presented, made up by I think Sir Frederic Gibbert and the future development of the University as such. For what the Minister has said about the expenditures this year there is not going to be a great deal of actual construction, I think he did mention that the Marine Science Laboratory would have something done and the under surface work around the grounds of the University and so on, preparatory work of that nature. But we see a number of temporary buildings over <sup>there</sup> going up all the time and the place is becoming a little crowded on the south side. I am wondering if all of this that is being done and has been done is in conformity with that overall plan or are we sticking to that, in other words will there be a hope sometime in the future that we can go ahead without any interference from what has been done now?

MR. ROWE: Yes, I do not think, our understanding is under the Department of Public Works that these temporary buildings there do not in any way interfere with the orderly progress of the main plan there. And it is certainly not as was the case of the old quonset building on the old campus it certainly will not represent a waste of money. This is the understanding we have.

MR. EARLE: Before we get off the University just the final question. Little campus at Harlow, this is part of the development of the University is it not? Has there any money been spent on that this year or is that completed or how is it progressing?

MR. ROWE: We would not know that Mr. Chairman. That is in the University budget if there is any money there in their operating budget and whether or not they are spending some money on that I frankly do not know.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I wonder would the minister tell us if any portion of this amount is to be used for payment of the Doyle Residence, the Doyle House?

MR. ROWE: What is that again?

5501

MR. ROBERT'S: Capital amount you mean?

MR.HICKEY: Would he tell us Sir, if the residence is paid for?

MR.JONES: You mean, has the contractors bill been paid?

MR.HICKEY: In so far as the Government is concerned, is there any debt on that piece of property at the moment?

MR.ROBERTS: No legal debt outstanding on it.

MR.ROWE: None that I know of, I have never heard of any.

MR.HICKEY: Who paid for it?

MR.MURPHY: Mr. Doyle told me he did.

MR.ROWE: I do not know if the hon. the Premier -

MR.HICKEY: The residence known as the Doyle House.

MR.ROBERTS: He is talking about the donation -

MR.ROWE: The Doyle House I do not know - he wants to know if there is any debt on it.

MR.HICKEY: What I am asking Mr. Chairman is apparently I am told it is paid for. I am asking who paid for it.

MR.SMALLWOOD: John Doyle.

MR.HICKEY: Mr. Doyle.

MR.SMALLWOOD: In other words, his company or a group of them or Doyle himself paid half a million.

MR.HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, in that connection I have a number of questions, It seems to be rather confusing to me that according to the information I have my colleague, the Leader of the Opposition I believe it was, last year raised this question in the House and he was advised to ask Mr. Doyle. He proceeded to write Mr. Doyle a letter and I believe Mr. Doyle personally, in the Chamber or just outside the Chamber, told my colleague that this was paid for by him and so on. Now the question I am asking is; who paid for the residence, where did the funds come from? Because, according to my information, Mr. Doyle did not pay for it because the arrangement in which the donation was made in the beginning was two hundred shares of Jubilee Iron. Those two hundred shares Mr. Chairman did not appear in the Public Accounts for something over

three years. They were supposed to be issued from Corner Brook while we know the Trans-Canada is hazardous I do not think it is that hazardous that they did not finally appear in the Public Accounts for something over three years. Now, Mr. Chairman, the important question, the main point is this: While those shares at that time might have been worth a fair amount of money might have been worth close to half a million dollars however the fact that those shares did not appear in the Public Accounts cannot apparently be traced to where they were at that time, a number of questions arises. First of all, where were the shares, why did they not appear in the Public Accounts if they were donated to the Government, in lieu of cash to pay for this residence, then obviously they must be considered as assets of the Crown. Why were they not in the Public Accounts? That is one question.

Second question is: If they were not assets of the Crown or if they were used as collateral by Canadian Javelin or some other company then obviously the Newfoundland Government must have paid for this residence, out of the people's money. This may appear petty but, it is a lot to me, because Mr. Chairman,

MR.SMALLWOOD: It is not only paid for -

MR.HICKEY : Well Mr. Chairman, when I am finished I am sure someone will be good enough to refute what I say or answer some questions. This is the purpose of the whole exercise. It would appear to me that if the Newfoundland people paid for this House it should be renamed the Newfoundland House and not the Doyle House.

MR.SMALLWOOD: Newfoundland House I live in.

MR.HICKEY: Well we can always have the second one Mr. Chairman, we will find some way to distinguish between the two.

MR.SMALLWOOD: Mr. Doyle did not give anyone any money he gave the building Mr. Doyle gave the building. He donated the building. He paid the contractor. And how he paid the contractor is the contractor's business and Doyle's business and not the hon. gentleman's, not mine, not the Government's, nobody's



MR. JONES: Between him and the contractor who built it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He donated a building.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, it is not my business how Mr. Doyle pays his bills.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right.

MR. HICKEY: In so far as any private arrangement is concerned but as a member of this House it is my business -

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was a private matter between him and the contractor.

MR. HICKEY: It is my business Mr. Chairman, and it is the business of all Newfoundlanders to determine whether or not someone who has a house a residence, a large residence valued at \$500,000 named after him, and according to my information did not pay for it.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman's information is just incorrect the \$200,000 -

MR. HICKEY: Alright when Mr. Chairman let someone answer this question. Was there not, was there or was there not 200 shares of Jubilee Iron given to the Government -

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, no. Not 200, not 2, not 2 million, none.

MR. HICKEY: Well I will check my information because my source appears very very good.

MR. ROBERTS: The \$200,000 Jubilee shares we have Mr. Chairman, were acquired by the Government is part of a share exchange with Nalco which was made public at the time. That is two or three years ago I do not remember the details. Doyle House was built by a contractor, I do not know by whom.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Lundrigan.

MR. ROBERTS: Lundrigan's. The deal was between Mr. Doyle and Lundrigan's Limited. Bowaters who gave Bowater House and Price Newfoundland who gave Rothmere House made the same deal with their contractors. We paid no money it was not up to us.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But what Doyle gave was a building.

MR. ROBERTS: Whether it was paid for or not you will have to ask Mr. Doyle.

MR. ROWE: The building is there and that is that.



MR. HICKEY: I am aware of that Mr. Chairman, there are many ways to give a building. I could give a building tomorrow and say I am going to pay for it but if I do not pay for it, you know, anyone can give buildings like that.

MR. ROBERTS: We did not pay for it, it is the contractors

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I will not push the question any further at this time. I will justify why I stood up to question it.

MR. ROBERTS: - The hon. gentleman does not need to -

MR. HICKEY: Obviously the question arises what happened to the shares, the first instance, and secondly, if this building was paid for in this manner we all know that Jubilee shares today is worth very little. As a matter of fact approximately two weeks ago they were worth, those 200 shares were worth something like in the order of \$110,000.

MR. ROBERTS: Not 200 shares. We own something like 200,000 shares.

MR. HICKEY: Two hundred thousand shares, I am sorry that is correct.

MR. ROWE: And it has nothing to do with this building whatever.

MR. HICKEY: In other words there is no connection between the 200,000 shares of Jubilee Iron and the Doyle House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: None at all.

MR. HICKEY: Thank you very much.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, Mr. Chairman so that the matter will be put correctly on the record let me say that Mr. Doyle offered to contribute a building which the University was kind enough to name after him as Doyle House, just as Lord Rothmere had kindly offered to contribute a building which was named after him. And Sir Eric Bowater had offered to contribute a building and it was named after him. The Newfoundland Government built a number of residences and at public expense. Neither of these was named Rothmere, Bowater, or Doyle House. The buildings that the Government built were named after famous educators. But there are three buildings over there contributed personally as private charities by Lord Rothmere, Sir Eric Bowater and John C. Doyle. They provided buildings, not cash, buildings and they paid the contractors to erect

those buildings with a turnkey contract and this is what Doyle did with Lundrigan. He said, I am giving a building to the University go ahead and build it. Now, Lundrigan built it at his own expense. And finally got paid by Mr. Doyle, or Mr. Doyle's companies. The Government did not appear in the picture at all. The Government merely took possession of the building when it was finished, because the Government own all the buildings over there. The Government own the land, the Government own all the buildings. The Government own all that is in the buildings. The piece of property is <sup>as</sup> much the property of the government as this building is, or any other building that the Government owns. And so it was with Doyle House. The Government had nothing to do with building it. Except we had to approve the design because you cannot have anyone that is contributing a building decide on how he will have it look, the appearance of it, the design of it. The design has to conform to the general overall plan of the University. That is the say that we had to see that it was designed and built to certain standards and then when it was ~~was~~ <sup>built</sup> we took possession of it and we now own it but it never cost the Government one cent and it has nothing to do with Jubilee shares nor any other shares. The hon. gentleman is just completely confused in his mind, about the shares. He is just confused. He might as well say that those shares had anything to do with the cost of this building that we are in here now, or the technical college down here or the University itself. The shares have nothing whatsoever to do with it. Nothing.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, just before we pass I would not want to leave any wrong impression or I have no desire I might add to cast a reflection on Mr. Doyle or the Government in this connection. I might tell the hon. the Premier that I am not confused, personally I am quite well aware of the information that I have and it is quite clear to me, and it is quite alarming to me. I will say Sir, that I have never made charges against any person outside or inside of this House without backing them up and I will be glad and happy to check my source of information and my facts and if I cannot come back and substantiate them I will be more than happy to withdraw them and correct the situation.

MR.WELLS: The matter of the residences the Premier just mentioned it, tell the House the property that the University has, the land and the buildings, does title to it rest with the Government or is it in fact in the University as a corporation?

MR.SMALLWOOD: In the Government. Crown.

MR.WELLS: Mr.Chairman, 523-02-01, would the minister, this has been the amount as I recall for several years, approximately the amount. Is this to change if and when the medical school does proceed and relieves the burden and demand of this Province on the medical school facilities of the Province of Nova Scotia. Will this amount change? Or is it anyway related to this?

MR.ROWE: This matter pertains to Education of our medical and dental students and I would ask my colleague the minister of Health if he would give the details on it.

MR.ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, that vote shows \$660,000 represents a slight increase from last year. Although we are now negotiating with Dalhousie along the lines suggested or just suggested by my friend in his question. The number of medical students at Dalhousie Sir, has not decreased and indeed we have no indication of this stage that they propose to accept less than the usual number next year. Now this has always been vague Mr. Chairman. Nowhere is it laid down that in return for this grant we get so many placed each year for medicine or so many placed each year of dentistry. It just happens that way.

MR.WELLS: Is there any formula for calculation -

MR.ROBERTS: No, there is not Mr. Chairman, the three other Atlantic Provinces each contribute to Dalhousie there is a formula in that sense. We average between twelve and fifteen in medicine each year, depending on the number who apply and the general qualifications. We do get a certain percentage but it is not specifically fixed. This also of course covers students on the faculty of dentistry

HON. E. M. ROBERTS (Minister of Health): My officials now Mr. Chairman, are negotiating with the Dean of Medicine at Dalhousie, Dr. Stuart, to determine the possible student in-take over the next few years. There are basically two questions have to be decided. The first is this; how many students are there in Newfoundland qualified to go into medicine, and how many of them will want to go in? And you can guess those running from thirty a year to a hundred and fifty a year. Nobody seems very sure. It seems for next year that both Memorial, which will have a first year class of about thirty-two, and Dalhousie, as far as we can find out, taking between ten and fifteen Newfoundlanders. So apparently we have not reached the level of the pool yet.

MR. CLYDE WELLS: This current year has a first year class at Memorial?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, yes, just first year only. They are going to increase that next - there are now I think seventeen, there will be twenty-two next year in second year, and there will be thirty-two in the first year. They have accepted.

MR. WELLS: Was there any drop in the number of Newfoundland students at Dalhousie medical school after last September's results at Memorial?

MR. ROBERTS: I cannot answer that precisely Mr. Chairman. I will have the information when my own Estimates come up, but basically I do not think there was.

MR. WELLS: If I may add this, maybe he can answer the same time? Last year's Estimates provided for \$544,000 was the Estimate, the revised from the year before was \$555,000. The estimated for last year was \$544,000. Now on the assumption that Memorial would cause a decrease in the first year of medical students at Dalhousie which is a fair assumption to make in circumstances. Why is the revised up to \$660<sup>000</sup> this year?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, the actual was \$555,000. The revised at one stage (this is the old problem with revised figures and we have been through it in Committee before). The reason the cost is gone up is this: Well it

is 660 just so we are clear on it. At one stage Dalhousie asked for that, and we negotiated it back to \$555,000 figure with them.

MR. WELLS: You had estimated last year \$544,000?

MR. ROBERTS: And \$555,000 is a hundred and two percent of \$544,000. We negotiated it back to \$555,000, which is the amount that we actually paid them this last year under this Head. Dalhousie said in effect Mr. Chairman, that if we did not have a medical school, if we wanted to continue the same proportion of students at Dalhousie as we have had for years, we would have to pay them several millions a year, because their costs have gone up. They have just opened a new building, the Sir Charles Tupper Building, and their costs are gone up the same as everybody's are.

MR. WELLS: When the minister says several millions, can he specify?

MR. ROBERTS: Oh in the order of two to three. I do not know the precise figures. But the point is Mr. Chairman, we are negotiating with Dalhousie to see if we can reduce that grant in years to come. We are not sure how many Newfoundlanders will need to go Dalhousie and I think I can under-line that, we can use in Newfoundland all the doctors Memorial will turn out and all the doctors that Dalhousie would turn out for us for years to come. We are still only half the national average. We are negotiating with them, what will come of it I do not know. But I do believe that, for many years yet to come, there will be a great number of Newfoundlanders at Dalhousie in medicine, and of course the dental aspect will continue at Dalhousie. There are no plans even in the formative stage to build a dental school at Memorial.

MR. MURPHY: The hon. minister said twelve to fifteen, that would include dental students would it?

MR. ROBERTS: I think so, yes. It is twelve to fifteen in any given year. I think this year, and from memory Mr. Chairman, because I do not have my material here from my own Estimates — I think we have eighty-four students



at Dalhousie. There were seventeen who graduated this year under our program. Eighty-four at Dalhousie including Interns and residents, not residents I am sorry, interns in the fifth year, as part of our program.

MR. WELLS: Twelve to fifteen is misleading. That is twelve to fifteen new ones in this current year.

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, there are twelve to fifteen going in each year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 01 Carried. 02 Carried. 03

MR. MURPHY: What would they be - Miscellaneous Associations?

MR. ROWE: Yes, I have this here Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to get that. This is for the most part, small grants that we make to various organizations. We make a grant of \$5,200 to the Canadian Education Association, that is the great Association of Canada, the National body that everything in education is part of. And we give five hundred and forty dollars to the World University Student Council. Three hundred dollars to the Canadian Library Association. The Maritime Art Association, \$218. I do not know how that \$218 is marked out, probably on a per capita to each province. I should say Mr. Chairman, that most of these national organizations what happens is that the Provinces are you might say assessed - Ontario X dollars, and then British Columbia probably a half of Ontario and so on down the line. The Board of Directors at University Administration \$1,000, the Council Administrative Education \$6,700, that would be an assessment, a prorated assessment, and the Atlantic Region Study Center, \$8,000. And the Canadian Council on Research Education \$1,200. That covers the group. These are bodies that every province would subscribe a certain amount to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 03 Carried. 04 Carried. 05

MR. MURPHY: On 05 Mr. Chairman. There is quite an increase in this grant. I know there are plans for this, but I would like to take the opportunity whilst on my feet to pay tribute to Mrs. Perlin for this, and congratulate her on her well-deserved honour bestowed by Memorial University last week. Now I am happy to see that we have been assisting this association for retarded children, and it seems we have reached now almost a definite stage,



where we will perhaps take over almost the operation I understand. So possibly it might give the minister just a chance to explain what stage they have reached?

MR. ROWE: I would be glad to Mr. Chairman, because I felt all along, I said so publicly, that this was a decision by the Government and I know it is going to have the full concurrence of this House. This is another milestone in Newfoundland education. It is a decision by the Government to take over full responsibility for the education of retarded children in Newfoundland. This is what it was. But in the first year, and this was worked out now in consultation with the Association, Mrs. Perlin and her associates in the first year of operation - we are continuing our grant to them of some \$40,000 or roughly, and we are paying the salaries of all their teachers for the first year. And in that year then, all the details will be worked out for the full transfer, and starting September '71, we will take on the full responsibility, but that Association will carry on its work but in a different way. Its work will consist of education in part of the public. It will be a voluntary association helping the work of the Government in this field in the same way perhaps as the Canadian Red Cross assist the Department of Health, and the Newfoundland T.B. Association assist the Department of Health, and so on and so on. But this is a milestone in this first year, the increase there includes the salaries of all their teachers. We are taking that burden right off them, but right now they are conducting a campaign and Mrs. Perlin only made a statement there last week on it, and I would like to reinforce her statements: That the need for public support of this association still continues, and they are carrying on a very valuable work and it is most important that the public continue to support them, because they are going to branch out and do things now that were never possible before.

MR. EARLE: I am very glad Mr. Chairman, to see this grant increased. It

certainly is one of the most desirable ones in our Estimates, and I am just wondering. I ask this mainly from experience I have had from travelling around my own district. Where does the responsibility lie for discovering these cases? I have come across many cases on the South Coast, where there are retarded children in the homes, some severely and some not so severely. And the parents seem to be unaware that there is any assistance can be rendered for them. I have brought a number of them to the attention of the Department of Health from time to time, and now that the Department of Education is getting very heavily involved in this, is it being left to the Association, to the Department of Health, or will the Department of Education set up some program, or how will it be carried?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, on that, very considerable work has been going on because of course as my hon. friend has indicated, one of the great problems is to identify the cases. and in many cases a child can go on, a child can go on for some years and not be properly identified in that way. Dr. Neville Smith, I believe she is attached to the Department of Health. She has been carrying on very extensive work in co-operation with the school boards, who themselves are in a position to do - here again, because the school boards are able to engage specialists, and because they are able to engage, among other things, for example, in guidance and testing, specialists. A number of the school boards have engaged men with masters degrees in testing, and these people are able to administer the Binet Test, the famous Binet test used all over the world for identifying mental conditions of one kind or another. Because of all that we are now in the process of getting an inventory, and we have on hand now an inventory of the handicapped children in this regard. Not only children handicapped by mental retardation, but handicapped in other ways as well, and this work will of course continue.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, on that - there is a vote here of \$20,000

5512

for handicapped children, and then there is a vote of \$103,000 for retarded children. I certainly agree with the minister that it is time the Government assumed responsibility for the teaching of the retarded children in the province. They are woefully understaffed and under-equipped to take care of the unfortunate children. I think there are two things we should bear in mind, that you have two classifications: the retarded child and the slow learner. The retarded child as I understand it, is a child for whom very little can be done in the way of the education process. But they can be taught certain skills and can be made to feel a part of the community. The slow learner falls into a completely different category, and I think to the great regret of many school boards in Newfoundland, that last year and this year, sufficient emphasis is not being placed on the slow-learner program. And indeed that program had to be cut back and reduced somewhat, and it would be wrong or most unfortunate if people were left with the impression, that this \$103,000 will be of any assistance in the slow-learner's program. It will not be. It is simply to look after retarded children. More facilities still will have to be provided and I concur with the minister's statement that the general public again should be made fully aware that this campaign for financial assistance that is now being started by the Retarded Children's Society should continue to get the same support, because there is often a tendency when Government moves in to qualified and charitable fields, that the public will say, "well it is not necessary for us to contribute any longer." This is certainly not the case in the Retarded Children program. More school buildings are needed right now for the teaching of retarded children. But the slow-learner program Mr. Chairman, I believe should almost be on the top of the priority list in the field of education at this time. Because up until a couple of years ago, or three or four years ago, the slow learner struggled through to probably Grade VII or Grade VIII, repeating grade after grade,

and when the pupil reached school leaving age, they left school and became a drag on the labour market, because it was the philosophy at that time or the belief, or maybe it was lack of funds that nothing could be done for these children. Such is not the case. If these schools could afford and funds can be made available through school boards to implement a slow-learner program with proper instruction, and it is expensive because the pupil-teacher ratio should not be in excess of twenty. And it takes up a school building and a school room. Mr. Chairman, we have been woefully lacking in the implementation of the slow-learner program in the Province, and today it is still only found in some of our larger schools, and these schools, these school boards had to cut back on their program. They had just gotten the thing started, and they started to see the results of the implementation of a slow-learner program. They saw the students who were saved from becoming dropouts, at least getting school leaving certificates and qualifying for entrance for some of the vocational schools around the Island. And my concern is that whilst this grant is a most commendable one, and very little, could be increased substantially over what it is. But this is only nit-picking at the real problem, and the real problem is two-fold. The problem of the retarded child and the problem of the slow-learner. And this is why I repeat what I said in this House on several occasions this year, that the gap is widening between the more affluent areas of this Province and other areas in certain fields of education, and in the field of the retarded child and in the field of the slow-learner, this is where that gap is continuing to widen. And it is widening because of cut-backs in grants to school boards for that type of program. It is because of the pupil-teacher ratio that is being enforced artificially on school boards, and in the final analysis the Province is going to pay for it anyway. Because if we do not pay more

attention to these children who have not been blessed with the same capabilities and the talents of the average child, they are going to be a drag on the labour market, and eventually they are going to find themselves on the welfare road. And I say that we are being penny-wise and pound-foolish if we continue to ignore the demand for the increase in the grants to the slow-learner programs, and it was a backward step last year when the slow-learner program had to be cut back by school boards, or they had to make a choice between certain specialties coming within their jurisdiction. And to me, whilst, I am sure that I echo the thoughts of every member of this House that the Retarded Children grant is long overdue, not enough, more schools are necessary for that organization, and, is not being made available to all of the children who fall in that category in this Province. At the same time we should not lose sight of the slow learners that we have. I saw a survey Mr. Chairman, that was taken two or three years ago in one part of Newfoundland on the reading capabilities of Newfoundland children. And I think the figure was twenty to twenty-five percent below the national average. I said, "what is all this reading program, what is it all about? You mean they cannot read or write." Of course they can read and write, but they cannot comprehend, because they have never had the specialist training and the specialist teachers made available to give them the instructions and the guidance in reading that is necessary. Two years ago I was at a High School not far from this Building, and the Principal was complaining about the number of repeaters in Grade IX, and I asked him why. And he said, "because we spend so much time in the first six months when they come into Grade IX teaching them how to read, how to comprehend, and this should have been done in the Elementary schools, but it could not be done in the Elementary schools because the funds were not available." And all this Mr. Chairman, I think, should come under the one heading of Specialized Training, Special Attention to slow-learners and retarded children to reading programs -



the minister has mentioned himself the need for a much more massive program, and massive help in the field of reading specialists, but we do not have them in Newfoundland. And we are not making too much effort to get them. And this cutting back in the grants to special programs, I think only compounds a felony, and makes it that much more difficult for our school boards in the Province to save the children from becoming a drag on the market. Labour! And they will be unless we find funds, and find the heart and the desire and willingness to bring back, at least bring back the grants that we were getting and approving to school boards for specialist training, and I think encouraging. The hon. the minister has referred to the emphasis that is now being placed on guidance counselling in some of the larger schools in Newfoundland. This is true, and it is beginning to spread. This past week I was in Burin at the Pearce Amalgamated School. They too now, are starting a guidance program in that Pearce Amalgamated High School in Burin. But when you talk to the teachers and you talk to the board, they have to make some very agonizing decisions. Do we embark on this field of guidance counselling, do we take a salary unit and put it into guidance counselling, and then in the general classroom have the per pupil registration go up from thirty-five to forty-five or to fifty? Do we



Mr. Hickman.

decide on implementing slow learner programs. The boards, throughout Newfoundland today, are becoming aware of the fact that programs can be implemented in our schools to help slow learners throughout Newfoundland. I, for one, resent that this slow learner program has been confined to the more affluent areas of Newfoundland, to the larger populated areas of this Province, and I also feel that if we are going to be responsible in our approach to this Province that we should not place school boards in a position where they have to decide whether there is going to be a phys. ed. teacher or a guidance counsellor or a slow learner teacher or whether they are going to have to increase the pupil-teacher ratio in any particular classroom.

What I am saying is not new. I heard the hon. minister espouse the same views himself publicly, and I would hope that he agrees with me that it is most regrettable that these programs cannot be implemented in every part of Newfoundland at this time.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, it is a pity that my hon. friend was not here on Friday, because these matters were discussed earlier and strictly speaking, I think, you are probably out of order in going into any detail on them under the present heading.

I cannot allow one or two of the impressions that he has given. I understand his interest and his sincerity in this matter, but a lot of his information is simply - well his information is inadequate, insufficient. He has given the impression that we have cut back on the special programs in Newfoundland and that is not so. The fact of the matter is that at this moment, there are fifty opportunity classes being conducted in the Province for precisely this kind of student that he has just referred to - the slow learner. And they are being under- because under our formula we allow - not one teacher for every twenty but one for every twelve such children and right at the present time, in order to take advantage of it, they must have a specialized teacher. It is being done

Mr. Rowe (F.W.)

at this moment in forty different places across the Province. So, it is far from being a cut back. There has been a tremendous expansion in that.

MR. HICKMAN: What other programs have we had to give up then?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Well, they do not have to give up any particular program. What I was going to suggest to my hon. friend, and I cannot do it now that some day, when he gets a-half hour free, come down to the Department of Education, and I will arrange a meeting with Mr. Andrews, the director of our division and with one or two of the deputy ministers and probably Mr. Grant, the administrator, and review the whole program in this matter, which is being done in Newfoundland, because it is wrong to give the impression that we have cut back in such a way that boards have had to do away with their program. All we did last year - what we did do was to take away from certain boards, some of the teachers that they were not entitled to under the law and we did that, and we were right in doing that.

We are actually expanding at this moment, and have been for the past two years, this whole program for opportunity classes. It does not come under this heading. There is a \$200,000 capital grant enabling boards to put in special classrooms. There are other monies and other grants for handicapped children and here is another point of interest to: The University is now planning, next year, to put in a program whereby Masters' Degrees can be given to teachers specializing in reading, in remedial reading and this will tie right in with our program of providing these opportunity schools.

I do suggest to the hon. gentleman - I do suggest that he spend half an hour down to the department some day and get up-to-date on these facts, because he is actually out of date on some of these matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 05 carry? Carried. Shall 06 carry? Carried.

MR. HICKMAN: Would the minister tell the House what undertaking we received from the Nova Scotia Tech on account of this grant?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): There is a moral commitment - a general undertaking on the part of Nova Scotia Tech to train engineers or students going there. I do not know. I am trying to remember. I did know this, whether or not they take in a set number, but I do not think they do. I think we give this block grant. This is a block grant of \$25,000. We give it to them and they, in turn, train the Newfoundland engineers who will apply there, and I am not aware that any Newfoundland engineers who have qualified for entrance have ever been refused admission there. So, I think probably it is just a general commitment to take in Newfoundland applicants. I do not think there is a quota.

MR. HICKMAN: Is the program still in effect whereby Nova Scotia Tech. would train certain Newfoundland engineering students who were indentured to the Minister of Highways?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): In addition to those who were indentured to the Minister of Highways, general engineering students, of course, have been admitted there to.

MR. HICKMAN: Is that program still in force with..?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): It seems to me - it seems to me that that is curtailed now. The Minister of Highways is not here, but I have a feeling..

MR. MURPHY: The former Minister of Highways?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I am sorry. I beg your pardon. Perhaps the Minister of Highways could tell us that. Is this indenturing of engineers to the department? Is this still in force?

MR. STARKES: Yes.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Yes, these were ones who were omitted in previous years, I take it. I do not think any new ones are being taken on at the present time.

MR. STARKES: Not that I know of.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): That is my understanding that no new ones are being taken on at the present time. But there was no tie-in between that and this \$25,000. This is a \$25,000 standard vote, we have been making to the Nova Scotia Tech over the years in return for their general agreement to take in Newfoundland engineering students and train them.

MR. HICKMAN: You know it is good value for the money, hey? No it does not pay their tuition fee. Could the minister give the House some indication as to when the first engineering graduates from Memorial University will come on the market? When do you expect?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I do not know. I do know that they have omitted some there, but when they will actually come out, I do not know. But I would presume it would be soon in the natural, normal course of events, if they are already in there now in the engineering school. They should not be more than three or four years anyway, at the most. We are talking about when the University..

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are not that anxious to close the House. Does he doubt within the next month, that it will be finished within a month?

MR. ROBERTS: They are getting anxious.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I would assume. I do not want to answer for the University. I would assume that it would take about three years. They have admitted students to the engineering course, and I would assume that it would take another three years, before they are graduated. That is the normal training. A person gets a B.Sc., and goes to engineering school, usually, has to spend three years, I think.

MR. HICKMAN: No, two years.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Well, two years.

MR. HICKMAN: You know, it is simply for information. My understanding is that a full faculty of engineering has now been established at Memorial, and you have presumably two groups of engineering students. You have those who graduated this year with degrees in B.Sc. engineering. That is one group who will presumably go on to Nova Scotia. The majority of students at Memorial, I suggest, are doing a bit more than simply getting their ...

MR. ROBERTS: There are two engineering programs. One is being phased out. The tech one is being phased out. The one with an Angus Bruno of which he is Dean is going ahead, as the minister has just said. I think they are about to go into third year now. So another two or three years more, and they will be getting their degrees from Memorial, whether it is B.N.'s or B.A.Sc. I do not know what the degree will be.

MR. HICKMAN: For instance: McGill uses a B.Sc. in engineering which is the final degree.

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, Toronto gives a B.A.Sc. that is in applied science.

MR. HICKMAN: Some of the engineering schools require a B.Sc., pre-engineering as a pre-requisite to admission. What happens at Memorial in this and in some of the Western provinces.

MR. ROBERTS: Never heard of it. That is like saying, you have to have a B.A. to get into war. It is useful but not necessary.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh! yes it is.

MR. ROBERTS: The best law school in Canada...

MR. WELLS: The best law school in Canada is Dalhousie and they will not let you in now..

MR. ROBERTS: Dalhousie is not the biggest law school in Canada..

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Order, Mr. Chairman. Order.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, the simple fact is that the Western..

MR. ROBERTS: We should not leave it up to the bar to..

MR. HICKMAN: But anyway, if we can get back to engineering. Many of the



Mr. Hickman.

graduates, the students at Memorial, apart from getting their engineering diploma, they take a B.Sc., at the same time. I think it takes them an extra year. But you will notice..

MR. ROBERTS: Well that could be, yes.

MR. HICKMAN: These are students, as I understand it, who will, this year, be going on to Nova Scotia Tech. or McGill or Toronto in order to get their engineering degree. Am I to understand that those who will be going into third year engineering at Memorial the next academic year will be able to continue on at Memorial for years four or five and will eventually come out of that institution now with..

MR. ROBERTS: They have finished one class that has completed two years. They are on the co-operative program which is..

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, I am forced to rise to a point of order here. This is very interesting and all of that, but actually, I do not think it has any bearing on this vote to Nova Scotia Tech for the <sup>very</sup> simple reason that apart from anything else, that we do not set the standards and regulations of the engineering school at Memorial. I would be glad to get this information. I do not have it at hand here, but I will be glad to get it. I am sure that they will give it to me as a courtesy. We cannot even demand it.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, I am not concerned about the standards. I just wanted to know some information about when the first graduates will come out of Memorial as engineers.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): As I have said, we do not have that information. I would be glad to try to get it. I would assume that in view of the fact that they do have students in the engineering school, the first graduates should be coming out within the next two years. I would think that.

MR. EARLE: I think, Mr. Chairman, it was a very appropriate discussion, actually, under this vote because I have had personal experience in this. I have had two of my family go through and it is a pretty expensive thing from the parents' standpoint for these boys to have to go away. Consequently, I think it is of great interest to the House. It certainly will be to the general public to know how soon the Memorial University can take over the



Mr. Earle.

full responsibility of turning out engineers in various fields.

Are we going to have to continue with this Nova Scotia Technical College grant for many more years or is the University, here, going to be able to take up all of its ..

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I would think..

MR. SMALLWOOD: A college of engineering here at our own University and subsidize a college of engineering anywhere else, of course, not.

MR. MURPHY: The answer is sort of..

MR. SMALLWOOD: Of course.

AN HON. MEMBER: Medical school..

MR. SMALLWOOD: Same thing. If we get a medical college, we certainly will not subsidize any other medical college. We would have all we could do to subsidize our own.

MR ROBERTS: We may need more doctors.

MR. WELLS: The minister told us differently this morning.

MR. ROBERTS: The minister said that we were negotiating and that we may very well end up with both. We might - not willing, but we might.

MR. HICKMAN: If you do not work out an agreement, New Brunswick will fill all the vacant desks, too, is that not a fact?

MR. ROBERTS: New Brunswick would be coming here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall O7 carry?

MR. EARLE: On O7 and O8, Mr. Chairman: Eskimo and Indian Education. I would think that we should take the two of these together. It is rather puzzling to look at first glance. On the Eskimo and Indian education, there is only \$90,000 as against \$168,000 last year. Now the capital grant for the construction of, I take it, the new school at Northwest River is up to \$550,000 this year. It was \$300,000 last year. It strikes me as rather puzzling as to how an operational grant can be reduced to \$168,000 down to \$90,000, if there is a new school to be built. Possibly, in the current year, they will be taking in more students, more Eskimos into the

Mr. Earle.

schools. Now, it might well be argued, I suppose, that the offsetting factor in the contributions from Ottawa might take care of that. But, I notice that that is also reduced. So, what is it generally?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): This simply means that our efforts of previous years have now reached the point where in the opinion of the officers concerned, we do not need to vote more than \$90,000 this year for it. Of course, there would be a corresponding reduction in the Federal and thing. This work has been going on, last year, I think, it was \$168,000. but these schools are getting pretty well equipped and, of course, there is no great increase. There has been no great increase in the number of Indian and Eskimo children from one year to another. Their population is relatively static - the increase would be purely incremental, shall we say. This is the amount of money that is felt that would be needed this particular year, this coming year, to meet the needs of these schools. Of course, the \$550,000..

MR. EARLE: I imagine we will see Supplementary Supply.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I doubt it. No, this is not an arbitrary figure. This is the advice of the people and..

MR. ROBERTS: This is a Federal/Provincial joint committee involving about a dozen departments.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Yes. This is their feeling and, of course, the \$550,000 which, as my hon. friends says, you should really consider together, that is for the school at Northwest River.

MR. EARLE: The \$550,000. It would appear to be a total of \$850,000 on which we recover from Ottawa this year \$137,500 and I think it was \$60,000 last year, which is approximately \$200,000 towards an \$850,000 expenditure. This is a pretty heavy expenditure for the Province, if that is correct?

I notice the the hon. Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation

Mr. Earle.

shaking his head. I notice under this vote, there is also \$300,000 for a dormitory. So, if you add the whole thing together, it is up close to \$1.2 million. This seems to ring a bell with me, because I remember looking at these figures some years ago on the estimates that were prevalent at that time. This whole organization or whole contract was going to cost about \$1.2 million. Nobody will frown at that. It is an excellent service down there and it is most essential for the Eskimo children on the coast. It might be of interest to the House. I think it would be for spending \$1.2 million and I am sure the Grenfell Association is adding very considerable amounts to that out of their own funds.

MR. ROBERTS: Peanuts!

MR. EARLE: Well how many children are being looked after?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I do not have the figure here, Mr. Chairman.

I will be glad to get the figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 07 carry? Carried. Shall 08 carry? Carried.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, before we go on to Block E, there was an item, I think, it is 621-09. What was it? 621-09-05 where the hon member for Humber West - I am sorry, the hon. member for Humber East raised a question that we undertook to get some information for the committee and if the committee wish it, perhaps, we would revert to that and thus clean up Block D before going on to Block E.

The Auditor General's comment which was the starting point taken by the member for Humber East, Sir, was not on page twenty-one. It was on page twenty-six. It says that paragraph (60) of the Auditor General's Report for 1967-1968 referred to a balance of \$157,696, under negotiation and subject to a recovery by vocational schools' Western Building Corporation Limited. Recovery has not been made, and I have asked the corporation to consider obtaining an opinion from the Department of Justice on (a), whether the right to recovery may become prescribed and (b), if prescription is a possibility, what steps may

MR. ROBERTS

be taken to interrupt it? It is on page twenty-six of the printed report which was made available to the public.

Mr. Chairman, the answer to that is that the Auditor General wrote on the 12th. January to the corporation and on 13th. January the corporation referred it to the Department of Justice for a legal opinion and that opinion has since been received. Basically, the opinion is that the Government - the steps that are being taken by the corporation, which is a Crown corporation, are sufficient to protect the Government. That is the opinion that we have been given by our law officers and accordingly the matter stands. Basically, just to put it in full respective, we are negotiating with the party concerned, who are Lundrigans Ltd., the contractors who built the buildings, did the work in question. We claim that they owe us some money, and they claim that they do not owe us that money, so we are negotiating. But we have been told by our law officers that the legal position of the Government or the corporation is not barred by the Statute limitations.

MR. WELLS: Is it a company incorporated under our Companies Act or incorporated by special Statute?

MR. ROBERTS: I read from the opinion of the law officer concerned, I am not constantly agreeing with this. I am reading the opinion: "The Statute of limitations does not apply to the Crown. (We all agree with that). However, here we are dealing with a corporation, fully owned and controlled by the Crown, and it seems to me that what has to be done is another approach on negotiations and the suggestion by the law officer concerned, has been carried out by the officials of the corporation - a further approach has been made.

I should add, as well, for the benefit of the learned members, Mr. Chairman, that there have been documents in writing, which in the opinion of our law officers are also considered acknowledgeable. The document concerned is dated October 30th, 1967. In the words of the legal officer concerned, it may be sufficient to take the matter out of the operation of the first section of the Statute - the first section is the six year rule.

So, Mr. Chairman, the point is, for the benefit of the committee, we are assured by our law officers that the appropriate steps are being taken and the claim is not being allowed to lapse through inaction on the part of the corporation or any of its officers.

MR. HICKMAN:    The minister will agree

MR. HICKMAN: It would increase the bargaining power of the Crown, I feel reasonably certain, if a writ were issued.

MR. ROBERTS: That is a matter of judgement, the hon. gentleman was Minister of Justice for two or three years....

MR. HICKMAN: I do not know what you are talking about.

MR. ROBERTS: I cannot help it, if you never heard of it. It was in last year's Auditor General's Report.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, under 623-09, there is no token vote in there, and again it is important to have a token vote there. I wonder if my colleague the Minister, would move a vote of \$100 for 623-09-05?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Carried. Shall the motion carry? Carried. Shall 641-03-01 carry? Carried. 641-03-02 carry?

MR. EARLE: Just a question on this, Mr. Chairman, 02, this little amount which was in last year, comparatively small, \$20,000, I recall was as explained, as being the necessary amount of capital expenditure for up-keep and repairs.

MR. ROBERTS: We are on 642-02 are we not?

MR. MURPHY: 641-03-02.

MR. ROBERTS: There is no vote there.

MR. EARLE: No, I know. That is why I am asking the question. It was used in previous years for ordinary up-keep and repairs and so on. There cannot be an amount, but there is nothing at all this year, let them fall down.

MR. ROBERTS: That has nothing to do with the Public Libraries across the Province. That would be our expenditure on a public library there, and there is no vote for it this year. But, the public library grants are carried under the 610 that we just passed, the \$610,000, that is a block vote to the Public Libraries Board.

MR. EARLE: Under that \$610 and the \$588, they were always disputing this as not been sufficient, just stock the libraries with books and pay the staff and all the usual card buying expenses, this was always a



MR. EARLE: a contentious matter. But the small amount of \$20,000 was used just for the up-keep of the little town buildings and so on. What is happening this year, there is nothing at all provided here, and is it just going to be allowed to lapse, are you going to let these places deteriorate?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Now I think there was a decision made to eliminate that, let everything be in the one block vote, \$610,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On motion 642-02 to 642-03 carried. Shall 652 carry?

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, would the minister tell the committee, what this is spent for, and why it is now being increased from a revised figure of \$24,500 for last year, and tell the committee what is being achieved, and what is the Government's position on it? Thinking on it in the light of what has happened recently with respect to a liquor supermarket in Prince Philip, I believe it is, and as we have seen in that building sales, special items on sale, and so on, this amount, Sir, is an inducement to buy liquor, and Temperance Education is suppose to be temperance, but ninety-nine percent of the time it works out to total abstinence, that is what is being preached.

MR. ROWE, F.W. No, not at all.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Is what I have heard preached by any Temperance Organization I every heard of. It is primarily total abstinence.

MR. MURPHY: The moral is, "Never take a drink and you will never be a drunkard".

MR. WELLS: Yes, how the two go together, we are paying \$35,000 for Temperance Education. I can see some value to it, if it was likely to do any real good, I would like to know to what group that goes, and how the Government justifies this in the light of the opening of a liquor supermarket and running special sales on certain kinds of liquor?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, the answer is that this Government and this House in years gone by decided that we would support the work of the Temperance Federation in Newfoundland. We are making a block grant, we do not require them to submit a budget to us, we do not require them to

MR. ROWE, F.W. give us details on how to use that, and other monies that they collect. We feel that this is a good organization, they are doing a valuable work, it has no more to do with prohibition, than it has to do with the buying and selling of coffee.

MR. MURPHY: Would the Total Abstinence get anything for this?

MR. WELLS: Would the minister comment on the other questions.

MR. HICKMAN: To whom is the grant payable?

MR. WELLS: To whom is the grant paid?

MR. ROBERTS: The Newfoundland and Labrador Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Addiction Incorporated.

MR. HICKMAN: That is what I thought.

MR. ROBERTS: The Rev. Mr. Issacs' group.

MR. HICKMAN: Now that foundation is doing a lot of good work.

MR. ROBERTS: In some fields, yes.

MR. HICKMAN: Within a very limited budget.

MR. ROBERTS: That is why we are increasing it.

MR. HICKMAN: But the increase -

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, that is not why we are increasing it.

MR. ROBERTS: They are taking on an additional man.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The reason why we are increasing it is, that a Roman Catholic priest has<sup>with</sup> the permission of his bishop, given up active parish work and has taken over the direction of the Federation in Central Newfoundland, with an office at Gander, and we are providing the cost of his salary in office. That is what the extra is about.

MR. ROBERTS: So they are expanding their services.

MR. HICKMAN: But this does not, Mr. Chairman, I suggest go close to meeting the problem and the request that the Federation itself or the

MR. ROBERTS: There are other -  
The

MR. HICKMAN: Foundation is requesting and that is made of Government.

MR. ROBERTS: They are not the only agency in it, if the hon. member is thinking of drug<sup>s</sup> there, non-medical use of drugs, certainly as the Minister of Health I have no plans to involve this foundation further in work on non-medical use of drugs at this time. They are not the agency that should be used.

MR. HICKMAN: Whether they are the agency to be used, and I think you will find a divergence of opinion on that, as to whether or not they are the agency to be used insofar as the Drug Program is concerned, so far, according to their own public statements, they have not been able to scratch the surface insofar as the problem of alcohol is concerned. And they relate the two, they say that the problem is very much similar.

MR. ROBERTS: That is not necessarily correct. Let us debate that on health, because this -

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, Mr. Chairman, I submit that the vote that is under the heading of Temperance Education is a vote to the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Foundation of Newfoundland. And right now the money that they have been receiving and will receive this year is not enabling that foundation to deal with one of the very serious problems insofar as alcohol is concerned, because of restriction in funds, they are using this money primarily for the purpose of propaganda. They are establishing a very worthwhile program in some of the schools throughout Newfoundland, the Allied Youth.

MR. ROBERTS: Very good, and it is in about fifteen schools.

MR. HICKMAN: It is good, and it is done in conjunction with the churches, it takes a great deal of selling, and I suggest that for everytime they succeed, they have a failure.

MR. ROBERTS: About 10 to 1.

MR. HICKMAN: But those schools throughout Newfoundland were they have succeeded in establishing an Allied Youth Program, <sup>it</sup> /is working, I believe very effectively, but helping itself.

MR. ROBERTS: But the trouble basically whether it is analogous in labour law to a sweetheart union, that is the trouble with Allied Youth, analogous to a sweetheart union.

MR. HICKMAN: Why do you say that?

MR. ROBERTS: Because it is the establishment, and that is why it will not work on a non-medical use of drugs. It will not work on an non-medical use of drugs at all. It has just no communications.

MR. WELLS: Is Allied Youth treated as the establishment?

MR. ROBERTS: In many cases, yes, it is a very good organization, it involves kids, like Junior Red Cross. You know, it is good, but it has limited uses. That is why the failure rate -

MR. HICKMAN: Oh, no, I do not think as establishment, Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with that, it just has a stigma.

What I have seen of the Allied Youth Program, and may be if this makes me apart of the establishment, because I was instrumental, partly instrumental in establishing a couple of them in schools, and I have attended some of their Provincial Conference that they held during the Easter vacation, and it would be quite wrong to put it in the <sup>same</sup> category as the Junior Red Cross, as commendable as the Junior Red Cross may be in its endeavours. The simple fact is that you have among teenagers in schools where there is an Allied Youth Program, very heavy involvement, and I think that the approach that is used by Rev. Issacs and others who are involved in the Allied Youth Program, is a very effective one. They do not use the approach that was used when I was a boy growing up in Grand Bank, and we were all compelled, whether we liked it or not to join the Sons of Temperance. We joined it principally, because we could get out on Thursday Night.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman has had a lifelong committment to the cause.

MR. HICKMAN: And there used to be a dance once a year, and it was a great time and I can remember a great controversy every year, because the only fellow who could play an accordion, as the hon. member for Fogo will probably remember, was a gentleman who was rather addicted to booze, he could not play unless he had a drink, and somehow we used to have to sneak

MR. HICKMAN: him into the Temperance Hall, to get him to play for the dance. Be that as it may, the approach that was used, now it might have been all right back around the turn of the century, but

MR. ROBERTS: I know the hon. gentleman was true as a Kid star, but not that true.

MR. HICKMAN: No, but as I say, it may have been good, when the Sons of Temperance flourished in Newfoundland, I am told, around the turn of the century, and in Nova Scotia, today, we have I think one left at Grand Bank, one in Epworth, and there is one in Halifax. But, then you have the T.A. Society here, and the approach to it being used, Mr. Chairman, was that, what is a minker-mocker, strong drink is raging, and if you ever allowed your lips to be touched by malt or spirituous liquors, you were damned in eternity, forever and a day, there was no redemption. And it went under the name of temperance. But it was not temperance at all, it was total abstinence. And what happened was, that total abstinence was preached with such fervour by people, where the generation gap was forty years, that when a young chap reached adulthood, and allowed his lips to be tarnished by malt or spirituous liquor, he suddenly found out that he was not damned, and he lost confidence in the people, and properly so. He lost confidence in the people, who have been telling him this. This thing is not what they told me, it was at all. And we used to be told that one drink, and you could get <sup>to be</sup> an alcoholic. One. Now these people were genuine, they believed it. They did not realize that, in the forties, young people were changing in their attitude, and they fell behind and the result is that these associations or organizations seem <sup>have</sup> to/pretty well disappeared.

But, Rev. Issacs, through his Allied Youth Program, used what I think is a far more commendable approach, He does not spend his time in the schools telling them, if you ever touch a drink, you are out, you are finished, you are an outcast from society, you are out of this organization. What he does do, by means of very excellent films and literature and lectures from doctors, psychiatrists, and others, he tells them of what can happen, if



MR. HICKMAN: and when there is an abuse of drugs or alcohol. And I believe, that the students who are in this Allied Youth, I think they run from the age of thirteen to seventeen or eighteen. Their involvement as such, they do not simply sit on a chair and listen to this and go home, they question it, some of them, I do not know, some of them may even experiment with it, but the fact is that they are treated as adults, that you get sound logical reasoning, rather than straight admonition. And I believe, that the Allied Youth Organization is working in this Province in the areas where it has been established. Now how do you ever figure it out? Do you have to wait for twenty years, or thirty years and check the statistics and say, John Jones who is now forty years of age, was in Allied Youth when he was fifteen, and today he is a tee-totaier or he has not become an alcoholic.

But certainly the program appears to be fairly good. Now Rev. Issacs has publicly stated that he is seeking greater financial participation by this Province, insofar as this organization is concerned, because as he says, they do not have the funds to deal with the real problem of alcoholism in Newfoundland.

MR. ROBERTS: They do not have the ability either.

MR. HICKMAN: Well, I think they have the ability to recruit the necessary staff that can help, I cannot agree with my hon. friend.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, I am getting the record from the same people, as the hon. gentleman formerly did. And when we get into health, let us debate it. We are a long, long way from education now.

MR. HICKMAN: The vote right now, is the only vote to the Alcoholic and Drug Addiction based in Newfoundland, Mr. Chairman, is under this heading. And what I am saying is this, you have the only known organization in this Province that is functioning at this time.

MR. ROBERTS: Nonsense, what about AA, that is doing infinitely more good. The Alcoholic Anonymous is a far more effective organization.

MR. WELIS: That only comes into play at the extreme.

MR. ROBERTS: I believe. But, I mean it is a far more effective organization.

MR. HICKMAN: But, we are not covering the group of people in Newfoundland today who are desperately in need of help. And Rev. Issacs and his association, say that with their background, with their knowledge, with their association with similar organizations throughout Canada, that given the funds they can provide a clinic in Newfoundland for the treatment of alcoholics. And surely we need it. I am sure the hon. minister will not disagree, when we desperately need it.

MR. ROBERTS: Quite simply, Mr. Chairman, of course I agree there is a need for more work in the field of alcoholism, and I do not want it any way to detract from the very valuable work being done by the Rev. Mr. Issacs and his associates. All that I will say, (and we can go into it on my own estimates if you want, it is a very important area) is that while I have no doubt that given enough money the foundation could establish a clinic, the opinion that I have, and it is founded on as much advice as I could get from a wide variety of sources; that is not the best way to do it, and therefore, we do not propose to do it that way. They are very valuable organizations, but they are limited and the pattern across Canada is different. The one to look at is the Ontario pattern where they have an Alcoholism Research and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, the Ontario pattern, the former Bellwood Clinic there. And we do have good facilities for alcoholism, we need more. But the problem of alcoholism, Mr. Chairman, is a great deal more than just a little preaching or a little propagandizing. I think, the problem of alcoholism is a very deep technical one, it is a very deep social problem, because alcohol is part of our way of life. May be it should not be, but it is. It is definitely part of our way of life and that is where alcoholism comes.

And more propaganda is not the answer, that is why we do not propose to involve <sup>in</sup> further/non-medical use of drugs, Kids just do not listen to them. They just do not listen to them. Kids who have drug

MR. ROBERTS: problems, and we have them, Mr. Chairman, do not listen to this sort of thing. And so, I do not propose to ask my colleagues to authorize any help on that head for this association. The work they are doing is very good, it is valuable, the Allied Youth, where it works it is good. And we will never know it, it may be thirty or forty years, who is to say then. But, we have given them more money to expand their work, they are putting a man in Gander, as the Premier has told the committee.

But the answer to all of our problems in this field is not to give these people more money. They do good work for it, may be they could use more, if we had it. But not large sums more, we do not accept that, and I for one, on the advice I have, do not propose to ask my colleagues to increase this type of grant very much more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Carried.

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, 652- Temperance Education, I had assumed, apparently wrongly so, that these were grants to the WCTU, The Women's Christian Temperance Union, you know the Sons of Temperance, and those as I indicated earlier, those are the ones who do not preach temperance, they preach anything but temperance, total abstinence.

Having heard where this grant goes, I cannot help but agree with it. I cannot agree entirely with what the minister says, but I do agree with much of it, that the proper place for this is in the Department of Health, this is where it properly belongs. Alcohol and Drug Addiction are not really problems that we should be leaving to volunteers, no matter how good their will. And it is quite obvious that Rev. Issacs and the others who are involved with him are the only ones who are taking any real steps -

MR. ROBERTS: Oh, no. Oh, no.

MR. WELLS: Well may be I have not heard of any more. At the moment the Newfoundland and Labrador Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Addiction, I believe, it is called, they had a meeting about a month ago in Gander.

MR. ROBERTS: The health services are involved very deeply involved in the whole question of alcoholism and drug addiction, but really this is -

MR. WELLS: But, nobody knows about it anywhere in the Province, I had not heard of it before. Very few people, I suggest to the minister, know about it.

MR. ROBERTS: I think, that is right. When I get to my items, I can make a speech of an hour or two on it.

MR. WELLS: At least Rev. Issacs and this group are making some efforts, and I agree with the grant, and I am inclined to agree with the member for Burin, that it is not really high enough, perhaps the Government cannot afford to give any more. I would like to see them do more because from what I have seen of their work, they have done a good job. And they are the only ones that I know of that are doing a fairly thorough job in this field of education. I would suggest that this should be changed, Temperance Education is not really the right definition of it, and it does lead one astray, it belongs in Public Health and should be in terms of a grant, specified as a grant to the Foundation. But Temperance Education is a bit astray there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Carried.

MR. HICKMAN: No, Mr. Chairman, I had yielded to the hon. the minister of Health. I just want to reiterate what I said earlier, that right now we have this Foundation, Alcohol and Drug Addiction, and let us assume and let us accept the proposition put by the minister that drugs, and drug education and cures for drug addiction should fall under the Department of Health. But wherever it falls, I would think that we would be awfully remiss and Government would be very remissed in its duty, if we do not find, somewhere in these estimates, a very substantial vote, some very concrete plan for this year to deal with the drug problem in Newfoundland.

But at the same time let us assume that we can separate the two. There is also the problem of alcoholism, and we do know that this foundation with Rev. Issacs, and now the new gentleman who is going to assume the position

MR. HICKMAN: in Gander, with the other members of the foundation, have been making some concrete efforts, who had some experience in this field. They have alerted Government to the problem of alcoholism in Newfoundland.

MR. WELLS: And much of the public generally.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, but they have alerted Government to the problem, and have said to Government, we need additional funds to enable us to establish a clinic for the treatment of alcoholics in this Province. Right now, if a person does not reach the stage where AA can take over, and that is a pretty desperate stage, it is the last clear chance that a person has, if they do not reach that stage the most that, I understand it, this foundation can do is to make arrangements, if the person can afford it, to have him go to Toronto, I think it is Toronto where there is a foundation, is it the Bell Centre?

MR. ROBERTS: The Bellwood Foundation.

MR. HICKMAN: The Bellwood Foundation. But this limits the effectiveness of Rev. Issacs Foundation, because

MR. ROBERTS: May be if Ottawa would agree to include alcoholism as a disease under the Hospital Insurance Act.

MR. HICKMAN: Well, may be it should, but if we have to accept the position, Mr. Chairman, as it stands right now, and what I am getting at is that, I think you cannot fairly assess the capabilities of this foundation, unless they are given an opportunity, and they can only do this with a vote considerably in excess of \$35,000 a year.

MR. ROBERTS: Why should it be the foundation?

MR. HICKMAN: Because the foundation has already and is now working with psychiatrists, with other branches of medicine in treating, in a limited way, people who have alcohol problems. They have affiliations with the National Organizations and the National Foundations, and they are the ones as I see who are equipped to go ahead right now.

MR. ROBERTS: No, it is not correct.

MR. HICKMAN: Well, I say it is correct, Mr. Chairman, and I say it is



MR. HICKMAN: most regretable that this vote, this year

MR. ROBERTS: The Hospital for Mental and Nerves Diseases has far more experts in there.

MR. HICKMAN: But the Hospital for Mental and Nerves Diseases some of the staff are working with this group.

MR. ROBERTS: Of course they are.

MR. HICKMAN: I would be the first to agree, that there should be a clinic for the treatment -

MR. ROBERTS: Agreed, but I am not disagreeing with that, what I am talking about, the hon. gentleman is holding a brief for the foundation.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes.

MR. ROBERTS: I am disputing the validity of his brief. Not the validity of the need for the programs. I am saying that in my opinion,

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROBERTS: Well let us carry the item, we can go on with it in Health.

MR. HICKMAN: I do not know how we can go on with it in health.

MR. ROBERTS: We can take it up under health.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It now being 1.P.M., I do leave the chair until 3 P.M.



**PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**

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# **VERBATIM REPORT**

**MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1970**

**SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE**

The House resumed at 3:00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 564(02)(01) carry?

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, I have been concerned, as a lot of other parents have during the years, in wondering whether they are always attracting the right types of people for teachers. Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope I am not misunderstood in what I am going to say but I believe it is a well-known fact that many, many students enter University on educational grants and eventually get through the University and end up in some of the schools and the school system across the Province and I have often wondered, Sir, and as I said many other parents have wondered whether those people are really suitably equipped for the teaching profession. Not that they are not qualified in terms of the knowledge which they might have but whether they might be fully qualified and the best people available for imparting their knowledge to the young people in the school systems.

I have often wondered what sort of screening, what sort of an examination system which Memorial might have or might not have for that matter in determining whether we are putting the right people into the teaching profession. In other words, are we ending up in some cases with some square pegs, as it were, in round holes? I would like for the Minister to react and tell the Committee just what the arrangements are at Memorial in deciding who or who might not be qualified to enter into the teaching profession?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, the problem my hon. friend raises, of course, is one which is world-wide and that is; how do you get only the proper kind of people you would like to get in any particular profession, in this case in teaching? How do you screen out those who want to get into it? There is a twofold system in use. One is the ordinary one used by the University, which is, I presume, largely academic and would apply to any students applying to get into University. But in the case of the indentured teachers, indentured students they apply to their respective Denominational Educational Committee, which has the right under the law to deal with them and I understand. (this is their affair not ours) that they do a certain amount of screening. I know the pattern used to be and I believe still is that they check with schools, with principals and

MR. ROWE:

with school boards in a variety of ways and on the basis of that they decide whether or not they will recommend an applicant for indenture and by indenture I mean they will recommend him for the teacher training grants and that I think is about the only screening that goes on. Thereafter the screening, once he gets into the stream of teaching, the screening I presume would be through the Board Authorities as long as the teacher obeys the law.

We cannot interfere unless the teacher breaks the law. If he breaks the law, of course, then certain things are prescribed in the Education Act but if Boards are satisfied or dissatisfied with the teacher then they take the appropriate action. We all know that here in Newfoundland as elsewhere there is a percentage, I do not know what it would be, of persons in the teaching profession who should not be there perhaps or who are perhaps not the best suited for that kind of work.

Well, the big problem we have in Newfoundland is to get enough teachers anyway with the basic training and the basic education qualifications. As I pointed out yesterday not too many years ago we had over fifty per-cent of our teachers who had no basic qualifications in terms of University training and today that situation has improved remarkably largely because of a variety of things, universities, our centralization program, high school program, scholarships, bursaries and other assistance we have given to enable teachers, prospective teachers to go to University. Today eighty-five per-cent of our teachers of our 6400 teachers have been in University and some of them, a great many, hundreds of them have as many as two and in some cases three or four University degrees but there are still some who are not qualified academically about fifteen per-cent but that number is decreasing every year, going down relatively and going down absolutely too.

That is about all I would say that I can say on the matter of accreditation of teachers.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, I would just like a further question on this. It was the practice the past few years, I know I have run into it by a personal representation, that certain school pupils going in for education, I think there is an indenture or assistance to them but if they won a scholarship they did not

MR. MURPHY:

get the full indenture as such but only to supplement up to the amount. Is that still prevalent now or is the winner of a scholarship the owner of that or is it used to subsidize?

MR. ROWE: No, that is no longer true. That was true first when the scholarship system came in but it is no longer true.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, in view of what the Minister said there I notice on 664(04), we are discussing the general head now in the meantime, I notice this year that there is no grant for training specialized teachers. I was of the opinion, Mr. Chairman, that this was one of our weaknesses and one which is in real demand, real need to the Province especially in the larger schools where they need specialists in reading and other fields. Would the Minister indicate to the Committee why there is no grant at all for this?

MR. ROWE: We provided it, a grant of a small amount of money, but the University itself is doing it now, it is part of the University program now so we no longer need to do it.

MR. EARLE: The University is paying it as part of its program.

MR. ROWE: Yes, it is part of the University program now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (01) carry? Carried. Shall (02) carry?

MR. EARLE: On (02), Mr. Chairman. This is the teachers' summer school, I suppose, it has been running for many years. I recall that it was thought three years ago that this would eventually phase out, that there would be no need for this summer school. I wonder if the Minister could tell us if the attendance to that summer school is dropping off or is it still maintaining the same number? I think he mentioned, in answer to a question of mine, that about fifteen per-cent of the teachers in our system now were not graded teachers, were less than graded teachers, so what is the demand for this summer course? Is it still as necessary as before or is it going to phase out?

MR. ROWE: The need for summer schools have gone down to a point indeed but we are not even sure if we are going to have one this summer, as such, in the old traditional style. We had decided that there would be none at all but then there was some further discussion on it and it looks as if we are now about near the end of the need for summer schools as such. However, we have not



MR. ROWE:

asked to have this removed completely from our estimates because there maybe some alternative programs during the year if we do not have a formal summer school we may have some alternative programs to look after some special needs which would be analogous to the summer school work. But I would say that we are about at the end of the summer school. The reason for it is, of course, is that so many of our teachers are getting university training and we have about reached the point where we do not need a summer school anymore. I would say that they have played a tremendous role in Newfoundland, a beneficial role in years gone by and I do not think anybody should derogate the work those summer schools did but we are about finished with them now, that is as far as training teachers is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ... Shall (02) carry? Carried. Shall (03) carry?

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, on (03), I presume that this vote of \$14,000. is the total grant that is made available to school boards or to the NTA or the appropriate body to enable school boards to carry out in-service training through the method of workshops conducted say for the elementary teachers or the high school teachers in any particular school district. If that is the total amount and if that is what is meant here by the grant of \$14,000. for workshops then obviously it is totally inadequate because teachers are finding now and I know that the NTA has very strong views on this that after a teacher obtains a degree or degrees in education that with the changing in teaching concepts and methods and approaches and the great deal of knowledge that is becoming available almost monthly, certainly yearly, to the teaching profession, that there has to be a very concerted effort to keep teachers or to at least provide the necessary facilities and the opportunity for teachers to avail of the new methods and new information and knowledge that become available.

Certainly workshops are being conducted with more frequency throughout the Province, it enables teachers, regardless of where they reside or regardless of the board with whom they are employed, to take advantage of these new methods, to have specialists in any particular field brought to any part of Newfoundland to spend a day or two days or weekend with the teachers of say the elementary level in Labrador City or on the West Coast, South Coast or on the Avalon and

MR. HICKMAN:

this costs some money. Not only does it cost money in providing the facilities and the teachers getting a day off etc. but it provides a great deal of money in bringing in these specialists because these men and women are highly paid and highly trained people. In view of the lack of specialized teachers and specialized programs in this Province I think that the workshop has a great deal to commend it.

I know when the new mathematics was introduced into our schools in Newfoundland most of the teachers or a very high percentage of the teachers acquired the teaching skills and knowledge of that new mathematics program through the facility of workshops. And this is the sort of on-going, in-service training that school boards and teachers are very anxious and very insistent ought to be continued in Newfoundland and I do not think we can get full implementation or full benefit and certainly I am sure we cannot have these programs reach into every school district in this Province if the total grant is \$14,000. Maybe there is some money somewhere else and if there is then the very logical question is why have the workshop estimate there at all?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman from Burin has just spoken of what is a growing and a very important movement here in Newfoundland. However, I should point out I think that this does not relate to Boards of Education directly at all. There is a committee and it is under the chairmanship of Dr. Fred Buffett at the University. It is a joint committee with representatives from the NTA, the University and the Department of Education and they work out a schedule of workshops during the year where teachers in University and officials from the department participate. Also the Department itself has a number of these workshops and any incidental expenses would come out of that and thirdly we can and we use this to help meet the expenses of some consulting experts who would be involved in a workshop. For example, take a simple example, if it is proposed to have a workshop on remedial teaching and they decide that it would be advisable to bring in some renowned specialists say from Toronto University or from any other university or institute then we can help. We make a grant perhaps of \$500. towards the cost of bringing that specialist here and this is how this money is used up in one way or the other.

MR. ROWE:

Also there is nothing to prevent a Board of Education, wishing to have a workshop on a particular matter, from applying to this committee and this committee would then consider the merits of the application and would try to arrange -

to arrange such a workshop. This amount is not big but at least it is very helpful. I get reports on it from people like Dr. Warren and Dr. Buffett and from Mr. Cull and other in the N.T.A. and our own men too. And this is a very helpful programme and is one which no doubt will be expanded as time goes on.

MR. HICKMAN: Would the minister advise the committee whether that \$14,000 also covers the cost of the workshops that have been held for school administrators. And what -

MR. ROWE: Held for what?

MR. HICKMAN: School Administrators. This is becoming a very highly specialized programme as well. And I think there is one for school board chairmen last year as well.

MR. ROWE: That is two. And superintendents and supervisory -

MR. HICKMAN: All of this comes out of the \$14,000 vote.

MR. ROWE: That is right. That is our part. Remember that the University and the N.T.A. also spend money on that -

MR. HICKMAN: I know that. But I am sure the minister will agree that if it was quadrupled it could -

MR. WELLS: I would like the minister to give the committee and instead of asking questions on each of the individuals, each of the individual elements that fall under 668-01-02 perhaps when dealing with the salaries he might tell the committee where this money is spent and for what purpose, just what is being achieved by the vote totalling, well there is over \$400,000 in 01-and 02. Where that is being spent and what is being achieved by it because one of the things that results in a great deal of criticism in the Province today is the lack of facilities for recreation for youth. This is something which is probably receiving more attention than most other matters in the Province and when it is spelled out here, the way it is, it is a bit difficult to just comprehend what kind of a programme the government has and what is being achieved by it. So, rather than asking questions on each individual item perhaps the minister would give us a general idea what the situation is.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, as the committee knows this has just been transferred in fact, in process of being transferred to the Department of Education and up until now all the details of this has been under Provincial Affairs. So I arranged it earlier with my colleague in Provincial Affairs to give us the details of this programme here and I would now invite him to do so.

MR. FRECKER: Mr. Chairman, I ~~was~~<sup>did</sup> give a fairly comprehensive account of the activities of the division of Physical Fitness when we were doing the Provincial Affairs estimates. However, if you take that subhead 668 and break it down into the various subheads. Travelling, we conducted a number of clinics and training centres for coaches. We sent 180 athletes to the Canada games. And generally speaking there was a lot of money spent organizing local sports commissions. We have over a hundred organized in the Province at the present time. If the hon. members would like, I could give them again the list, that I read out before, of the various sports activities that were organized in the Province.

MR. WELLS: Would the minister tell me, just take a couple of large items for example, the salaries: the item that has been called is \$195,000, would he tell the committee where those salaries are spent? And item 02-03 and 02-04 that pretty well would give a fair indication of what is being done throughout the Province. I think <sup>if</sup> he could tell us specifically what those funds are spent on, and where they are spent?

MR. FRECKER: Mr. Chairman, the grants to youth organizations I can give right off. I have it right here. Payments to youth organizations 1969-70. Newfoundland Provincial Committee, a camping organization \$500. Wabana Boys Club \$12,000. St. John's Boys Club \$20,000. Buchans Boys Club \$2000. Boys Scouts of Canada Association \$1500. Carbonear Boys Club \$1000. Church Lads Brigade \$1500. Girl Guides of Canada \$1500. Y.M.C.A. \$7500. Y.W.C.A. \$3000. Catholic Boys Club \$2000. That is the Youth Organizations. Now the miscellaneous Fitness and Recreation Projects would include all those various activities obtaining coaches, clinics, sending the coaches and players and members of the executives of local commissions to attend in-service training



June 1 1970 Tape 1054 page 3.

programmes either here at the recreation centre at Torbay or at some centre on the mainland when they have a national training programme on. We do quite a, or at least it is not my division now, but quite a lot of travelling has to be done by the relatively small staff of the department of Physical Fitness because their services are in constant demand by various local communities and commissions. I could get the hon. member a breakdown but I would have to send down to my department to get the actual detail, but I know that is how it is made out.

MR. WELLS: Perhaps the minister can be guided by what I am about to say now. There is no indication where the salaries, I assume they are spent here. The supervisors and the administrators and so on. Altogether we are spending about \$400,000 or a little more about \$450,000 on Physical Education and Youth. Most of the young people throughout this Province, outside of this immediate area and perhaps even outside of Corner Brook, get little or no benefit whatsoever from this. I do not know how many people attended Canada Games from across the Province but that involved an expenditure of \$15,000 according to this item. The Buchans Boys Club and the Wabana Boys Club \$12,000 and \$2000 respectively.

MR. NEARY: Between five and six hundred boys in the Wabana Club.

MR. WELLS: Yes, and well spent I would say. Very well spent. But apart from that and I do not want to sound like I am being parochial about this but it is a concern that does not originate with me. Although I have expressed similar concern on a number of occasions. But if you talk to anybody involved in recreation programmes, and general sports activities, the most common thing you hear is the criticism of the Government for their failure to do anything in most parts of the Province. The only area where there is any concerted effort is here in the city of St. John's. And I do not deny that every bit of it that is done is needed and none of it is ill spent, and do not mistake me. What I am saying is there is no means now exist, and perhaps the Government has some responsibility to take a lead in this. No means exist in most of the smaller communities in this Province to enable them

to take advantage of any of these grants or monies that are available. For example, if you go to smaller communities like Robinson's, St. George's, Jeffreys, Hawke's Bay, you can name them all over the Province; all over the place, they get not a cents worth of the benefit, I would suggest to the committee, Mr. Chairman. Not a cents worth of benefit out of this. Yet it is their taxes. Now, perhaps the primary cause, the direct cause, why they do not get any real benefit is there is no existing organization set up in those communities or to enable them to make applications for such grants. And in many cases I have heard criticism where the applications were made and for one reason or another due to the regulations or unavailability of funds, it was turned down. But of this \$400,000 I think it is quite fair to say that in excess of \$300,000 or more would be spent here in the city of St. John's. For the very little benefit really accrued now, albeit there is a coaches clinic held here and coaches are brought in from across the Province or coaches are sent to Halifax or Toronto or somewhere on a particular specialized programme.

But that is the extent of it. There is no baseball diamond or a football or soccer pitch or anything available in most areas and no organization that would enable them to make such request. In most of the communities the means do not exist within the communities to set up these organizations in the first instance. And perhaps these are the lines along which this group should direct their attention now. Because it seems to me that we are just administering, we have set up an administration capable of administering the physical education and youth programme but that is all we have, the top administrations and I do not really see anything for our money beyond that. This is the most common complaint that you get from most parts of the Province.

For instance, what is commonly referred to as a provincial recreation centre is referred to as a joke. "How is that the provincial recreation centre," I asked the man who is responsible for it. "Who uses it?" St. John's Table Tennis club, the St. John's Swimming club, the St. John's Badminton club or whatever and that is all that it is available to. Nobody else has an opportunity to

use it. How are you going to get a group of people to come in from Buchans to use the swimming facilities or the squash facilities or anything else that are there. The only thing that <sup>it</sup> is used for on a provincial basis is a coaches programme, where all you really need is a room more than anything else, or may be on occasion a gymnasium, that is all. Yet it is grandly referred to as the Provincial Recreation Centre. Nothing to do with the provincial organization. It is a facility that is available here for the youth and persons concerned with recreation in the city of St. John's, and so it should be. I do not deny that, there is nothing wrong with having that available. But all I am saying is do not take this as the contribution to recreation activities in the Province or blind ourselves in the thinking that we are making a contribution to recreation throughout the Province by calling that the Provincial Recreation Centre.

It seems to me Mr. Chairman, that we got a top administration and we spend money on it and perhaps it is needed. But beyond that when that is done there is nothing left to filter out so that it will do some real good in the field of recreation.

MR. FRECKER: Mr. Chairman, I cannot allow that to pass without an answer. First of all there were twenty-eight thousand young people who were members of clubs, in over 100 communities organized by the Department of Physical Fitness over the past four years. The Training Centre at Torbay, it is true, is used by some thirty-five clubs that operate necessarily in and near St. John's. In addition to that there are quite a number of playoffs, championship games conducted under the auspices of the recreation centre and as the hon. member mentioned coaches are brought in from various parts of the Province and also clinics are held there. The main activities of the division of Physical Fitness have been the promotion of organized athletics and sports on a province-wide base not a St. John's basis at all. For instance, take the Placentia East District with which I am perhaps more familiar than others, I could say that there, there is a playing fields at Placentia proper, Jerseyside, Freshwater, and Dunville. Just in that small area alone, Fox Harbour also

has its playing field. And as is well known Placentia and Freshwater have both taken the provincial championships in softball, in recent years. So, St. John's is not the only place that is benefitting from this programme. The operating cost of the rec. centre at Torbay cost \$10,800 out of the total vote. I can understand the hon. member's concern that the benefits of the activities of the physical fitness division should be spread over the Province, I wish to assure the committee that that is the aim of the division.

MR. WELLS: When does the minister think it is likely to be achieved? It is no so right at the moment that they are being spread throughout the Province.

MR. FRECKER: Mr. Chairman, quite an achievement has already been put down in the record and it is only young it is only four years old this programme. I think the division of physical fitness deserves real word of congratulation for a job well done with minimum expenditure although the hon. member points out that \$400,000 is voted. A good bit of that comes back from Ottawa and I do think Mr. Chairman, that the division has more than justified its existence during the past short term of its activities.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, just one or two things that is sort of annual with me and that is the matter of Boys Clubs. And how the votes are sent out. We read that one group gets \$20,000 another group gets \$12,000 another group gets \$2000. I am wondering is this done on a natural membership basis or is it whoever has the most to the minister or the most influence to the department,

MR. FRECKER: The big one is the Kinsman Club and they are doing a terrific job.

MR. MURPHY: A lot of people are doing a terrific job, but for how many people this is what I would like to know. Wabana there, and I have been familiar with Bell Island, they have 600 or 650. Knights of Columbus I do not know how many, but you know, it matters. Is this done on a basis or as the hon. minister says, in Cabinet? The Kinsmen are doing a tremendous job and I think they should get \$50,000. Someone else says such an outfit is doing it, I think - is it a formula on this?

MR. FRECKER: Mr. Chairman, I quite appreciate the point made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and it is one that needs remedying. There has not

been a formula. I recommended that a formula be worked out last year and I do so again. I am sure that the hon. minister of Education will -

MR. HICKMAN: To whom was the recommendation made?

MR. FRECKER: I think the hon. member would know to whom such a recommendation would be made Mr. Chairman.

MR. MURPHY: That is one of the points and another one of course is the member for Humber East who talks about settlers. I have often thought this in Grand Falls and Corner Brook where we have this huge armories there. Now I do not know if they are used every night of the week or how many nights they are used. They are beautiful.

MR. WELLS: They are military.

MR. MURPHY: Yes, but you know I mean federal government are working - and the tragic part of the Physical Fitness, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, there is no grant for Capital Expenditure which is our biggest necessity here in this Province. We have thousands of manpower that could work but cannot work without the playing field or the actual recreation centre. Now talking about the St. John's one I know it cost \$10,800 to operate but we get back something like \$15,000 in fees and rent. You know it is not a bad proposition

MR. WELLS: I take it, it runs to \$25,000 this is what is necessary, right.

MR. MURPHY: I agree with the hon. member but I think it serves a purpose there. But you know as I say, what worries me is the fact like you have a large urban area like Corner Brook which in my opinion and that is only from baseball is perhaps the best organized. I do not know if they have an actual recreation commission there at this time or not -

MR. WELLS: Just recently in the last couple of years, yes.

MR. MURPHY: And they have a tremendous programme of minor baseball so on and so forth. They are very lucky because they had a fairy godmother there in the person of Bowaters you see. Because they have a beautiful ball park that is supplied and I believe even the grounds and everything else were paid by Bowaters at the time, I do not know if it still -



MR. WELLS: For a while it does not apply now.

MR. MURPHY: But we are here in St. John's and we have to get out and do the same things and we are very lucky and the hon. minister for Public Works mentioned the Kinsmen Club. We are very lucky to have the Kinsmen Club. We have the Lions Club out here on Allandale Road with this Kellys Brook Park. And you know, with regard to providing capital and I have suggested this many times, to the former minister of Highways, and well we have our graders and what not, and in a lot of these smaller places a few hours work with a bulldozer and a grader can provide you know not the sophisticated facilities but somewhere for the kids to get out and kick around the ball. Basically you know I think we are doing all right but we have to get a lot more, and I do not speak now of Grand Falls or Corner Brook or St. John's because I think we have reached a stage, I know the Newfoundland Baseball League has now. But it is time for some of those senior leagues and junior leagues, nineteen and twenty year olds that are working and what not perhaps to provide some of their own funds. Let us get down to the smaller kids, I think that is very basical. And we get down and I cannot overlook the Burin Peninsula the job that you have done down there -

MR. HICKMAN: The best soccer players in the Province.

MR. MURPHY: The member may be vexed with me but they have done a tremendous job in soccer over the years. And -

MR. MURPHY: And a lot of our recreation today is placed in the hands actually, and I say this of Memorial University students, and whether this is the right move or not, we have a lot these Physical Education men coming out and going into these, these technical men, but they are supplemented to a great extent by an awful lot of people who have had practical experience without the Phys. Ed. The hon. member has suggested the whole block, but I would just like a few questions when we get down to Canada Games. I notice there is \$15,000 for a grant, and I was not aware that there were any Canada Games this year.

HON. G. A. FRECKER (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Canada Games alternate with winter games. Some games are winter games.

MR. MURPHY: Yes, every two years. So '71 we will have another summer game. So that it is it. But I would just like to bring it to the attention of the House and to the hon. minister now, grants whether it is boys' clubs or anything else, I think it should be done on a per capita basis. Now again, and I am not saying this because the hon. member for Bell Island is here, but he knows the problem and perhaps I am aware of the tremendous problem they have over there. And I would make an exception possibly in areas such as Bell Island, or perhaps Stephenville. But in the other areas, I think it should be done on an equitable basis. If we have three boys' clubs in St. John's, it should be done <sup>on</sup> a per capita basis, however many boys in it, and as far as Corner Brook is concerned, I think there is great need, but I would just like for someone to explore to how much use these armouries are, put in Grand Falls and Corner Brook particularly. If they are every night there is not too much you can do about it. But there are tremendous facilities and it is a shame to see them lying idle.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, just a few general remarks on this. I am afraid, as far as physical fitness is concerned, I am rather a bit of a square, because I take an old fashioned look at this. I feel that it is rightly back under Education where it belongs, because the only hope of ever

getting our boys and girls interested in sport, is getting them very young and getting them used to taking part. But unfortunately today the whole philosophy of sport and physical fitness seems to be a cult of experts, whereby you must have a very highly qualified paid coach or something, and if you do not have the coach you cannot win anything. And it is not a case of sport for sports sake. That is gone by the board. And the participation, although I was pleased to hear the hon. the minister say that they had 28,000 enrolled in these clubs, I wonder how many of them actually participated, because it seems to get down to a hard core of people who are good at a particular sport and they predominate the thing to the exclusion of all those other boys and girls, who should be taking part and who need to take part. The European and particularly the British system of sports is far more fundamental and better than anything we have on this side. You can go the length and breadth of Great Britain and every playing field and every square inch of vacant ground is in use by season, of all ages, taking part in something. But in Newfoundland, after a person gets out of his teens, he usually drives around in a car, and the only time he gets any exercise at all is when he takes part in the walking or something of that sort, that is about the greatest sporting endeavour that has reached here lately. But when it comes to being active in sports, the background is not there. Somebody mentioned the University for instance. The majority of boys and girls when they get in to University, do not take part in sports, in fact I have heard it said over there that the greatest difficulty they have is to arouse any interest whatever on the part of these people in sports, actually there are very few of them who are very active. And you can hardly get on a plane out of St. John's without finding a team going somewhere. I think that possibly the University's bill for travel on sport must be something astronomical. I would like to have it checked some day just to see. Now we are all very proud that the

5555

University brings up winning teams, it probably helps their reputation when they go away to win a swimming or softball or something else. But it is not the general idea of sports, as I was taught sports, that you have to play to win. This business of just having a cult of people who are young gladiators either in hockey or something else is all wrong. The idea of sport is that people should keep fit and in good trim. The youth groups such as the Boy Scouts and the Y.M.C.A. and all these other things are doing excellent work, but they are generally pretty strapped for finances. And I was wondering if there was not some way, now that this whole vote is back under Education, that sports could not be made an integral part of education, where it should be. Of course when I went to school the teachers themselves were very interested in sports, and they took a very active part in it. But the majority of teachers today are finished at four o'clock and that is that. You do not get the same interest - you can hardly ever find a teacher going out to the boys on the playing field and the love does not seem to be there as it used to. I think it is a serious matter because, I think it was Prince Philip started this organization across Canada on physical fitness. It turned out that the average Canadian, and in fact the average North American was in worse physical trim than almost any Nation on earth despite the fact that we are the best fed and <sup>among</sup> the wealthiest countries in the world. But there has developed a laziness or a cult of indifference towards any kind of activity of this sort. And I would hope that in our case, coming under Education, that the idea of sport and physical fitness could be incorporated in our whole system of education. Perhaps I am just beating the wind, it may be a vain hope. But certainly, it is what is necessary, because it is the same thing all over Newfoundland, so many young people hang around snack bars and in juke joints and all this kind of stuff, with nothing to do. It makes me mad when I go in an outport and there are

strapping young fellows hanging around a soda fountain or coke machine or something of this sort, and they have nothing to do. They are too darn lazy to get out and enjoy themselves, and how you ever get that back into people's being or nature, I do not know. It must be done at a very young age, and it must be done through education. This is the over-all fear which I have about this vote going back where it is now. We have literally seen I think the phaseout of the 4-H effort. This was quite a good thing around the outports, but I do not even know where that is now. I see some 4-H votes here and there is something for scholarships, but this is something which has gradually seemed to have lost prominence throughout the Province. And the danger is with the leads for other aspects of education being so present, the demand for money being so frightening, that our physical education in our sports activity are very very likely indeed, to be given short shift. And there is a strong danger that now they are back where they are that there will just be something else on the sidelines to be kicked about as any football is, but to be lost on the sidelines. And I sincerely hope that this does not happen, because there is a great need of this type of activity all over Newfoundland, and I think the Government's heart is in the right place, but how to do it is another matter.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, if I may have a few remarks. First I would not like it to be thought that anything I might say would be criticism of the work that has been done in physical fitness grants by the Department of Provincial Affairs. I think Mr. Graham Snow has done an excellent job within the very limited budget that he had been called upon to offer in doing work, and doing organization work, particularly amongst the Commissions throughout the Province. But as I see it, the vote for physical fitness, or the need for physical fitness, falls into two distinct categories. One is a quite expensive category, and that is the category or group that involves heavy capital expenditure. And the other is that which comes under I presume



Miscellaneous Fitness and Recreational Projects. And in that field given the leadership, we can get a great deal for our money, and as I mentioned here in an earlier debate, one very good example of what can be done with parent participation and government participation has been done in the area of figure skating. Ten years ago the first professional figure skater came to St. John's, her husband happened to be transferred here and she started figure skating at Prince of Wales Arena. Well now that has grown aided and abetted by Mr. Snow and by the Department of Provincial Affairs, to the extent that you have, I believe it is ten, figure skating clubs duly accredited in this Province now. Down in my friend's district in Bonavista you now have figure skating. It is not an expensive item. Clarenville produces Atlantic Province's champion figure skater. Gander, there is a young lady from Gander I have seen perform, and Labrador City, Stephenville, I believe Corner Brook if they can get away from skiing for a few minutes, I think they do something about figure skating in there too. And Grand Falls, and this is done without too much expenditure on the part of Government, but with a great deal of leadership on the part of Mr. Snow and others. And this can be improved, indeed all of the boards who are responsible for operating these ice hockey rinks in Newfoundland are asking, I am sure of this, for more professional instructors in figure skating, not to have one in Bonavista and another in Clarenville, another in St. John's, and all over the place, in each town. This would be most desirable, but probably unrealistic. But more of these travelling professionals who can spend a couple of days in Bonavista and a couple of days in Gander, and what they do is (I know something about this because I had to drive at six o'clock in the morning, I am almost an authority, but I cannot stand on figure skates) they take the senior girls and use them as instructors for the younger skaters. And this can only be effective if you have professionals moving around. But that I cite Mr. Chairman, as an example of what can be done and what has been started by Mr. Snow.

Now I completely concur with what the hon. the member for Humber East has said when he suggested there is discrimination against the smaller centers in Newfoundland insofar as recreational grants and recreational facilities are concerned. And if I may be parochial, and I plead guilty to this charge, the Burin Peninsula suffered a great deal from this discrimination. We have now for many generations led in the soccer arena in this Province. We have done it with little or any government involvement. We have done it without any real expenditure on the part of this Province. But of late the area on the Burin Peninsula require new playing fields. They are not expensive, but it means a few thousand dollars, five thousand, ten or twenty thousand dollars here or there. And I think that that can be done if, now that it is under Education and Youth, if the vocational schools and their heavy equipment programing and training can be used to help. We have seen some examples of this only last year. The Vocation School in Salt Pond sent its equipment over and did a couple of days in Garnish. Garnish in the district of Fortune Bay. It has a population of about 1,000. They made a pretty good field there. I believe (but I am not sure of this) but I believe the coach came into one of the clinics and in the first year, Little Garnish was less than a thousand people, produced a provincial championship soccer team. But as a result of this minimal expenditure, practically every boy in Garnish had an opportunity to participate in that one sport. But I have been trying to make it before, but nobody listens. Or if you listen you will not act, and there is not much point in listening if you do not act. And the fact is that the people who live - and the Port-au-Port Peninsula is another area, where you have a development in baseball. But the people who live on these peninsulas are being discriminated against. There is no point in hiding our heads in the sand and saying, that there is not discrimination.

MR. WELLS: Because we have a Provincial Recreational Centre.

MR. HICKMAN: There is no point in saying that a boy who lives in St. Lawrence has an equal chance with a boy in St. John's, he has not. Nor does he have an equal chance with a boy in Corner Brook, and may be some

MR. HICKMAN: of this, you cannot get around. Well I presume obviously, if you have a 60,000 population, the chances are that all things being equal, you are going to need more facilities, and you are going to pull more championship teams out of that area. But let us give these others half a chance.

But the other field, Mr. Chairman, the other area which involves a great deal of money, is the construction of ice hockey rinks throughout this Province. And three years ago, in the Town of St. Lawrence, there was an announcement made of a very expansive and expensive recreational capital construction program for the Province of Newfoundland. St. Lawrence was chosen, I believe, because there had been a great deal of activity along these lines in that town. But this has come to naught. Now if we are going to maintain the designated growth areas, if we are going to promote Corner Brook or Gander, or Labrador City or the Burin Peninsula or the Baie Verte Peninsula or the Avalon, as growth centres, and it would appear that those in Ottawa, who are responsible for the implementation of the DREE Program, are determined that this is what is going to happen, there is going to be something more needed than simply providing jobs. Providing full employment on the Burin Peninsula will not keep those young graduates coming out of these high schools on that Peninsula. Because what they want, and what they are entitled to receive, <sup>is</sup> even the minimum recreational facilities that you would find in other parts of Canada, and in certain more affluent areas of Newfoundland.

The program, the concept of recreational program that was announced in St. Lawrence three years ago is a good one. It envisages municipalities working together in constructing ice hockey arenas, because when once you build an arena, that is only a quarter of the battle. The other three-quarters of the battle is trying to operate the plan; and operate it without any real substantial loss to that community. And this can only be done, Mr. Chairman, in many areas, if you get co-operation and an assumption of responsibility by more than one municipality. As soon as

MR. HICKMAN: that program was announced three years ago in St. Lawrence, on the Burin Peninsula you had certain developments taking place in the planning stage. You had Grand Bank and Fortune agreeing to assume responsibility to build an arena. You had Burin and Marystown in the district of Placentia West agreeing to doing the same thing. You had St. Lawrence working on the same type of proposal. And in these three strategically located areas, you could have served the youth of Burin district, part of Fortune Bay, and most of Placentia West. But that is gone by the Board. In fact, the only thing that has come out of that announcement in St. Lawrence was that, I believe, it let Alcan off the hook for three years in providing recreational facilities in that Town, because strong representation has been made over the years, that the Aluminum Company of Canada has an obligation to St. Lawrence to provide a recreational facility. And almost a day after that announcement was made, and it was a seventy-five, twenty-five, with the Province paying seventy-five, Alcan said to the St. Lawrence Commission, Recreational Commission and to the St. Lawrence Town Council, here is your twenty-five percent, go get the other seventy-five, but they could not get it. Now after three years the people of St. Lawrence have come to the conclusion, with a great deal of justification, that this was purely and simply a political promise with no intention of implementing. And they now have gone back to Alcan, and there seems to be very strong indication that Alcan is going to provide an all-purpose recreational facility in St. Lawrence this year. But I am only speaking of the district, of which I am more particularly familiar, but I have no doubt at all, with Port au Port and in the Port aux Basques area, and St. George's and St. Anthony;

MR. WELLS: Humber East

MR. HICKMAN: that you will find the same thing. Humber East not to the same extent. Not to the same extent at all, Mr. Chairman. But these things are going to have to be done, there is not much point in our getting up and dripping DREE all day, as to what DREE is going to do. If we believe or even think for a moment that the DREE program has one object only and

MR. HICKMAN: that is to get people into designated growth centres, and that they will stay there simply because employment can be found.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would hope, that now the Department of Education and Youth is assuming responsibility for Physical Fitness, that the Minister of Education will use his best efforts to try and persuade school authorities that the recreational facilities that are presently available, and in some areas they are pretty sophisticated, and in other areas they are woefully lacking, that in the areas where these facilities are available, that we try and reverse the concept, that when summer holidays start, you put a lock on the school gate, and that school grounds that the football, the softball,



MR. HICKMAN:

that the soccer pitch owned by a particular school board is for the use of the children attending that school only and for the use of school children only when school is open and the same philosophy prevails to a large extent with gymnasium facilities. There is a problem with indoor facilities that you require supervision, any board will ask for that if they want the schools protect and the teachers ask for it too but that surely is not an insurmountable problem.

On Friday when I had a very successful, and I am sure this may bother some other hon. members on the other side of the House, a very enthusiastic reception in Burin I was told, with discussion, about the commendable development of the Pearce Campus concept of the Pearce High School in Salt Pond which serves Marystown right down to Red Harbour, Garnish, Frenchman's Cove, St. Lawrence and Burin. One of the things which is very appealing to that School Board, the Integrated Board for the Burin Peninsula which encompasses three districts, is the fact that recreational facilities in that new school will be available to the High School and maybe more. But then the problem immediately came up of how they are going to be used in the summer, Will they be allowed to take advantage of this in the summer? Will they be allowed access to the gymnasium, that is to go into the new school at Pearce, will they be allowed access to the playing field that is partly developed there now? Obviously the School Board chairman and the School Boards in the areas are looking for some leadership from the Department of Education in that respect and I would hope that with the inclusion of physical fitness under the Department of Education that we will not see this tragic waste of recreational facilities during the summer months.

In fact this is an excellent opportunity, as I see it, for a reversal of the pattern that has been so pronounced and so obvious during the past number of years. The grants, Mr. Chairman, that have been itemized to youth organizations, obviously have been made on a mad hop basis. It must, I think, be obvious to this House that the hon. the member for Bell Island is a great arm twister as he did an excellent job in getting a very good grant for the Wabana Boys Club and more power to him.

MR. ROBERTS: That grant is almost as old as the hon. member.

MR. MURPHY: Nearly as old as I am.

MR. HICKMAN: That grant did not start around the turn of the century I am sure of that, Mr. Chairman. But it is the areas that have been left out and we have in many parts of Newfoundland now service clubs are taking over the responsibility of providing leadership in the establishment of community activities and community facilities.

MR. ROBERTS: A commendable thing.

MR. HICKMAN: Of course it is commendable but again these service clubs need some help and they certainly should not <sup>be</sup> impeded in their objectives. Again, why can we not use the vocational schools? The principal and the staff of the vocational schools, I know I can speak of one, are very anxious to help and it does not cut in on their academic program. It enables the heavy equipment operators and the teachers and instructors in that particular field to give their students good practical experience instead of having them go back and forth over a piece of ground out behind the school. They should be given encouragement to go within any area that they can serve, not only to do a little bit of work here, Once in a while a church wants to have the ground leveled off in front or they may want a bit of work done immediately in adjoining areas but this can be expanded and they together with the various service clubs should, in my opinion, be able to provide the leadership.

But they are still going to need some money and they are going to need money handed out on a non-discriminatory basis. I have seen what the Lions Club and the hon. member for Fogo knows this, I think he was involved in it one time as a member, I have seen what the Lions Club have done in Grand Bank over the past few years where they built a first class outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball diamonds and that sort of thing with a centennial grant and with the rest of it on their own. They now have plans to proceed with covering this pool in and making it a heated all-purpose pool for that area.

But the Lions Club, and when I talk about impeding, the Lions Club in Grand Bank had built a small hut but a very nice building that they want to use to co-ordinate their activities and they have asked for one small concession

MR. HICKMAN:

just a small concession to make it a bit more pleasant for their members and people who are visiting from outside in connection with their community activities making it a bit more pleasant to use this. For some reason that is beyond my comprehension the Lions Club of Grand Bank has been turned down point blank by this Government on a very, very legitimate request. They simply want a small license to sell certain intoxicants for members of their club and guests in that building. Not a commercial activity, not to go out and sell to the general public but something to indicate that their efforts are being appreciated and they have been turned down without any explanation, none at all.

Yet another gentleman from St. John's moved down next door and he had no trouble at all.

MR. MURPHY: That is covered in 623.

MR. HICKMAN: This, I think, comes under Canada Games, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MURPHY: He want to make this a fluid operation.

MR. JONES: I am not aware, Mr. Chairman, of any such application.

MR. HICKMAN: You are not. Well, then I will send you a copy of it.

MR. JONES: Retract it.

MR. HICKMAN: Retract it.

MR. JONES: Probably you should have sent me a copy earlier.

MR. HICKMAN: But I thought that the Newfoundland Liquor Commission was a completely independent, unbiased organization, Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROWE: What is the sub-head we are discussing, Mr. Chairman, please?

MR. HICKMAN: We are under miscellaneous fitness and recreational projects, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MURPHY: And what a state you would be in having a few beers.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, the vote for Canada Games of \$15,000. is a reduction of \$5,000. from last years grant. All hon. members know that we participated to some degree in the Canada Games last year and it is probably unrealistic in the respect that Newfoundland will ever come out of Canada Games with too many gold medals because of the fact that we have a very limited

MR. HICKMAN:

population but there are certain fields in which given half a chance we could excell. I am sure all of us felt a great deal of pride when we saw the opening of Canada Games last year in Halifax and we saw the Newfoundland contingent parading on there, led by a rather attractive youth carrying the Union Jack and Newfoundland colours. But after that the Newfoundland teams started to fade.

We put up a commendable show in swimming, we put up a fairly commendable show in soccer and one young lady did very well indeed in track but when you talk to these young athletics who were participating in sports - Newfoundland should have done a bit better than the North West Territories or a bit better than the Yukon and an awful lot better than Prince Edward Island and as well as some of the other Provinces did. You have the same cry every time, "If they had only given us some money so that we could have had some professional training before we left. What we know, what we have learned we picked it up ourselves." The one exception was the swimming team who have expert coaching and next year in Canada Games, with a bit of luck at all, the Newfoundland swimming team, I believe, should carry off the Gold Medal. They have already this year established several Canadian records in Canadian competitions.

But there are several areas in which we can excell. I do not think that the member for Bell Island -

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: I am coming to the baby talk so that he will understand what I am saying in a couple of minutes. I do not think that the member for Bell Island was too enthralled when he saw the performance that was put on by Newfoundland say in rowing. We are supposed to be the great oarsmen of Canada but look what happened. Our boys tried very hard and very valiantly but they never had any coaching and this is where a few more thousand dollars under this vote for Canada Games and a few more thousand under miscellaneous fitness and recreational projects could embrace more of these people that the hon. the member for Fortune Bay is talking about and give us an opportunity when we get up there to put Newfoundland not down with the Yukon and the North West Territories but at least fairly close to the top because this thing has

MR. HICKMAN:

a habit, Mr. Chairman, of snowballing. If you start producing      Whilst we  
may not want a cult of athletes,      there is not much doubt about it that as  
a town in Newfoundland starts to excell in a sport that the thing starts to  
snowball and spread and more and more of our young people want to become  
involved -

MR. NEARY: Has the hon. Leader of the Opposition got his documents?

MR. HICKMAN: And I think that the vote -

MR. MURPHY: Yes I have as I thought there was going to be some trouble here  
today.

MR. HICKMAN: The idea of transferring - Mr. Chairman, you are going to have  
to do something with that hon. gentleman over there.

MR. MURPHY: Would the hon. member tell me what summer games are on this,  
what kind of games are on this for this year?

MR. HICKMAN: My understanding is that the winter games will start this  
coming winter which will be during this fiscal year and then in the summer of  
1971 the summer games are in Winnipeg, I think. Well, we are all aware that  
the Minister of Education should take cognizance of the fact that there is  
a great deal of bidding going on and will continue in Canada for the site  
of Canada Games. There is not much doubt about it that the cities of Halifax  
and Dartmouth profited by way of millions of dollars by having Canada Games,  
the first Canada Games held in Nova Scotia. Winnipeg will do the same thing,  
I think it is Winnipeg or Regina next year. If you have listened to the hon.  
John Monroe practically every major city and all capital cities I think  
including Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island are putting in bids saying we  
want it in 1974, 76, 78 or 1980 but there has been no application to my  
knowledge and certainly Mr. Monroe when he last spoke on the subject indicated  
he had not heard from Newfoundland.

Now there are problems. If tomorrow there was a decision made to hold  
Canada Games in Newfoundland I doubt if it could be held before 1978 because  
of the facilities that have to be built but most of these facilities are paid  
for by the Government of Canada. I think the time is now for the Minister  
to indicate to Mr. Monroe, <sup>is</sup> why quite sympathetic, is about to give up smoking,



MR. HICKMAN:

to indicate to him that sometime in the 70's this Province feels that as they move from East to West across Canada and this apparently is the pattern that is going to be followed that Newfoundland should be considered as a site for Canada Games. I cannot think of anything else to say.

MR. NEARY: Say that again, that is good that last part.

MR. MURPHY: Is there anything new down in Burin?

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, just before we vote on this, quite frankly I think it is wrong to criticize unless you are prepared to put forward some reasonable alternative. I have listened to the hon. member for Burin and I have listened to myself criticizing the physical education and youth division formerly of the Department of Provincial Affairs now the Department of Education because the money being spent, and we are talking about \$450,000, the money being spent is not really getting down to where it is going to do some good, down amongst the youth on recreational facilities and this is my major complaint.

My second complaint, and I do not think the Minister has disposed of it to any extent at all, is that the money is, well I suppose it is safe in saying, in excess of seventy-five per-cent of it is spent in this area, in the immediate St. John's and environs area.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. WELLS: If you look at it. I mean all you have to do is add up the figures. I added them up and out of all these items the entire amount of salaries are spent here. Travelling that is spent throughout the Province, I take it, the office. The grant to youth organization, out of the \$53,000, at least \$35,000. is spent here, miscellaneous fitness and recreational projects, the majority of that is spent here between sixty and seventy-five thousand so it does not take long and you are up to over seventy-five per-cent. Now let us not sit and argue about it, let us face the facts and try and do something about it.

Perhaps the money would be considerably better spent and it would get down to the youth where it would do some good if the Province embarked on a program with say all of the incorporated municipalities in the Province whereby instead of setting up this kind of an organization they would give on a

MR. WELLS:

per capita basis with a ceiling to every incorporated municipality that set up a recreation commission. Everyone that set up a recreation commission they would give a per capita grant every year provided that municipality matched it dollar for dollar. So say if the town of Stephenville had a recreation commission and on a per capita basis or on the basis of its population it should receive say \$10,000. the Government of this Province would give them \$10,000. if they spent \$10,000. of their own funds or \$5,000. if they spent only \$5,000. of their own funds but the maximum I would say on a per capita would have a ceiling like this.

Now the town could get it directly out of its own revenue, it could receive it from service clubs like the Lions Club, Kinsman, Rotary, all of them that make contributions to this kind of thing then the money would be spent down where it would do some good. Providing facilities for young people who participate in recreation activities but as it is now we are administering ourselves to death doing no particular good. I wonder if the Minister would give us some indication of whether or not the Government might be prepared to consider such a proposal.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I have just one word to say. I agree it is like mother love I suppose you are in agreement with it. Practically everything has been said except there has been one mistake and that is that seventy-five per-cent of this vote goes to St. John's. This is just not correct.

MR. WELLS: I said it is spent within St. John's and its environs.

MR. ROWE: Well if you call the administration here it is up there which serves the whole Province as being spent in St. John's then I suppose you would have to say that the vote for Supreme Court goes to St. John's but it serves the whole Province. We are only quibbling on that for that matter as you say eighty per-cent of the vote for any Government department goes to St. John's if it is spent right here in this building. The fact of the matter is that that organization is serving all Newfoundland and there is hardly a member of this House who is so well-known around Newfoundland as Graham Snow is and his workers, all over Newfoundland, Labrador and Newfoundland everywhere.

MR. WELLS: I challenge that statement. As good a job as Mr. Snow has done I still challenge that statement.

MR. ROWE: I think we have heard more in this session of the House about physical education and recreation than we have anything else. I can say this that whatever money is expended under this in the Department of Education is going to be expended according to a formula. There is no formula at the present time as far as I know.

MR. WELLS: The Government is prepared to consider a formula.

MR. ROWE: What I am saying is that whatever money that is going to be spent that I am going to administer in the department is going to be administered according to a formula. What that formula will be I do not know as it is not worked out and it may take us months to work it out but there will be a formula. Whatever amount there is, big or small, will be in accordance with a formula.

MR. WELLS: That will spread it throughout the Province.

MR. ROWE: Precisely. Of course.

MR. MURPHY: Good. Ninety per-cent to St. John's.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry? Carried. Shall (02)(01) carry? Carried. Shall (02) to (05) carry? Carried. Shall (06) carry?

MR. MURPHY: On (06), I wonder would the hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs in this instance have a breakdown of any salaries paid in connection with the Canada Games last year. I know we had a vote of \$20,000. I believe but as some officials have pointed out, I wonder if they were under pay and what not. I am excluding Mr. Snow now whose direct duty it is to organize this but were there any other people connected with that who received remuneration?

MR. FRECKER: Yes, undoubtedly there were and the travelling expenses of a lot of the people were paid and so on.

MR. MURPHY: I know travelling expenses were included.

MR. FRECKER: I do not have the details, Mr. Chairman, but I could get them.

MR. MURPHY: I would appreciate it Mr. Minister because I get many calls on this thing and certain people are picked to go to certain places and we get certain salaries for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (07) carry? Carried. Shall (03)(01) carry? Carried. Shall (03)(02) and (03)(03) carry?

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, on this one (02) and (03), I wonder if the Minister would tell us what has happened to 4-R? Is it still in existence, is it functioning or is it gone out of business or what?

MR. ROWE: What was that?

MR. EARLE: 4-R, is that organization still operating?

MR. ROWE: Oh yes.

MR. EARLE: Under the Department of Education?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, the answer is yes, they are still in existence and very much in existence, number one, and domiciled at the present time in a building on the Kenmount Road where there have been others because they were placed and we are not too sure as to whether they will stay there or not with the Department of Community and Social Development. But there is some discussion still going on and I am not sure as to what the final decision will be on it but at any rate they have to be carried somewhere and they are carried right here but they still are very much an active body.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (03)(03) carry? Carried. Shall (07) carry?

MR. HICKMAN: What is this company of young Canadians? What is all that about?

MR. ROWE: I do not know. We are just -

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Obviously that is only a token vote, we have done nothing about it.

MR. HICKMAN: We do not have any of those gentlemen in the Province do we?

AN HON. MEMBER: I hope not

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, while we are waiting for the hon. the Minister of Justice whose estimates come up next and who is on the way here, he went down to sign a letter and is on the way back, while we are waiting I might say that in reply to an answer for information that was given earlier in connection with our, one item there, the registration of Northwest River school is 206. The hon. the member for Fortune asked this, also, the hon. member for Fortune asked what percentage of manpower students receive allowances from us. The answer is that fifty per cent. I am sorry, I have the question tangled up. What percentage of manpower students are in our vocational schools? The answer is fifty per cent.

MR. EARLE: Fifty per cent of the pupils in the school are manpower students.

MR. ROWE: Right. Approximately fifty per cent, and about one third of that fifty per cent get allowances from us because, they have not been out of the school for three years.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, before we go on to Justice, I wonder if I would be permitted to revert back to an item connected with the debate this morning as far as the university is concerned? Capital Accounts, Memorial University, Item 622-09-05.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. gentleman have leave to revert to item 622-09-05?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Leave granted. Agreed.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I raised a number of questions with regard to the Doyle House so far as the payment for that residence was concerned, and by what method payment was made. I was informed by the Premier and the Minister of Education and I believe the Minister of



Health that Mister Doyle made that donation and it was nobody's business if the House paid for it. I asked the direct question as to whether or not 200 shares of Jubilee Iron, excuse me, 200,000 shares of Jubilee Iron were connected with the donation, which I was told were not. Mr. Chairman, I said that I would come back and either substantiate my charge or withdraw it. Sir, I would now like to renew that charge that I made this morning. That residence has not been paid for by Mr. Doyle, and I would like to proceed just that.

The fact that I was told in this House this morning that the 200,000 shares of Jubilee Iron are in no way connected with that donation. Mr. Chairman, that is incorrect. That is completely and totally incorrect.

I would like to refer to two documents Sir, which I would like to table. Note, number 10 of the financial statement of Canadian Javelin 1963. It goes on to outline the assets and liabilities of the company. The amount of 200,000 shares reserved for settlement of a pledge to Memorial University of Newfoundland and it says, "see note 21A." Well, that is not very specific Mr. Chairman. I would like to read note 21A. "The Board of Directors of Canadian Javelin Limited has approved the donation to Memorial University of Newfoundland, in the amount of \$500,000. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on May 8, 1963, authority was granted to the officers of the company to deposit sufficient of the company's holdings of shares of Jubilee Iron Corporation to guarantee the afore-mentioned pledge."

Right there Mr. Chairman is complete proof that the 200,000 shares was the means by which Mr. Doyle was to pay for this residence, and we were told this morning that they were in no way connected. The shares of Jubilee Iron Corporation could be sold or delivered pursuant to the terms of any directive which may be given by the Bank of Montreal, Corner Brook, Newfoundland the proceeds to be applied against the cost

MR. SMALLWOOD (J.R.): Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman is talking about

some transactions between Canadian Javelin and the contractor they engaged to build a building, what has that got to do with this House? It has nothing whatever to do with us, nothing at all, nothing. The shares were not to us, they were not hypothecated to us, we never had them, there was no connection with us, this is a private arrangement whereby Doyle would pay his contractors. It has nothing to do with us. Really, I appeal to you Mr. Chairman, it has nothing to do with this House. Nothing.

MR. HICKEY: Now Mr. Chairman, let me speak to that Point of Order. It has a lot to do with this House, a whole lot to do with it. I am not talking only about the 200,000 shares. If I were permitted, without the Premier interrupting, I would go on to pinpoint 200,000 shares which show up in the Public Accounts of this Province, of which I received no explanation when I raised a question this morning. Up until I get that explanation, I will make the obvious and reasonable assumption that those 200,000 shares are one and the same.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are not, they are not

MR. HICKEY: Well I asked for an answer and I did not get it

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are not, they had nothing to do with that Bill.

MR. HICKEY: Well, will the Premier tell us what they were for

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes I will, yes

MR. HICKEY: What

MR. SMALLWOOD: The House and the Committee already know it. I repeat now, Doyle gave a gift, to the university, of a building. The building cost half a million dollars. It is a building he gave, not shares, not money, a building he gave. He got the building built for him by Lundrigan and he made payment to Lundrigan, with shares in the company, gave shares or lent shares or deposited shares as security for payment. That has nothing to do with this House. Nothing.

Now there were shares that were not connected with the university, not connected with Doyle House, but connected with another

matter completely that has nothing to do with the vote for education, or the university.

MR. WELLS: That was the price for NALCO was it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: This was in connection with NALCO another matter altogether that has nothing to do with this business before us today.

MR. HICKEY: All right Mr. Chairman, fine, I have the answer to that I will just conclude by making this statement. I said this morning that in my opinion Mr. Doyle did not pay for that residence, I am not convinced

MR. SMALLWOOD: Trash, trash, not that he has not

MR. HICKEY: I will never retract that until it is proven to me. Never. When I asked a question this morning, I was told by three different members of this House that those 200,000 shares had no connection with the Doyle residency. I table proof that they have. If I was given the wrong information then, could I not be given the wrong information now? I take back no charge Mr. Chairman, that charge sticks.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Charge? What is the charge?

MR. HICKEY: That that house was not paid for totally by Mr. Doyle.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No one said that it was. It was paid for by his company.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, to a Point of Order. I was told this morning that it was paid for.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman was not told that it was paid by Doyle.

MR. HICKEY: I was told that the house was paid for, and when I asked

MR. SMALLWOOD: And so it was paid for

MR. HICKEY: And when I pushed about it I was told it was nobody's business. It was not my business or anybody's business.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If it is nobody's business, if it is not the hon. members business what was the arrangement whereby Doyle paid his contractor?

MR. HICKEY: It is the business of the people of Newfoundland

MR. SMALLWOOD: He gave the university a building, he got a contractor to build it. How he paid his contractor is none of the business of this committee.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I could not agree more with the hon. the Premier. I did not raise that question this morning, I asked if that property was paid for. I was told yes. I asked by what means because I implied that the Government was involved in the payment for that building. It could not matter less to me how Mr. Doyle pays his bills, I said that this morning

MR. SMALLWOOD: Drop it, forget it, drop it

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please

MR. HICKEY: Drop it? Yes, I imagine we should drop it

MR. CHAIRMAN: The situation is this, the hon. member asked if he could revert to 2-09-05.....

Heading 7 - Justice:

Does 701-01 carry?

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister could tell us what steps have been taken if any, to implement the ombudsman legislation which the House recently passed. It will I understand be coming under the, be answerable to the hon. the minister's department. I realize the Bill is not yet assented to but

MR. CURTIS: The Bill is not yet assented to and nothing will be done until it is.

MR. WELLS: Nothing will be done until it is, no preparations made?

MR. CURTIS: I made no preparations, no.

MR. WELLS: There is no vote in it anywhere that I can see Sir that we can presume that nothing will be done say in the next eight or ten months.

MR. CURTIS: I do not think it needs a vote, because, it is a statutory payment I believe

MR. WELLS: For certain the ombudsman salary is a statutory payment

but, in office facilities, the secretaries and so on that is provided for in the legislation, there is no vote anywhere that I can see, and well I wanted the minister to indicate whether or not there would be any amendment to these estimates to provide the token to allow it to be implemented this year sometime if possible.

MR. CURTIS: I had not planned to make any.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, on 711-09, printing, stationary and supplies, the actual expenditure in 1968-69 was \$62,791., now down to \$30,000. I was just wondering why the big drop here, there must have been extra-ordinary expenditure in that year or

MR. CURTIS: No, \$26,000 last year

MR. MURPHY: The actual in 68-69 was \$62,000., it is down to \$26,000.

MR. CURTIS: Last year the actual was \$26,000., 175.

MR. WELLS: 712-01. Mr. Chairman, on this perhaps the minister can resolve some of my difficulties right at the outset. Can the minister advise the committee whether or not he has received from the Law Society of Newfoundland a recommendation that an additional Supreme Court judge be provided for the Province of Newfoundland, and that that Supreme Court judge sit in the city of Corner Brook. Has he yet received this recommendation and if it has been received, what action if any has been taken on it.

MR. CURTIS: I have a recollection Mr. Chairman of some such document being received, but nothing has been done about it yet.

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, that recommendation was made at a meeting of the Law Society held a year and one half ago now, a year ago last January I think it was and there was of all of the lawyers present at the meeting, there was a pretty good attendance at the meeting, the whole matter was debated, the Law Society heard a report from a special committee that had been set up to examine the matter and make recommendations from it. That committee made the strongest recommendation possible that a Supreme Court judge sit permanently in Corner Brook rather than the present system of circuit. The matter came before the meeting of the Law Society



but its office facilities are not, the secretaries and so on that is provided for in the legislation. There is no vote anywhere that I can see. I wanted the minister to indicate whether or not there would be any amendment to the Estimates to provide at least a token to allow us to be implemented this year some time, if it is possible.

MR. CURTIS: I had not planned to make any.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the Item carry? Shall 02-01 carry?

Shall 09-01 carry?

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, just on 7-11-09 - Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies. The actual expenditure in 1968-69 was \$62,791. It is now down to \$30,000. I was just wondering why the big drop here. There must have been extraordinary expenditure in that year.

MR. CURTIS: No, \$26, 000 last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 701-02 carry?

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, on this, perhaps the minister can resolve some of my difficulties of the outset. Can the minister advise the Committee whether or not he has received from the Law Society of Newfoundland, a recommendation that an additional Supreme Court judge be provided for the Province of Newfoundland, and that that Supreme Court judge sit in the City of Corner Brook? Has he yet received this recommendation, and if it has been received what action, if any, is taken on it?

MR. CURTIS: I have a recollection Mr. Chairman, of some such document had been received, but nothing has been done about this.

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, that recommendation was made at a meeting of the Law Society held a year and a half ago now. A year ago last January I think it was, and of all of the lawyers present at the meeting, and there was a pretty good attendance at the meeting, the whole matter was debated. The Law Society heard a report from a special committee that had been set up to examine the matter and make recommendations on it. That committee made the strongest recommendation possible that a Supreme Court judge sit permanently

in Corner Brook rather than the present system of circuit. The matter came before the meeting of the Law Society and was thoroughly discussed for some considerable time, and passed all but unanimously. Only one member of the Law Society out of all of those present and voted, felt that this was not necessary or inappropriate.

MR. CURTIS: What a sensible man eh?

MR. WELLS: No, one man who was perhaps being a bit of the devil's advocate thinking well. No sense letting it go unanimously. He had no strong feeling on it?

MR. CURTIS: Was it your buddy?

MR. WELLS: No, no. I seem to recall that it might have been a member of this hon. House though, although I do not see the gentleman present at the moment.

MR. CURTIS: Did not that recommendation go to my predecessor?

MR. WELLS: It may have gone to your predecessor, I do not know.

But Mr. Chairman, I want the Committee to be aware of this. This is just not a group of lawyers sitting in Corner Brook or Grand Falls saying, "we would like to have a sitting Supreme Court judge in Corner Brook." This is the whole Law Society at its annual meeting in January of 1969.

MR. CURTIS: He probably agreed to save time.

MR. WELLS: That is not very nice for the hon. the minister to say either.

MR. CURTIS: Well I tell you, that is what I actually think.

MR. WELLS: You think everybody voted for it -- if the minister had been at the meeting ..

MR. CURTIS: That is right, That is what my hon. friend thinks.

MR. WELLS: Well your hon. friend maybe should rethink the thing through. Maybe the minister thinks the thing is a joke.

MR. CURTIS: It is a joke.

MR. WELLS: He does?

MR. CURTIS: It is pretty poor judgement in Corner Brook. Yes, a joke.

MR. WELLS: Why is it a joke?

MR. CURTIS: There is not enough work there to keep a judge..

MR. WELLS: That is utter nonsense. That is utter nonsense. I can tell the minister, I said this before in this House, that people suffer as a result of that, and they are injured financially and otherwise, as a result of there being no sitting Supreme Court judge in Corner Brook. Not just in the area of Corner Brook, but in the general area that is served by Corner Brook. People suffer as a result of that. We in this Province have four sitting -- four Supreme Court judges for a population of over 500,000. 515,000. And that works out Mr. Chairman, to one judge for every 130,000 roughly. In Nova Scotia they have nine Supreme Court judges for a population of 750,000 approximately ..

AN HON. MEMBER: They have a court of appeal.

MR. WELLS: Yes, they have a court of appeal. I believe that nine does include the court of appeal. They have nine sitting Supreme Court judges. In addition to that, they have a district court judge in every County. I do not know how many Counties there are in Nova Scotia, but they must have at least eight or ten district court judges, which we do not have in this Province. We have four -- district court. They are called County court judges in Nova Scotia. Their ratio is about one for every eighty to eighty-five thousand. We have one for every 130,000 approximately. The Court docket in this Province is getting heavier and heavier all the time. We do not have our court broken down between a trial court division and a court of appeal as they do in Nova Scotia. And perhaps strictly speaking, that is not totally necessary at this time. P.E.I. probably does not have it. But all of the other Provinces, except for P.E.I. and ourselves...

MR. CURTIS: I cannot hear this private conversation between the two hon. members.

MR. WELLS: Will the minister listen now and I will pass it on to him.

MR. CURTIS: All right, if you want me to hear it.

MR. WELLS: I am not sure if the minister is even concerned about it,

MR. CURTIS: I am not. You have probably got court judges now — I do not think they earn their salary.

MR. WELLS: All very well for the minister. He sits here in St. John's. He does not see beyond the Topsail overpass. When he thinks of Newfoundland, his vision ends at the Topsail overpass.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now flows the eloquence.

MR. WELLS: That is right. Tender toes again. It is about time Mr. Speaker, that somebody recognized that this Province does not end at the Topsail overpass.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about the Bonne Bay National Park?

MR. WELLS: I will just stand here Mr. Chairman, until members settle down and take the matter seriously. They are not concerned about the Province, because the Province ends in their tidy little circle.

Mr. Chairman, the fact is Sir, that for a variety of reasons and all but one of the lawyers of this Province, the vast majority of them who are practising here in the City of St. John's, recognize the need for having a sitting Supreme Court judge in Corner Brook. Yet the minister can sit there and say it was all hog wash.

MR. CURTIS: And my predecessor before me.

MR. WELLS: No, he did no such thing. Well, your predecessor was wrong too, in the opinion of all the rest of the lawyers of the Province, not mine. I am not quoting my opinion.

MR. CURTIS: No. Nobody cares about that.

MR. WELLS: No, that is right. People

Mr. Wells.

in the rest of this Province, Mr. Chairman, are being done an injustice as a result of this. Appeal is not readily available to a person convicted of a summary conviction offense. Sure, there is - every single judge and every single member of the staff of the Supreme Court will go out of their way to do whatever is possible to accommodate lawyers from outside the City of St. John's, when their cases are being heard, and they are the most co-operative and pleasant people in the world. I have no hesitation in saying so. The staff, in particular and the registrar, deputy registrar, assistant deputy registrar in the Supreme Court are very accommodative and we are very grateful for it. But, Sir, we do not have to exist on gratefulness. We pay our taxes. We are entitled, as of right, we are entitled, not to be treated as second class citizens, as we so often are - second class citizens in many respects, not just in the field of justice, in the field of health, too, and in a variety of others. We are treated as second class citizens, because the individual who is convicted of a summary conviction offense in Corner Brook or Stephenville or St. Georges or Deer Lake, he would not think of appealing, although he knows or he is advised that by appealing the matter can be overturned, the conviction set aside, but look at the cost to him to appeal. It is prohibitable. So, his right of appeal is in theory only, unless he has sufficient money to afford it and the money means nothing. That is the fact of the matter. His right of appeal exists in theory only, unless he has sufficient money. So, we are penalizing the man without the sufficient funds.

MR. NOEL: In what provinces of Canada now do they have superior court judges sitting outside the capital city or the seat of the court?

MR. WELLS: In several provinces.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which one?

MR. WELLS: British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec, and in Ontario they have a different system. There is a judge sitting all of the time, i.e. in London and Ottawa. But it is not always the same judge. They do a rotation. But there



Mr. Wells.

is a judge there all of the time and there is an office of the Supreme Court there.

MR. CURTIS: We have rotating judges.

MR. WELLS: Yes, we have rotating judges - three times a year for two weeks a year.

MR. CURTIS: You want a judge..

MR. WELLS: Three times a year for two weeks a year and as the hon. minister knows that more than one-half of the work of the Supreme Court is done outside of the judge seeing it altogether. It is done in the registry where a great deal of the work is done. If you happen to have the misfortune or good fortune, depending on the way you view it, to live in Western Newfoundland, you run into additional expense. They have estates probated, writs issued or anything else that you want to do, most of which work is done through the registry office rather than through the court. So, the real value is, even if the judge only sits there three months or six months of the year, the primary value is in fact in having the office there, the registry office and the minister knows that as well as I do, any lawyer who practices realizes that.

The other thing, Mr. Chairman, is many remedies that are ordinarily available, if you happen to live within the environs of the St. John's area - Conception Bay area where it is reasonably accessible within a half to one hour's drive - if you happen to live here. Remedies such as the necessity for an immediate injunction. The issue can arise - custody, when a parent is about to <sup>OR</sup> have gone from the Province with a child. If you live here in St. John's, you could take action immediately. If you live in Corner Brook, it is too bad. It is not available to you. Now if that is not relegation to a second class status, what is it? The minister sits there and says, it is

Mr. Wells

all hogwash. Yet all of the lawyers that sat in that meeting, except one, voted for it. Look! do not accuse me of not being concerned with anywhere else now. That is most unfair.

MR. CURTIS: What about Grand Falls?

MR. WELLS: There was a member from Grand Falls on the committee.

MR. CURTIS: And he voted..

MR. WELLS: Yes, he did.

MR. CURTIS: You must have criminals over there.

MR. WELLS: That is it. He, most certainly, did so. He said, "right at this-stage, we do not have enough that we could justify it in Grand Falls, but you do in Corner Brook." He said, "Besides if you had one sitting in Corner Brook, we would avail of it there, because it is only two and a-half to a three hour, drive from Grand Falls to Corner Brook." So, it is relatively convenient. We would avail of it in Corner Brook. We would avail of the facilities there. But, yet, the minister and his predecessor, I might say, were content to ignore it, despite the fact that all but one of the lawyers who went to that meeting-and the thing was thoroughly discussed and all sides of it put forward and this thing was considered and the number of cases heard on circuits and the number of cases heard here in St. John's and the number of cases that originate from the Corner Brook area for hearing here in St. John's and the number of probates and all of this was considered. That committee had no doubt but that the proper course of action to take was to recommend a sitting supreme court judge in Corner Brook.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. member permit - was there a resolution passed..?

MR. WELLS: Oh! yes. The resolution was passed that it be done forthwith and that there would be no delay. They felt that strongly about it, because it was mentioned that it should be brought immediately to the attention of the

Mr. Wells.

Minister of Justice. They felt that strongly about it and presumably it was done.

MR. NOEL: How often was the matter brought before the Law Society, before the Law Society finally passed this resolution we are speaking about?

MR. WELLS: Once. It came up in a meeting the year before and in that meeting the year before, the Law Society appointed a committee to study it and in the ensuing year, the committee studied it and the next year, it made its report.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. WELLS: Well, he asked about when I was concerned with it. It was only once. It came up - a committee was set up to study it. The report was made, and it was brought back to the next meeting of the Law Society - the next annual meeting in January. It was January, 1969. At that meeting, the Law Society recommended that steps be taken and that the matter be brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice forthwith.

I do not know why everybody is so strongly opposed to it. I do not know why the former minister was opposed or why the present Minister of Justice seems so really strong about it. I fail to understand it.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, sensible men, that is all.

MR. WELLS: What would it cost? What would it cost? The salary is paid by the Federal Government - the salary of the judge. So, it would cost the salary of the staff that is available. The court facility is sitting in Corner Brook not being used - the whole sixth floor of the Provincial building. It is being used three or four times a year when the court does come to Corner Brook. So, there is no additional capital costs or annual rental costs for the facility. The Supreme Court room and ancillary facilities already exist in Corner Brook. It is adjacent to the district court which is on the fifth floor and all of the ancillary facilities - the two floors have been so designed that the ancillary facilities can be used by both courts: the library, the barristers' room, witnesses' room and clerks' space and all of this thing. All of this is readily available now, and not being used except on three or four occasions during the year, when the

Mr. Wells;

Supreme Court goes to Corner Brook on circuit for a ten day or twelve day period. That is the present day situation. What would it cost? Probably, it would incur an additional cost of salaries for maybe one or maybe two additional persons. Because, if the load for the entire Western part of Newfoundland were taken off the Supreme Court here, they could spare, at least, one person or perhaps two. If that portion of the load were transferred to Corner Brook this could be done.

So, it would cost the salary of one or two members of the staff at most. Now that is the additional cost to this Government to make that service available to the people of Western Newfoundland, which is not available at the moment. Why is everybody so strongly opposed to it here? Why is it that all the lawyers down town, but one, were in favour of it?

AN HON. MEMBER: It does not make sense.

MR. WELLS: It does not make sense. It does not seem to make sense. How can this be so? I fail to understand it. It is not, as though, it was going to cost \$500,000 a year to do it. It is not. The physical facilities are there. The Federal Government will pay the salary of the judge and it means paying an additional staff of one or two persons, probably, about two persons. Why? Why not do it? Do you measure justice in terms of dollars? Is that what the Minister of Justice would suggest that you equate justice with dollars. If it cost too many dollars, you do not have justice. Does that make sense? It has made sense here in the past.

Sure, there is a district court judge with jurisdiction of \$5,000 - he has no jurisdiction in appeal. He has no jurisdictions for injunctions. He has no jurisdiction in custody.

MR. CURTIS: The hon. member..

MR. WELLS: He has no jurisdiction beyond \$5,000. He has no jurisdiction in probate or administration.

MR. CURTIS:    Mr. Chairman, I can tell the hon. member now, if he will allow me to interpose, that the Supreme Court will go to Corner Brook, if necessary, six times a year and if necessary, more often. I have never refused to ask the Supreme Court to go on circuit, if there is any business for the court to do.

          If the hon. member will look up the records and send us the records instead of sending them to the Law Society, we might know what truth there is in this talk.

MR. WELLS:    Look! the Law Society did the study. Go and ask the committee that did it. The study was made available, as far as I know, to the minister's department. Now the study was made available.

MR. CURTIS:    Blame the minister.

MR. WELLS:    The figures were there and as a matter of fact, I think, it was the hon. minister's predecessor who tabled most of the figures in the House, as I recall correctly. They were tabled here in the House, last year or the year before.

MR. CURTIS:    Well I would like to..

MR. WELLS:    It is not just a matter of the Supreme Court going there. Fine, when there are two or three civil cases and a criminal case or two comes up, we will send the Supreme Court out to deal with it. What about all of the cases that would come up, if the court had been there? What about those people? Will we ignore their right to justice, too? That is what we are doing, and happily going about with our heads in the sand saying it is not necessary. As far as the Department of Justice is concerned, the citizens of this Province who have resided outside the immediate environs of the St. John's area, have been second class citizens for years and years and years.

MR. CURTIS:    When I came into office, Mr. Chairman, they had one magistrate in Corner Brook. Now they have two magistrates and a district court judge. That is quite an increase in a period of twenty years and when I...



MR. WELLS:    Why do we not do better if it is within our means?  
Why do we not improve it still further, if it is within our means? Why  
not?

MR. CURTIS:    You think, because..

MR. WELLS:    Why be obstinate about it?

MR. CURTIS:    If the Federal Government pay it, we pay it still you know,  
as citizens.

MR. WELLS:    As citizens of Canada. Sure, but all the other 21 million  
citizens of Canada pay with us.

MR. CURTIS:    Yes, I know.

MR. WELLS:    I am prepared to go for those odds any day.

No, Mr. Chairman, it seems that the Government has been prepared to  
accept that the people who live outside of this immediate area are  
worth no more than second rate facilities. For years, until I brought  
it up in this House, there was never any consideration of reporting  
facilities for magistrates court except the two in St. John's. That  
is all and those two always had legally trained magistrates, too. The  
only other one that I know of in the Island is Magistrate Linegar  
in the Burin Peninsula area.

AN HON. MEMBER: Placentia.

MR. WELLS:    All right he is in Placentia.

MR. NOEL:    Magistrates..

MR. WELLS:    Pardon me.

MR. NOEL:    Magistrates may or may not be a good idea.

MR. WELLS:    From my own experience in magistrates court, I am prepared  
to settle for legally trained magistrates. All of us can have our courts,  
I realize that, but if I had my druthers on the whole, I know what I would  
druther have.

Yet, Mr. Chairman, nowhere outside this immediate area, right up to

Mr. Wells.

this moment, is there in operation court reporting facilities. They are presently being put in operation as the minister told us the other day. The process has started and this is, as a result of a couple of years of agitation anyway about the matter. Why? How do you justify it? It cannot be justified except an acceptance of the fact that the rest of this Province deserves no more or is entitled to no more than some kind of a second class status and the same thing applies to the Supreme Courts - precisely the same thing.

When the Supreme Court is on circuit or when lawyers in the Corner Brook area have anything to do with the Supreme Court, they could not be more accommodating than they are. They do everything possible to accommodate them. But no person, no citizen, Mr. Chairman, where it is at all within reason - now I realize, we cannot have, throughout this whole Province, spotted Supreme Court judges. That is not practical. There are only two areas, right at the moment, where it is practical to have them in addition to St. John's and that is the Gander-Grand Falls area and the Corner Brook area at this moment.

Now this situation may well change in a year or two or ten where it is at all practical and of those two, the greater demand for it at the moment is in the Corner Brook area. What it would cost is the salaries of a couple of people - a couple of clerks or stenographers. Yet, the Government obstinately refuse to do anything about it despite the strong recommendation from the Law Society. Why? It makes you wonder, does it not?

MR. CURTIS: I will tell you. I have never seen it, but I think there is such a letter.

MR. WELLS: There is such a report.

MR. CURTIS: It was sent to my predecessor, but I have not had time to

Mr. Curtis;

go through his private correspondence.

MR. WELLS: If the hon. minister does not have it, would he let me know sometime in the next couple of days if he cannot find not only the letter, but the whole report. Then I will undertake to get him a copy of it.

MR. CURTIS: I want to see the particulars..

MR. WELLS: Pardon me.

MR. CURTIS: I want to see the particulars.

MR. WELLS: If he does not have it in his office, would he let me know in the next couple of days, and I will undertake to get a copy of it and make it available. Because a fair amount of work has gone into it over a period of a couple of years, examining the whole thing and the present member for Burin, who was Minister of Justice last year, at this time tabled in the House the result of an examination. (I think he tabled it in the House. I remember seeing it) with a breakdown of the kind of cases that were heard on circuit and where they were heard from and so on. There was no question from looking at that, none whatsoever, but that at least twenty to twenty-five per cent of the work originated and was done in the Corner Brook area.

Now if you have five judges - a split of twenty per cent is a fair division of the load and the fact is, Mr. Chairman, if one of them were sitting in Corner Brook a great deal more would be there because he would then be available to take advantage of it. At the moment, it is not there so the cost is too high or it will take too long or, to all intents and purposes, it is not available so you forget about it.

Now that is the situation that does exist at the moment and it is all right for the Minister of Justice or the member for St. John's North who sits comfortably here in St. John's and carries on their practice of law. It is all right for them to say that.

MR. NOEL: Not too comfortably..

MR. WELLS:    Well may be not too comfortably. May be the hon. member is uncomfortable.

It is all very well for them to say that this is not necessary or it is all hogwash, but let him go through the frustrations of practicing in Corner Brook -- the frustrations that you have to go through by reason, primarily, of this: by reason of the centralization of everything here. In Nova Scotia, i.e., every individual county has its own Registry of Deeds.

MR. NOEL:    Do they have separate Supreme Court judges in Nova Scotia?

MR. WELLS:    No. They have a breakdown in Nova Scotia that is somewhat different than ours..

MR. NOEL:    In New Brunswick?

MR. WELLS:    Yes, New Brunswick has a judge sitting in St. John, Fredericton, both.

MR. NOEL:    What is the size of St. John -- the metropolitan area of St. John?

MR. WELLS:    Oh, I do not know, quite frankly, but I would say it exceeds the metropolitan area of St. John, my guess is, it does. I do not know.

MR. CURTIS:    Carried.

MR. WELLS:    Not yet. I have a lot more to say yet.

MR. CURTIS:    Oh! my God.

MR. WELLS:    A lot more to say yet.

MR. CURTIS:    Without...

MR. WELLS:    The minister can go out, if he does not want to listen to it. He can<sup>go</sup> out somewhere else.

MR. CURTIS:    I wish we could all go.

MR. WELLS:    Yes, you can do that, too. and just show the people of this Province what kind of contempt you have for them.

Mr. Chairman, these are only examples of an illness that is all. It is not -- that alone is not the be all and end all or the curer of all the difficulties. The same thing applies to the Registry of Deeds and the

Mr. Wells.

Registry of Chattel Mortgages and all of the other registries. Everything has to come in here to be registered, Why not set up a registry and at the rate that this registry is growing, in ten years, you will need a couple of floors of Confederation Building to hold it - at the rate of growth there is there at the moment. If the Province were broken down so that there were registries in several areas of the Province - on a practical feasible basis, if this were done, it would be greatly different. And now is the time to start. If we leave it - actually, we are three to five years behind. If we could have started it five years ago, it would have been vastly simplified. At the moment, we are about three to five years late, and it is going to be that much more complex to do. But why not? Why not do it? There have been recommendations on that as well and nothing has ever been done.

I believe some gentlemen was sent away to do an examination of a land title system somewhere in the New England States. I do not know whatever became of that report.

AN HON. MEMBER: Manitoba.

MR. WELLS: Manitoba. But was there not one done somewhere in the New England area, too? There was an examination of the Torrens System but I, also, thought that there was an examination of another area where they had split a registry. Now that was done in some area. I do not remember right offhand where it was. But it was done.

These are examples, Mr. Chairman, where there was little or no expense. The Government could show some real concern for the rest of the people who do not have the misfortune to live on the Avalon Peninsula, who live in other parts of this Province. At the moment, they are, in fact, in many respects second class, and they are paying as much or more for that as any other citizen of this Province. They contribute greatly to the taxes. Yet, the minister is prepared to sit there and say, it is all hogwash. All of



Mr. Wells.

the lawyers who went to that meeting are prepared to say, "yes " just because I asked them to - just because they did not want to hear me say anymore about it. What utter nonsense. What utter nonsense. The hon. member for St. John's North was at the meeting. He can tell the committee that that was not so. Yes, he can so. He can tell the committee that the whole thing was thoroughly debated. He can tell the committee that it was Mr. Rupert Bartlett, a lawyer practising in St. John's, who moved the motion in the first instance. He can tell the committee that. He can tell the committee a few other things, if he so desires. I will not say anymore.

But for the minister to sit there and walk to the side and ignore us for that reason is a little incredible irrespective of what he might think of me, personally, or my political views or my views on the need or otherwise of a Supreme Court judge - for the minister to treat it with that kind of a cavalier attitude is not really much of a commendation for the minister - not really.

We have been ignored, Mr. Chairman, a great deal in a good many areas. Some improvements have been made. Some improvements have been made, but there are a great many more that can be made. What I will never understand and what the people of the entire Western half of this Province will never understand is that Government's obstinacy in appointing a sitting Supreme Court judge in Corner Brook, when the total cost to the Government, additional to what is there now, would be the salaries of a couple of clerks and stenographers. That is the total additional cost. So that for \$15,000 a year or \$20,000, accounting - you know, once you take the work out of the office down here, that reduces those costs. So for an additional cost of somewhere between \$12,000 and \$20,000 a year, the people in western Newfoundland could have a sitting Supreme Court judge available to them and yet the minister sits there and tosses this off cavalierly, when it has been clearly established

Mr. Wells

that, at least, one quarter of the work at the moment being handled by the Supreme Court emanates from that part of Newfoundland, at least, one-quarter of it and the figures show that clearly. Now can the minister set there and say: there is no work to be done. That

MR. WELLS: besides it would be of greater value in terms of a court of appeal to have a fifth judge. I realize it is not necessary. But the position we find ourselves in now, if one of the judges sat at the trial and made the decision of the trial, he cannot very well sit on the court of appeal, we used to do it years ago. But it is not really right for him to sit in appeal from his own earlier decision, now that does not really make sense, so we are left with three, and he does not unless, unless for some reason or other one of the other judges is unavailable by reason of sickness or by reason of disqualifying himself or possible indirect family connection with one of the litigants, in which case the judge would automatically disqualify himself. That leaves two.

So there is a value there as well. Why is the minister so obstinate about it? Why does he ignore the rest of this Province in this way? I raised these several matters, under the heading of the minister's salary. I would like now very much to see the minister stand in this House and show the people of Western Newfoundland that he really deserves that salary that is there.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN:(NOEL): Mr. Chairman, the fervency with which my learned friend from Humber East put forward this proposition is to be commended, and I do not think anybody would be really opposed to having a Supreme Court judge sitting in Corner Brook, After all it would be tantamount to an new industry, a small one, but a successful one, one that could not fail, since the gross take of the industry would be paid by Ottawa. So we could have a very small and new industry at Corner Brook, presumably, if this judge were appointed there.

You might ask why I do not show the same fervency for supporting my learned friends. And the reason is, that I see more to it than that. We could have a county court system.

MR. WELLS: But we do not.

MR. NOEL: and we could have the Island divided into judicial areas.

mean

MR. NOEL: This would/the delineation of boundaries, almost, to serve an exactness when it comes to land and this, kind of thing, and would require the establishment of separate registries and so on. And I have no doubt in my mind, none whatever, that as the population of Newfoundland increases, so we shall have forced upon us a county system and separate registries, and the whole supreme position of structure that we do not have now. And my hon. friend's position is aggravated by the fact that we are getting big, but we are not quite big enough.

And my position on this thing has been that we should try to do what is practical in the circumstances. And there are several practical things that could be done, The first thing is that the Minister of Justice could let it be known that judges were going to be send out on circuit on fixed dates, so that people residing in the larger centres would know that at least once a month a Supreme Court Judge would be there. Now that is all we know here in St. John's, most members probably do not know the way the court works. The court really sits as a court here in St. John's for the general transaction of business during the first week of the month. Well, set down all the pattern and everything else, and then the rest of the month is taken up with the trials and the day-to-day business, but the general business of the court is done on the first week of the month. Now if solicitors and people residing in the larger centre knew that the court was going to be in their town or in their area on a specific date, each month, they then could appear before that judge and do their general business once a month.

MR. WELLS: Sure. That would be an improvement.

MR. NOEL: All right. Then they could also set down their trials and hearings of that nature on a monthly bases. So if we had the court sitting in these places at regular intervals, set down by date or by a week of a month, a day of the week or something of that nature.

In all the general business of the court, trials and this kind of thing, people living in these areas would be in exactly the same

MR. NOEL: position as they would be in St. John's. It would then leave only what you might call the interim item to be -

MR. WELLS: Taken care of.

MR. NOEL: Now a great deal of stress has been laid on injunctions and that kind of thing, but I venture to speak, that if there are fifteen injunctions applied for in all of Newfoundland this year, that would be as many as there would be.

Now probate and administration is a common item of business, but that can be handled by mail and it does not have the same degree of -

MR. WELLS: No, it cannot be handled by mail, we had to retain an agent to do it here. It cannot be done by mail.

MR. NOEL: Well, the rules could be done, so you could do it by mail.

So my suggestion for the improvement in the administration of justice really follows under three headings; First, I think, that the Minister of Justice should let it be known that in the future circuit courts or judges will be present at fixed dates. That is the first thing.

Secondly, I think, that the old circuit rules should be abolished, and that all the practice and pleadings in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, on circuits we call it, should be as they are in the Supreme Court - and there is no reason why not, at the same time, for pleadings and all the rest of that thing.

And thirdly, I think, that if the present rules prevent a solicitor or any person residing outside of St. John's from applying for probate by simply writing to the Registrar of the Court here, then I think the rules should be altered to allow that to be done. Now I think, if we did those three things, people living outside the capital city would still not have all the advantages of living in the capital city, but, I think that we would have gone a long way, at no cost really or very little cost, in improving their position.

MR. WELLS: Would the member permit a question now before he sits down? If as he suggests, the court travels to Corner Brook, say once a month, the cost of that would exceed the cost that it would be to have it



MR. WELLS: sitting permanently in Corner Brook, does he not realize that. And the question is, why, he is giving alternatives to correct these problems, but why does he not want to see a Judge sitting in Corner Brook? He has not given any reason.

MR. NOEL: I have already said that I would be delighted to see one sitting there, but I can see the practical difficulties to it.

MR. WELLS: Now what practical difficulties? What are they?

MR. NOEL: First of all you would have to establish a separate registry.

MR. WELLS: Yes.

MR. NOEL: You would have to establish it as a court of record.

MR. WELLS: Yes.

MR. NOEL: There would have to be some means of interchange, some way of finding out what actions had been commenced in that court as opposed to the court here, otherwise you could get two actions going on, on the same matter, in two different courts.

MR. WELLS: That is no problem.

MR. NOEL: You say there is no problem. I can see some problems.

Secondly, to my mind, a court is not simply a man sitting on his fanny in an office with a judge marked on the door. A judge has to have people to talk to. He has to have the accessibility to libraries, and he has to have accessibility to others to discuss matters with. In other words the court kind of grows. I do not think they have the type of Law Library in Corner Brook yet, that would support a Supreme Court judge. I think, that if you sent a Supreme Court judge out to Corner Brook, that the amount of business that goes through that court, although it is a fair amount of business, would not be sufficient to give that man the depth of experience that would be necessary to develop him into the type of person, that we look for in a Supreme Court judge. I think, that a Supreme Court judge is part of a community in the judicial system. I think that one Supreme Court judge sitting anywhere is just about as useful now as an udder on the proverbial bull. I think that he has to -

MR. WELLS: Why does not the same thing apply to District Court judges?

MR. NOEL: District Court judges have their jurisdiction limited, and they are subject to appeal, and they are \$5,000, and as you say yourself, they have no jurisdiction in a lot of things.

I think that the history of the Judicial System has been that it has grown. I think that radical changes are to be opposed, until they are proven out. Now if we follow along on the lines that I am suggesting, if you take the first step, and this is why I spoke up the way I did before. If the hon. member would be willing to go along and support the first step, instead of reaching for the second step first, after -

MR. WELLS: We have been asking for the first step -

MR. NOEL: Hold on now.

MR. WELLS: for five years.

MR. NOEL: After, we got the Supreme Court on fixed dates, after we get the Supreme Court on fixed dates, then we will know then the cost of the travelling, we will know the amount of business offering, and if it develops, if it develops then it would be a good thing to put the judge there, you put him there. But you do not rush in and put the man there right away, that is all I am saying.

As far as an appointment of a fifth judge in Corner Brook is concerned, I think everybody will be delighted to see it on the bases of it being a small local industry, from a practical point of view. I think, the most sensible approach to the problem would be to have the rules altered to suit the circumstance and to let the court go there at regular times.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. WELLS: I do not know, all that the Law Society recommended.

MR. HICKMAN: If the hon. Minister of Public Works is ready. Mr. Chairman, the situation as I understand with reference to a sitting Supreme Court judge in Corner Brook, is this, that in 1967, it came before <sup>or</sup> 1968, 1968 a suggestion came before the Law Society of Newfoundland, and it was rejected.

MR. WELLS: no, a committee was set up.

MR. HICKMAN: No, it was rejected. And then there was a committee set up to study it, and the committee brought in this recommendation and the recommendation was approved. And then it was sent to me, as the Minister of Justice, and I am not certain, if there was an alternative proposal in that recommendation or if following an indication from me, that I was not prepared to <sup>take</sup> /it to Government, the proposal came in. But in any event, it was either an alternative to this resolution -

MR. WELLS: No, there was no alternative.

MR. HICKMAN: But if it was not, it has come in subsequent to that. A recommendation for a fixed circuit. And the hon. the Minister of Justice will find, I believe, that a Bill has been drafted and is ready for presentation to this House, it has been now since about last July for the fixing of circuits in Corner Brook, Grand Falls, not as many in Grand Falls as Corner Brook, two a year in Labrador City, Happy Valley, one a year in Grand Bank with the provision that additional circuits would be set up, if the need arose. And I believe, that right now has a great deal of merit, Mr. Chairman, for another reason as well, because envisaged in that Amendment was the thought, I believe, that either the Clerk of the District Court in Corner Brook or there would be a Supreme Court Clerk living in Corner Brook, that all the procedural matters could be taken care of in Corner Brook. There would be no problem any more of knowing when a circuit was coming. This has been one of the problems, that the Minister of Justice has been forced to wait until it suited the convenience of the court or until there was some indication of work there. This would be eliminated, it would eliminate circuit court rules.

MR. WELLS: It could not eliminate circuit court rules.

MR. HICKMAN: Of course, it would eliminate circuit court rules.

MR. WELLS: It cannot.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, it can. And you could do the same as the practice that

MR. HICKMAN: is followed in Nova Scotia, that is what I said. You have not been talking to your chief, you would have heard something expounding.

MR. WELLS: You need a registry in Corner Brook all the time.

MR. HICKMAN: Right. This can be done, as is done in Sydney, and in Nova Scotia for the Cape Breton area, which has a population considerably in excess of the Corner Brook area. In that case, I think the Clerk of the County Court is also a Clerk of the Supreme Court. And all process for the Cape Breton area is issued through that office. The matters are set down for trial, I believe, by the County Court judge because he knows that a Supreme Court Judge will be sitting in Sydney the first Monday in each month. Generally they do it on a rotation bases, they have no idea who the judge is, there is very little expense involved.

MR. CURTIS: Does my hon. friend really think that is the case, that a County Court judge can set down hearings -

MR. HICKMAN: I think, but I am not sure of the setting down of the hearings, but I think it is, I know, either that or it is done the first hour that they arrive.

MR. CURTIS: It could very well be simply done, I agree.

MR. HICKMAN: It works very satisfactorily, I mean the thing is, that there is very little expense, because the Bailiff and the Sheriff and the Court Reporters that are in the County Court are also used in the Supreme Court in Sydney. And it is only the judge, he gets in his car, no fanfare, and he drives down and goes to work there on Monday morning and stays there until it is all done, and then he goes back. And then the next month another judge comes alone.

Now this same issue, as my hon. friend from Humber East knows, this same issue has come up in other provinces, and came up in the province of Nova Scotia, where you had great demand, where they had nine judges or seven at that time in Halifax, there was a suggestion that may be Cape Breton, which constitutes a very sizable portion of the

MR. HICKMAN: population in Nova Scotia, should have a sitting Supreme Court judge. But there the Law Society and the judges rejected it out of hand, for the reason that has been referred to by the hon. the member for St. John's North, that no Supreme Court judge wanted to be living in splendid isolation. He wanted to be part of the court, which is part of the member of the Supreme Court and has a right of consultation and easy access to its brother judges.

And, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that if the hon. the Minister of Justice at this time could be moved to bring before this House now, again on the hon. member for St. John's North theory, of one step at a time, the drafted Bill that is ready for presentation, that is to set up fixed circuits for these areas that I have mentioned, that a lot of our problems will very quickly disappear.

The other thing, Mr. Chairman, I think that now has to be borne in mind, is that work has started on a review, as the hon. minister is aware, of the Judicature Act which governs the functioning of courts in Newfoundland, this is being done by two very competent lawyers, Mr. James Nurse and Mr. Lee Barry. And I presume that within a year or so we will see a new Judicature Act and a new set of rules. This is being done in other Canadian provinces as well. And it is significant and I must confess it came as a surprise to me to learn that, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are now the only two provinces in Canada that do not have a separate court of appeal. You may say that this is because they are the two smallest. But I think it is also significant that the Northwest Territories does, it is even a smaller population than Newfoundland, a separate court of appeal, this may be five years away, may be the demand is ten years away before this can happen, but there again, if the first step is taken, the situation might very well arise, when you would have a judge sitting in Corner Brook permanently, and the court of appeal sitting here in St. John's with may be a reduction of one in the lower



MR. HICKMAN: court, of the trail divisions.

But, I believe, that the first step is the implementation, and it is not much doubt about it, that the time is come to do that now. And I would enquire the Minister of Justice to bring it on now, it is a very non-controversial amendment, and it is that, I think, was drafted very carefully, and one that would commend itself to the members of this House.

The member for Humber East referred to the necessity of setting up separate registry districts. It is true that in the early fifties, some research was done into the Thorne System in Manitoba, and it was felt that the

MR. HICKMAN: It was felt that the Thorne System could not be applied here. But last year the Causask Commission took a look at another system. The older parts of North America on the Eastern Sea Board which was settled, such as Newfoundland, many generations ago. They found it to be quite difficult, they found it impossible to bring in the Thorne System per se. The Thorne System, as hon. members may know, applies in the Prairie Provinces pretty well only, and this is because it was brought in at the time the Prairie Provinces were first settled. British Columbia has a bastardize form of the Thorne System that they brought in two or three years ago.

But the problem that is being faced now by the older more settled areas of the Eastern Sea Board, is that the present registry system is becoming cumbersome. And the New England States in particular have run into this, they had a similar problem to ours in Nassau, and they have it in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and either in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, I have forgotten which Province, legislation has been passed but not yet proclaimed. And in the State of Maine, and in Nassau they have brought in a new registry system, which partially encompasses the Torrens System and it gives a land developer the right, if he so desires, to registry his development and from thereon in the Torrens System and once that property is cleared whether it is by way of proving the title or what, when once that, - On the Brow, for instance, in my hon. friend's district, this would be an ideal place to implement that now, if the legislation is there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: The hon. member from St. John's South. I say, if in these new developments or the Northeast or out in Corner Brook in the Land Assembly Program going out there, where you have all the land expropriated, that if we had this new system, you would implement the Torrens System, the modified Torrens System right now, and that would be that each lot is given a number. You forget all about the owners, it is given a number

MR. HICKMAN: It has a separate file, you do not have to spend hours and days, and now it is going into weeks searching under say, a surname like Parsons.

MR. CURTIS: I could do that in my development.

MR. HICKMAN: That is right, in the hon. minister's development, it could be done. You simply go each time and go to the file number for lot so and so, the Blackhead Road Subdivision. Now this is a compromise between an outright imposition of the Torrens System, which is not practical in Newfoundland right now, because that envisages a survey almost by lot of every square foot of Newfoundland. But, at the same time it takes into account the fact that from hereon in, a lot of the developing is going on a Land Assembly bases, and the Kostaszek Commission made certain recommendations concerning that. Now it cannot be done over night, but I believe in the Kostaszek Report you will find the germ of common sense, that would allow us to do this.

But, if I may again, you know I do everything but get on my knees for the Minister of Justice, imploring him to bring in that amendment, for the fixed circuits this year.

MR. CURTIS: I do not think, Mr. Chairman, there is any need to bring in an Amendment, to do what my hon. friend suggests. If he and I and other lawyers in the House get together and agree, there is no reason why, on an experimental bases, the court could not be persuaded now at this time of the year, or in the early summer to decide what the circuits will be next year, from September on. And we might do it on a trial bases, rather than pass any Act. And the court is always willing to oblige, I have never yet been refused by the Supreme Court, when I have suggested that they go anywhere. I was glad to ask them to go down to Labrador on one occasion, and they went down. There was no business to do, but they went down. I had them go to Grand Bank on one occasion. But there was nothing for them to do when they went down there, but there was when we were talking about it. And I think I can undertake to discuss -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CURTIS: I cannot hear you. There are two days a year, I see. My non hon. friend ..

MR. HICKMAN: The case lasted two days.

MR. CURTIS: The case lasted two days. But, I think, and I am prepared to discuss with the judges setting down well in advance, the whole year's itinerary, under an experimental basis. I never undertook to do that before. But I will undertake, especially the judges now, the only question is, whether once a month is too often? If the court sits here on the first week of every month, perhaps they might well send a judge to Corner Brook the last week of every month, which as my hon. friend knows is a criminal ...

MR. WELLS: Forget about it, look, would the minister permit me - he is only wasting time, all he would do then is use an adverse means to prove that there was no need for it, because unless the judge is sitting there all the time, you still have the same adversity, as you do with circuit no matter how frequently he comes. If he comes more frequently, he only needs to stay three or four or five days at a time, if he comes more frequently. But as long as a judge is not sitting there, and is not available there, none of these other remedies, and the registry is not there, none of the things that are available in St. John's are available. So forget about it, if you are not prepared to consider something reasonable for the rest of the Province, in my opinion, forget about it. The only way there can be any improvement is fixed circuit. But why is everybody being so wishy-washy? What have they got against the rest of the Province anyway? The cost of travelling once every month would exceed the cost of having one there permanently. What is everybody so worried about? Why is everybody so opposed to it?

The hon. the member for Burin or St. John's North said, it is a great value for him to be in contact with his fellow judges. Well there is a telephone, and it does not cost anything, there is a direct line in here. What is everybody so worried about? The cost of having them go back and forth, back and forth a-half dozen or a dozen times a year, exceeds what it would cost to have one stationed there permanently, now that the excellent facilities are there. Excellent facilities, thanks to

MR. WELLS: the hon. the Minister of Public Works.

MR. MURPHY: And the people of Newfoundland.

MR. WELLS: And the people of Newfoundland. I will go along with that.

MR. ROBERTS: The minister did not pay for it out of his own pocket.

MR. WELLS: No, he did not. But, he agreed to have it there. Those facilities are there, why is everybody so wishy-washy? There has not been one sane, sensible reason, why there should not be a judge. There are all kinds of things, well let us step first, well just let us put our big toe in the water first.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. WELLS: This not - on other things we will rush out and publish a Newfoundland Bulletin for \$140,000 a year. Or we will rush into student salaries. We do not mind what they do in the rest of Canada there. Why is everybody so opposed to this? Now it does not make sense.

If we send the judge out, as the hon. the Minister of Justice now suggest, the last week of every month, well what is that going to prove? He is not there for the other three weeks, the registry is not there, that is what is needed. We still have to issue the writs out of St. John's, we still have to get probate through St. John's. It is utter nonsense, I do not know why everybody is so wishy-washy or so opposed to it. There is no justification for it whatsoever.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have a word on this, I do not want to go into any arguments, pro or con the suggestion, I am just going to say, that I am con.

MR. CURTIS: Thank you.

MR. CROSBIE: I mean, pro. My back felt uncomfortable there for a moment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would support the resolution that was passed by the Law Society of Newfoundland, that there should be another judge of the Newfoundland Supreme Court who should be stationed on the West Coast, presumably in the City of Corner Brook. And as the hon. member says, he could do circuits of Labrador. He could go to Labrador on a regular basis.



MR. WELLS: Or Grand Falls.

MR. CROSBIE: And Grand Falls. If the Federal Government would agree to the appointment of a fifth judge to the Newfoundland Supreme Court, why not?

MR. CURTIS: Why not get one of the four to go? We do not need four in St. John's.

MR. CROSBIE: I do not know, I do not think we want to over-work our judges.

MR. CURTIS: They could come in .....

MR. CROSBIE: I say, let us have a fifth judge.

MR. WELLS: And put him on the West Coast.

MR. HICKMAN: When did the hon. gentleman change his mind? Why did you change your mind?

MR. CROSBIE: I do not know when I changed my mind, it might have been last fall. It might have been anytime. But, I have been always sympathetic to this position, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HICKMAN: I thought you used a very good policy statement in Port aux Basques on that.

MR. CROSBIE: And that said, the matter would be investigated. Since then I have investigated the matter. I still follow the conclusion that there should be another judge on the West Coast. Quite seriously, I think the Government of Canada can afford his salary. I think this House can afford it too, what it would cost, and it would provide a convenience to the citizens of the west part of this Province, that is not provided to them now. If the hon. member says, "why should they be second class citizens in the legal sense?" So, I am not going to go into all arguments back and forth, Mr. Chairman. Except to say that I think the member for Humber East has made a valid case, that the Law Society has, and knowing what a burning zeal for reform that the hon. Minister of Justice has, I feel sure that we will see a change in this position before next year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 712-01 carry?

MR. MURPHY: 712-01, Mr. Chairman, I am not on this Supreme Court thing, I am not a lawyer. There is just one or two questions I would like to ask, and I noticed in the breakdown in salaries back here, outport Deputy Sheriffs, how many such gentlemen are functioning now? How are they paid? How is their travelling computed? And to what account is travelling charged to? I am wondering just what the functions are today of Deputy Sheriffs, just how many there are? How are they paid? and how is there travelling computed, and to what department is their travelling charged?

MR. CURTIS: Their travelling, Mr. Chairman, is charged to nobody, because it paid by the litigants, by the people who employ them. There are Deputy Sheriffs stationed throughout the country. They are appointed by the Sheriff. They get just a nominal retaining fee, \$100, \$200 perhaps or \$300, as the case may be. And that was necessary to get them to act. But when they are once engaged on a case, their expenses come out of the defense, or case, as the case may be. The Government does not pay anything. They are not Civil Servants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry? Carried. Shall 02-01 carry? Carried. Shall 02 carry? Carried. Shall 03 carry? Carried. Shall 713-01 carry?

MR. MURPHY: 713-01, does Family Court come under Justice, or would this be Welfare?

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, it comes under the Department of Justice.

MR. MURPHY: What, it is not under this heading?

MR. HICKMAN: No.

MR. MURPHY: Is there a heading there for it?

MR. CURTIS: For what?

MR. MURPHY: Family Court? All I want is a few remarks, is there to be any provision for an up-to-date family court? Remember Dr. Goshue's Report on Family Law.

MR. CURTIS: Does not the Family Court come under Welfare?

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, the Family Court, it was transferred to Justice.

MR. MURPHY: I am just wondering, Mr. Chairman, this was stressed, I think, very firmly by Dr. Gushue's Report, and just how far have we advanced with bringing this Family Court up-to-date. Now, I do not know, I may be speaking in ignorance at this moment, but it used to be in the building on Harvey Road, is it still there now?

MR. HICKMAN: No, it is down in the main Supreme Court Building, on the ground floor.

MR. MURPHY: And there is still only -

MR. CURTIS: I believe, it is functioning pretty well is it not?

MR. HICKMAN: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: How is it now, all right?

MR. CURTIS: I think so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 713-01 carry? Shall 713-02-01 carry? Carried.

Shall 02 carry? Carried. Shall 03 carry? Carried. Shall 714-01 carry?

MR. CROSSBIE: Mr. Chairman, you are going very expeditiously, I wanted to ask the minister, is the District Court in Grand Falls now functioning and hearing cases regularly?

MR. CURTIS: I believe so, yes.

MR. CROSSBIE: For some years it was not functioning. In 1965 a judge was appointed, it was four years before he heard a case.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I take it, the one my hon. friend is referring to is the one over which Mr. Justice Inder presides.

MR. CURTIS: No, not Mr. Justice Inder. Judge Inder.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Judge Inder. Judge Inder has an office there in the court, and usually if I have any time, I drop in to see both him, and Magistrate Oldford, who also has an office across the way there. And the thing is active enough. For a time there, there was some hold up because of lack of accommodation, and lack of this thing and the other. It is all right now.

MR. MURPHY: With reference to that, I notice in the Magistrate Court now, where you are going to vote \$25,000 for recording evidence and what not, and the District Court is a token vote, how important is -

MR. HICKMAN: The District Court already has it.

MR. WELLS: The District Court already has it, the token for repairs.

MR. MURPHY: The District Court already has it, fine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 02-01 carry? Carried.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, on that 02-01, It was made public following the Magistrates Convention, there was a very good brief submitted by the Magistrates based on many things. One, and some of them will take a great deal of consideration, probably conversation with the Law Society and others. But the magistrate under the reclassification report of the personnel division were recommended to get, I believe, very substantial increases in salary, with differentiation between lay magistrates and legally trained magistrates. Now with the postponement of the reclassification recommendations, it is my understanding that the magistrate simply get the same across the board raise, as other public servants.

Now whether you subscribe to the view that a magistrate should be legally trained or should be a layman, the simple fact is the magistrate in most communities in Newfoundland where he resides is a leading citizen in that community. And there is imposed on that magistrate all of the social obligations, and social expenses and undertakings that people whose income are considerably in excess of his, will have to bear, And these magistrates, in my opinion, are entitled to a raise in line with the recommendations of the classification committee. And I do believe now, that with the number of Newfoundlanders who are coming out of Law School this year, who will come next year and the year after, that it will be easier in the future to obtain the services of some legally trained magistrates. It may very well be sometime before you are going

MR. HICKMAN: to get a legally trained magistrate or a lawyer with the maturity and the experience that is desirable before a person is appointed magistrate, to go to an comparatively isolated magisterial district with very little work and where he never gets much of an opportunity to use his training.

MR. CURTIS: As my hon. friend knows it is hard to get magistrates to stay where they are.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh, I realize that. But, I do believe, that the time has approached now when it may not be impossible to find legally trained magistrates for such as Corner Brook, Grand Falls, Gander and in St. John's where you have the two magistrates who are about to go to pension. And it seems to me, if this is going to come to pass, that this recommendation of the Personnel Administration Committee, that there will be substantial increases in salary for magistrates at all levels, and then a differential, the two might encourage and help the minister in getting some of the magistrates and the legally trained magistrates, and he is going to have to get the greatest sympathy because within two years, I think, in St. John's there are going to have to be -

MR. WELLS: But why worry about it, there is no legally trained magistrates. Why worry about St. John's?

MR. HICKMAN: And in Corner Brook Magistrate Gillies goes to pension in the next two or three months.

MR. WELLS: He is gone now.

MR. CURTIS: He is pensioned now.

MR. HICKMAN: He is gone is he? And again the opportunity probably present, there will certainly be in the next two or three years to find legally trained magistrates. But you have got to find them with some maturity. You cannot take a twenty-two year old law graduate out of Dalhousie Law School and dump him down as a magistrate, that would be stupid, silly. There has got to be some maturity, be it maturity in years, or maturity in experience at the bar. In some provinces where they have



MR. HICKMAN: a requirement that a lawyer, that a magistrate must be a lawyer, there is a minimum, again I tabled this here last year, I think, it ranges from a minimum of five years in active practice up to ten years. In other Provinces they are going to reverse this, your Honour knows they are taking the reverse situation. Now in Saskatchewan, they are going from legally trained magistrates to making it optional, and appointing non-legally trained magistrates. I think, there is a high ranking R.C.M.P. Officer, who is a native of this Province, who was recently appointed in Saskatchewan.

Whatever it is, I do put in a plea as strong as I can to the Minister that our magistrates are in need of a substantial increase in salary, they were very patient, and decided to await the outcome of the reclassification study. The reclassification study confirmed and collaborated what they had been saying. And now to their great regret they find that they have to wait again, and be satisfied with a straight across the board increase. And I would believe if we are going to attract lawyers to the magistracy, we are going to have to differentiate between the two.

MR. CURTIS: I agree, Mr. Chairman, with what my hon. friend is saying, the magistrates did put in a document, they gave me a copy of the document they gave him, when he was in my office, and some of the things they asked for I am afraid are not practical. I think my hon. friend will know

MR. CURTIS:

will know to what I refer. At the same time I was hoping that the committee that was working on wage scales would come up with something satisfactory to the Magistrates and it is too bad that we are not able at the moment to bring it in, Actually we did not have it when the estimates were printed, but I intend to bring the matter before the Government just as soon as we see where we were. You must remember that report, Mr. Chairman, only came in, I think, since the House opened and I cannot say yet what the recommendations they made were with respect to Magistrates. I really do not know but I presume the Magistrates will share in the normal increase of \$540.00 a year, which is really not enough.

The Magistrates claim that since they were appointed later in life they do not get an opportunity to put the number of years in which would give them the kind of pension they feel they deserve and there is some merit to that argument, it is a good argument. You appoint a man a Magistrate when he is forty and he has not got many years, suppose he is forty-five as the older he is the better as my hon. friend says. I agree with him and I do not think we should take young students out of Dalhousie or any other University -

MR. WELLS: I agree.

MR. CURTIS: that are not dry behind the ears, and make them judges, I do not agree. I think it is much better to have a good honest practical man of the place who knows who knows the conditions. You heard the story, did you, of the merchant who was dying and they sent up a young priest to hear his final confession and he sent him back and said, "Send me up a fellow who knows the customs of the country" and that is the feeling I think with Magistrates. It is better to have fellows who know the way the country works and not a fellow who just comes out of law school and who just knows what authority is and what it is.

MR. MURPHY: Did you say authority?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, what did you think I said.

MR. MURPHY: You are speaking very grand today.

MR. HICKMAN: Would the Minister answer a question when we are on this. I did not realize that Magistrate Gillies had gone to pension until you mentioned

MR. HICKMAN:

it today. I thought he was going the end of June.

MR. CURTIS: No, I was hoping to get Magistrate Scott to substitute there this summer.

MR. HICKMAN: But does the Minister expect to appoint a Magistrate soon to fill that vacancy? I realize Magistrate Scott will be available this summer. There will also be another vacancy in Holyrood too this summer.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, that is unfortunate too

MR. ROWE: It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, on this point that the hon. Minister of Justice has raised there about the person's ability. If, of course, the appointee has been a teacher or a civil servant he automatically carries his years over and gets credit for them in the Magisterial service. And since I would think that at least half of the Magistrates in the Province were former teachers or former civil servants, maybe more than that as at one time I am sure two-thirds of them or more were, it is the other third or the other one half who are cause for concern because if you take a man who, for example, was in business until he was forty-five years of age and he did not establish any pension ability there as far as the Government was concerned and you appointed him Magistrate or he maybe even fifty years of age and he has then only about ten or fifteen years and it is just not long enough for him to build up a pensionable credit either for himself or for his wife and family.

Now there seems to me there ought to be some way in appointing a man, especially to posts of that kind where the appointment is usually for a lifetime, there ought to be some way whereby some credit, I think the University has worked out something like that, whereby he could start off with a number of years to his credit in one way or another. I do not know how it could be worked out but I doubt if it could ever be done on an actual area basis but the University has done it. I am sure that some of the professors coming here from Europe and so on, say in their forties, I am sure they do not come here and start from scratch on a pension scheme and this I think is a problem that if that happens to come up with Magistrates but it is something to apply to other categories of appointments in the Government service.

MR. MURPHY: I just have a few questions, Mr. Chairman, but on that I feel in past years pensions were a thing that were not too common but I think basically now we are beginning to establish, well pretty well every group are bringing in pensions and people are retiring perhaps earlier. One time they would work until they drop and now they are retiring at sixty or sixty-five and they are still active and need a fair pension. So I think one follows on the other but as the hon. Minister said basically most of them have come out of the teaching profession and so on and so forth. So it is a carrying through from one to the other.

But there are one or two questions, Mr. Chairman, and this is (02) and (04) and I would just like to combine them; and residences as for some of these Magistrates. I just checked there on the salaries and as I see the average salary is about \$9,500. a year. Now I am just wondering, are residences provided in all cases for Magistrates or is their salary adjusted to compensate for a living allowance?

MR. CURTIS: I understand in all cases they have residences.

MR. MURPHY: Are rents charged?

MR. CURTIS: At a nominal rent.

MR. MURPHY: A nominal rent.

MR. CURTIS: Yes, \$30.00 or \$40.00 a month.

MR. MURPHY: I see and heat, light and telephone would be provided on the same basis, I presume.

MR. CURTIS: I really could not tell you about the heat.

MR. MURPHY: But in all cases the Magistrate is provided with a home.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (02) carry? Carried. Shall (03) to (06) carry? Carried. Shall (09)(03) carry? Carried. Shall (09)(04) carry? Carried. Shall 715(01) carry?

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, before we go to that I think we agreed earlier in the committee to discuss Appropriations-in-Aid as we go through them rather than wait for the total for the Department. I would like to draw the committee's attention to the fact that we in fact make a profit from the operations of the Magistrates Court of about \$150,000. That is what is

MR. WELLS:

estimate for this year, the revised for last year indicates probably in the neighbourhood of \$143,000. In the light of this, Mr. Chairman, I think we should spare no expense possible. We take these fines from the citizens when they appear and are charged and convicted of offences and this is what this amount of \$700,000. is made up of, fines and forfeits, and to run the Magistrates Courts throughout the Province cost us a total of \$550,000. and we take in \$700,000. in fines. Now this is not an estimated amount but I imagine there is some reasonable stability to it.

In the light of this, Sir, I think there is no reason in this world to spare any expense to provide the maximum in service, the maximum in quality of Magistrates and legal training and education and the maximum in recording service and other things to ensure a proper, fair and impartial administration of justice throughout the whole of the Province. I want to draw the Committees attention to that, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CURTIS: I agree with what the hon. member says but I do not agree with the reason he gives. He forgets that before you get a fine or forfeit you have to have a police force. Maybe he forgets that that cost us millions and millions of dollars.

MR. WELLS: Yes, but do not charge that up against Magistrates Courts.

MR. CURTIS: The Magistrates are not there just to earn their pay by fining people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 715(01) carry? Carried. Shall (02)(01) to (02)(04) carry? Carried. Shall (03)(01) to (03)(07) carry? Carried. Shall 715(10) to 715(13) carry? Carried. Shall (09)(03) carry? Carried. Shall (09)(04) carry?

MR. MURPHY: On (04), I have a note here in 1968-1969, \$1,250. spent by Public Works for purposed jail in Corner Brook, \$20,000. estimates for jails in 1969-1970, \$100,000 shown on page(151), Public Works, related to the Corner Brook jail.

MR. HICKMAN: Where is this, construction alterations?

MR. MURPHY: This is capital accounts in Public Works, page 151. What we are getting at is has construction started on this jail in Corner Brook and what



JUNE 1969, 1970

MR. MURPHY:

is the estimated actual cost?

MR. CURTIS: No, this is not Corner Brook, that is in St. John's. It is the penitentiary in here in St. John's. I think it is all St. John's.

MR. MURPHY: All St. John's is it?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, in Corner Brook there is a jail now attached to the RCMP barracks there.

MR. WELLS: It is just a holding jail is it?

MR. CURTIS: Just a holding jail, yes.

MR. WELLS: An overnight jail is all it is.

MR. MURPHY: What about the Corner Brook one?

MR. CURTIS: There is no vote for Corner Brook because there will be no jail in Corner Brook.

MR. WELLS: Would the Minister tell the Committee what happened to the proposed jail for Corner Brook. There was a proposal two or three years ago to build a jail and there was some expenditure on the plan.

MR. MURPHY: 1968-1969, \$15,000.

MR. WELLS: \$15,000. was estimated for the planning and so on for the jail and there was in fact some expenditures and some sites were examined and so on. I know I was consulted on it and I took some people around and showed them some possible sites in the area. What happened to that proposal?

MR. CURTIS: I do not know if my predecessor knows anything about it but it has not come to my attention at all.

MR. WELLS: Would the Minister undertake with the Committee to check the proposal and tell me where it is?

MR. HICKMAN: That proposal that was back before I became Minister.

MR. CURTIS: Back to someone before you.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, there was a proposal then to build a jail in Corner Brook and then subsequent some study was made of it. The hon. member for Humber East was quite right as he picked sites to look at and he and I went up and did a grand tour of Bay of Islands. I was not sure if we were looking for a picnic site or not but we saw some great sites -

MR. CURTIS: That was a national park you were looking for.

MR. HICKMAN: There was a report made by the penal officials and the cost was just out of this world, the cost of maintaining -

MR. CURTIS: But nothing is too good for Corner Brook.

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, but if you take the prison population from the West Coast because here is the way it works, Mr. Chairman, you need X number of guards or prison wardens in any jail no matter how big. So where you have say one prison warden at Her Majesty's Penitentiary here.....

MR. CURTIS: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: You would have one to five in Corner Brook, plus the fact, you know the peak officials who took at it said that, as restricted as is the present program, again due to the length of stay and the number of prisoners in the Province, that there could be no program of rehabilitation, the most you could hope for would be a vegetable garden, it is out there another penitentiary or jail in Corner Brook, and you know the professionals strongly recommended against it, and that is where it died.

But, while I am on my feet may I ask the hon. minister if this item 715-09-05 for construction and alterations at the penitentiary, is that to be used to build a chapel and recreational facility in the penitentiary? There was a program being worked on whereby the Vocational School offered to provide some of the work, or the Trades College, down at the penitentiary. Now they make concrete brick at a comparatively small cost, there could be a chapel and recreational facility put on these grounds down at the penitentiary somewhat similar to the one that was done at a minimum cost at the prison farm two years ago in Carbonear. Is that what this vote is for?

MR. CURTIS: I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the vote is for that purpose. I think, it is largely for purposes of improving the locking system and the floors of the old penitentiary, and fixing up that old wing rather than as a chapel. I am speaking subject to correct. My understanding that is to put in some locking system whereby in a case of emergency prisoners can be released in a hurry, without making it necessary to go to each individual cell as now. But I will be glad to check on the other matter.

On motion that the Committee rise, report having passed items of estimates of current expenditure under the following headings: item (6) Education and Youth with some amendments. Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

On motion report received and adopted.

On motion Committee ordered to sit again presently.

MR. SPEAKER: I now call it 6 p.m. and I do leave the Chair until 8 p.m.



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# **VERBATIM REPORT**

**MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1970**

**SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE**

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

On motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speaker, left the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 716-03-01 carry? Carried.

MR. WELLS: Which item did your Honour call?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 716-03-01.

MR. WELLS: Has 715 carried? I am sorry. That is appropriations-in-aid.

Your Honour, before you move on, there is rather a small amount there. I wonder, if the minister could tell us what this is. One of the failings I might add that we have in this Province, and I think part of it is due to the shortage of legally trained people available, is the lack of prosecutors - legally trained prosecutors so that the police do most of the prosecution work in most of the courts here in St. John's and the rest of the Province as well.

In the province of Nova Scotia, i.e., there are county prosecutors who do all of the prosecutions. I have never been involved - I have, I think, on one occasion or two occasions in a minor prosecution. Generally, I have been involved in defending actions. Even from that point of view, I would much prefer to see legally trained prosecutors acting in the court, if it were possible.

I wonder, if the minister could give the committee some idea of the present position on this or the possibility of this coming about or what the Government foresees for it?

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I found that the department had enrolled two or three junior counsel, and I would think that we will be able to handle our own prosecutions and if not, I would prefer, as my hon. friend says, to engage members of the profession to do some prosecuting. It would have a double effect. It would give them some experience and, of course, they would all have to be supporters of the Government.

MR. WELLS: I will settle for that.

5621



MR. CHAIRMAN:    Shall 01 carry? Carried. Shall 02 carry? Carried.  
Shall 03 carry? Carried. Shall 04 carry? Carried. Shall 05 carry?  
Carried. Shall 06 carry? Carried. Shall 07 carry? Carried.

MR. COLLINS:    Mr. Chairman, 07 on jurors' fee. It seems to me  
that we hear a lot of complaints from people who have been selected to  
perform this very worthwhile and very necessary task. I know that a  
great number of people who are hourly paid employees, on long drawn out  
cases, sometimes end up with less money than they would have made, if they  
had remained on their particular job in their present field. Would the  
minister tell us what the hourly rate of pay is? Is there any move to  
increase the hourly rate?

MR. CURTIS:    Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I cannot. I do not know whether  
they were increased, when my predecessor was there or not. We increased  
them, I know, about five or six years ago. They have not been increased,  
to my knowledge, since. I might say, if we paid the regular fees, I mean  
it would be prohibitive, you know. It is an honour for people to be able to  
serve on a jury. But, I can quite appreciate what my hon. friend says.  
On a long drawn out case, it is not fair to take people away from their  
work. It is \$18 a day. That is not bad.

MR. CHAIRMAN:    Shall 07 carry? Carried. Shall 08 carry? Carried.  
Shall 12 carry? Carried. Shall 14 carry?

MR. WELLS:    I wonder, if the minister could tell us - that has been in several  
of the estimates each year and again it was revised. Was there, in fact, a  
reference to the Supreme Court of Canada re Offshore Mines, last year?

MR. CURTIS:    There was, Mr. Chairman, last year a reference to the  
Supreme Court or was it the year before?

MR. WELLS:    The year before, I think.

MR. CURTIS:    I know we paid \$17,000 to a firm of lawyers up in Montreal  
who acted in that case. This year we have asked for a report from the  
Dean, I think, of Alberta Law School.

and as a matter of fact, it was only today that I received a report  
from him recommending as to discussing the whole situation. But,

Mr. Curtis:

this is a necessary thing in case we decide to go to court.

MR. WELLS: What I am getting at is that there is a vote there of \$30,000 every year for the last couple of years now.

MR. CURTIS: I do not know what my hon. friend has been doing with it. We did not spend anything last year, except that \$17,000 and I think all that we will have to pay this year is the cost of this report.

MR. HICKMAN: What is fondly known as fat.

MR. CURTIS: Well, yes, it is there.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, before we carry that. It seems to me that the Province and the Federal Government both have seen fit to give exploration rights in the business of trying to locate oil off the coast of Newfoundland. In the minister's opinion, in view of the announced decision of the Federal Government, does he foresee any legal entanglement with the Federal Government in years to come over those exploration rights now?

MR. CURTIS: I think, Mr. Chairman, that that is a matter which might be better answered when the Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources comes to his estimates. But, I see no difficulty in the present arrangement whereby we allow the administration to pass to the Federal Government, and they are giving out leases. The legal title to the proceeds can be discussed after, if we have to go to court, we can go to court. But rather than have everything held up in the meantime, I think the arrangement that is being made, that the Federal Government will look after the administration so that there will be no time lost in exploration, it should be satisfactory.

MR. CALLAHAN: Since 1964, actually, the five Eastern provinces have been dealing together under an agreement which is known as: The Giant Mineral Resources Agreement and pursuant to which there have been mapped out, boundaries

Mr. Callahan.

and turning points whereby there might, at sometime, be applied a formula to equitably distribute proceeds from the Eastern areas among the various provinces.

This was done and then on top of that came the statement of the position of the Government of Canada in December of 1968, whereby in the light of the opinion of the Supreme Court concerning the British Columbia case, Canada assumed jurisdiction (ownership) of the offshore areas.

There has been a number of meetings of the Provincial ministers and there have been some meetings between Provincial and Federal officials. There will be a meeting very shortly between the Provincial and Federal ministers; the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Federally, and the ministers of the five Eastern provinces, to hopefully arrive at some determination in the light of the talks that have been held. What is hoped, quite frankly, at this point in time is that some kind of giant administration can be established both in terms of the actual administration of exploration permits and that kind of thing and, also, in terms of the various regulations to guard against pollution and what not - no jurisdiction in this at all. What we did, as a Province, a year and a half ago, was propose to the Eastern provinces that in any negotiations pursuant to the Federal statement of position of December, 1968, that any attempt to meet that position would in the first instance apply only to administration - the jurisdiction would not be a question, because the various provinces have their own particular and peculiar positions on ownership and jurisdiction.

So, when the present talks - jurisdiction is left aside. It can be taken up by any province or any number of provinces, separately or together and could be in the courts for a long time. As my colleague, the Minister

Mr. Callahan.

of Justice has said, to ensure that there is no delay in exploration or development, the administrative picture should be cleared up and this is what the present talks and discussions, which I hope very soon will provide some definitive results, hope to do. On the jurisdictional side, I think the position has already been stated here and my hon. friend the former Minister of Justice from Burin, I think, last year on estimates, indicated that the Province was quite prepared to join in any action before the Supreme Court of Canada. I think that is still the position, except for one thing, which as the Premier has already said, "this Province has very competent, expert advice and counsel and could at some point, providing all things come to ahead, and the indications are that we should do so, this Province could take action itself." This is a fluid situation, Mr. Chairman. The important thing is to get the administrative thing lined out and this is what we are working towards at this moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 14 carry? Carried. Shall 15 carry? Carried.

MR. HICKMAN: One question that I would like to direct to the minister on 15. That is the vote for articled clerks. Now that additional office space has been found for the junior solicitors of his department, can he anticipate that articled clerks will now be accommodated. I would hope that they can be in the department. Newfoundlanders coming back from Law School now are having great difficulty in finding places to article as there are so many of them. Personally, I think, it is an excellent procedure for the department to attract young lawyers to work for the department and whilst there was an accommodation problem last year, this has now been cleared up.

Would the minister give an indication as to whether articled clerks will be taken on this summer?

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, it has been only in the past couple of weeks that

we have solved the housing problem and I presume now, it will be in order for us to see, if we can do anything along the lines, any my hon. and learned friend stated. Up to now, I have not given it very much consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN:    Shall item 16 carry?

MR. WELLS:    Mr. Chairman, on item 16. I wonder could the minister tell the committee when he anticipates the consolidation, presumably, to include what will, after this session of the House, be the 1970 Statutes to include that. When does he anticipate that this will be ready?

MR. CURTIS:    I am hoping, Mr. Chairman, that immediately after the House closes, the Consolidation Committee will complete its work by adding to what it has already done. I understand that Volume I is all ready to print. It is just waiting to see whether there are any Bills to go through this year in the alphabetical category. I understand that under the new arrangement Bills, Acts, will appear alphabetically and, therefore, if we do not put through any Bills beginning with a, b, c, d, e, my hon. friend <sup>carry</sup> cannot from that. We will be able to get the first volume out almost immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN:    Shall 16 carry? Carried. Shall 17 carry? Carried.

Shall 18 carry?

MR. COLLINS:    Before we pass 17 and 18, I wonder if the minister is in a position to advise the committee on what Government's plans are in terms of providing protection to persons and property in the municipalities across Newfoundland; that is outside St. John's.

MR. CURTIS:    Mr. Chairman, this is a vote which we had not used yet. The Bill calls for the appointment of a committee and the vote, as you know, Mr. Chairman, is purely a nominal one - \$10,000. I believe that the Federal Government is going to - I beg your pardon.

MR. COLLINS:    I am sorry. Go on.

MR. CURTIS:    Well I understand that the Federal Government may be coming into this field. I am talking now about compensation to persons



MR. CURTIS:

injured is that what my hon. friend asked me or did he ask me what?

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry. I thought we were on 718.

MR. CURTIS: What were you talking about? What was my hon. friend talking about?

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, I thought we were on 718 - Constabulary services across Newfoundland, outside St. John's.

MR. ROBERTS: We will come to that in just a minute.

MR. COLLINS: We will come to that in just a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 717-09-03 carry? Carried. Shall 04 carry? Carried. Shall 718-01 carry?

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, the question I asked a little while ago. On a previous occasion, I questioned the minister as to what Government plans were for the provision of constabulary forces of some sort to municipalities across the Province or at least financial assistance to municipalities outside St. John's. The minister said, at that time, which was about three weeks ago, that he would take notice of the question. I wonder is he in a position now to tell us what plans are?

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I am not in a position yet. I would like, really, to have the Newfoundland Constabulary cover the larger towns such as: Corner Brook, Grand Falls, Gander. I would like to have the local police cover those. My preliminary estimates show it would be a very expensive procedure to commence. It is a pity that we ever took our local men out of these areas, because the cost of the R.C.M.P. for this type of contract is terribly expensive. I was looking the other day and was surprised. When we first entered into an R.C.M.P. contract in 1952, it cost <sup>us</sup> less than \$200,000 a year and now it costs over \$2 million. It is just out of the question. If we had foreseen twenty years ago that the costs were going to go up like that, we would never have gone into it, but when we were told that we could have them for \$200,000, it looked like a God's sent.

Mr. Curtis:

But now things are different, and I think it is a kind of thing that will have to just develop slowly, but the matter is not being forgotten.

MR. COLLINS: The minister does agree that the suggestion does have merit and we can take it that the Government are aware of this and that plans are being made with a view to extending the constabulary when the right times comes.

MR. CURTIS: I think you can assume that.

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, on this point. All we have to do, I think, is look at the figures that are here in the estimates. The cost of the constabulary and do not overlook the fact that the constabulary, patrol only within the boundaries of the City of St. John's. It does not patrol anything outside. It does not patrol the metropolitan area.

MR. CURTIS: They go a little outside the City, I think.

MR. WELLS: The R.C.M.P., for example patrol Mount Pearl, I believe, do they not? They patrol approximately a population of around about ,75,000 or 80,000, the population of the City itself. Now that is less than one-sixth of the total population of the Province and it costs to police that \$1,315,100. If we had the constabulary policing the whole Province, presumably the cost would be about six times, approximately, which would run into about \$6.5 million - well, no, more than that. It would be over \$7 million, almost \$8 million.

At the moment, our total cost of the two - the total cost of the R.C.M.P patrol in Newfoundland \$2,392,000. The total cost altogether is about \$3,707,000. If we went totally to the constabulary, it would be upwards of \$7 million or \$8 million. I am not sure it is such a wise move. Quite frankly, I would prefer to see the constabulary policing the larger towns as the minister has indicated. Unless and until

5628

until we can get to the point where we can supply police protection at somewhere near the same cost we are getting the R.C.M.P. police protection for, then I do not think we are in a stage at this moment where we can afford it. Can afford to carry it out. I do not know why the cost is the R.C.M.P. Service Rental Contract for the rest of the Province exclusive of Corner Brook is \$2 million. Now if the Federal Government is in fact subsidizing it, is that they must be, they have to be subsidizing it.

MR.HICKMAN: That is not fifty per cent of the cost of the R.C.M.P.

MR.WELLS: Well, then this explains it.

MR.HICKMAN: No, but fifty per cent on salaries only. But then you have all -

MR.CURTIS: No it is forty-five per cent Mr. Chairman on everything not only salaries.

MR.HICKMAN: But not the stating cost, the cost of investigation, the use of the lab. at Sackville, the planes that are required -

MR.CURTIS: I think all that is covered in the forty-five per cent.

MR.WELLS: I think, Mr. Chairman, it is futile at this stage for us to start talking about using the Constabulary, expanding the Constabulary. But there is another thing that we might consider Mr. Chairman, and one of the reasons why our costs are down, for example, the cost of policing the city of Corner Brook is \$392,000.

MR.CURTIS: Yes, but that is different, that is done on different basis.

MR.WELLS: Yes, I realize that it is done on a different basis. But please bear in mind as well Mr. Chairman, that there is I think forty constables to police the city of Corner Brook. How many constables -

MR.CURTIS: Each one cost us \$10,000 practically.

MR.WELLS: How many constables are -

MR.CURTIS: The whole force in St. John's is 223.

MR. WELLS: 223 is it.

MR.CURTIS: Yes.

MR.WELLS: 223 -

MR.CURTIS: That is St. John's.

MR.WELLS: Right. That is just the city of St. John's, well okay just this -

MR.CURTIS: The R.C.M.P. through the whole Province -

MR.WELLS: I realize that but I am talking about the city of Corner Brook just to do a comparison.

MR.CURTIS: They have forty.

MR.WELLS: They have forty for a population of 30,000. The population of St. John's is about two and a half times that of Corner Brook. The area controlled by the constabulary. In relative numbers if you were to take Corner Brook as a standard St. John's would have a hundred. There are 223. So that when we talk about the cost do not forget the numbers because we do not have the extent of numbers in terms of police protection. You cannot have the foot patrols around the city to the extent that you can here in St. John's you cannot you ~~can~~ have it around the city of Corner Brook because they do not have enough to do it to carry it out. So that police protection is somewhat limited. And I think Mr. Chairman, it is perhaps time for the Government to start expressing some concern with the larger towns as the minister has indicated. The larger places in the Province.

AN.HON. MEMBER: Do they have foot patrols -

MR.WELLS: Yes, they do, yes they do it along one street in Corner Brook or two I think, one or two I have forgotten which. But there are only forty policemen to patrol the city. So that, in, by comparison there should be about eighty.

MR.CURTIS: Yes, but you must remember Mr. Chairman, Corner Brook is not a sea town to the extent that St. John's is. You go down to St. John's harbour today and compare that with Corner Brook. You might have about three ships in Corner Brook -

MR.WELLS: They just spend more money on harbour development here that is all. No, Corner Brook is a seaport as well there is not as many ships come in there this is true. I do not think that that warrants it tripling the number of police does it?

MR.CURTIS: Triple it yes?

MR.WELLS: Triple the number of police by comparison. Do not tell the police that. I would like to see their reports they must be all in relation to seamen.

MR. HICKMAN: While we are on that just one small matter on the item salaries. When we were discussing the vote for the Legislative Assembly, it was suggested that during the estimates of the Department of Justice that I draw to the attention of the committee that the constable who is stationed here during the session of the House and works many hours overtime, last year I think it was in excess of fifty, receives no overtime payment or no remuneration and whilst the committee was quite sympathetic when this was raised under the other estimate it was suggested that it would be more properly dealt with in the Justice estimates. I do believe that the duty that this gentleman is, this police officer, is performing is way above and beyond that which is expected of a constable and certainly fitting in far more hours per week than any other member of the Newfoundland Constabulary and does not get paid for it. I would suggest to the -

MR. NEARY: So are the commissionaires.

MR. HICKMAN: That is under some contractual relationship that I know nothing about and I do not know what department or what heading that comes under, may be Public Works but definitely this particular item comes under Justice and if hon. members will recall when it was raised last week the sympathy was there but I was told I had raised it under the wrong department's estimates and the proper time to raise it was now when we are discussing the Justice. I would commend to the minister, I have to confess that up until last week that I thought he was being paid overtime but this is not so.

MR. CURTIS: I had no idea Mr. Chairman, just how these things are arranged by the department. I do not profess <sup>to know</sup> just what each man gets, what he does. But think of the feast that this officer enjoys by listening to all the oratory. He probably did not know there was such a place as Corner Brook until he took this job. And I am sure he did not know there was such a place as Burin. He is paying for it now.

MR. WELLS: Before we carry 02-01 the problem has come up and it has come up today. I still think we should change the heading there. This is two years for each of the two preceding years I have asked the minister. The present



minister's predecessor if he would do something about this incredible description of the city of Corner Brook as a sundry municipality. That is a bit offensive, really. And I cannot really understand the hon. the Premier accepting it without question.

MR. CURTIS: What would you like to call it -

MR. WELLS: There is no other there just service rental contract for the Province. Service rental for the city of Corner Brook, where does the sundry municipality come in. I am sure the hon. member for Humber West is not too pleased about it either. But there is another matter that I did want to raise Mr. Chairman on this and the hon. member is getting me astray at the moment. The situation has arisen in Corner Brook that could be solved by the police. At the moment the city of Corner Brook is without an ambulance service. There were commercial operators, they have ceased to operate for financial reasons because they were incurring losses. And so they have ceased to operate. But at the moment there is no ambulance service in Corner Brook. Now, I realize that a great deal of expense might be incurred in setting up an ambulance service at the hospital and hiring drivers who would be on eight hours shifts, you would need at least four men if you had them on eight hour shifts with sufficient number of days off and so on. So that this could run into a fair expense and perhaps Mr. Chairman, the answer to it is to have an ambulance stationed at the police station. That could respond to the calls. This seems to be the easiest way around it, if it could be worked through the R.C.M.P. But something must be done because there is a desperate situation at the moment. As of the 31st of May the commercial operators withdrew their services. They could not do it because they were incurring a loss of I think they indicated around about \$1500 a year. I do not know whether any steps have been taken. I have a telegram today from the Chamber of Commerce in Corner Brook expressing their concern about/and asking that something be done.

I do know, for example, that the Department of Health maintains the ambulance service here in the city of St. John's. And we, of the whole of the Province are graciously pleased to pay for it Mr. Chairman. I do not see

why we should be so deprived in the fairly substantial area like Corner Brook, it serves not only the city of Corner Brook but the environs as well. The service has to be made available by some means. I do not think the city can afford to pay for it and in view of the fact that it is provided by the Provincial Department of Health for the area of the city of St. John's at expense to this government. The House votes the money every year for it, I believe but I am not certain of this and perhaps the minister of Health might be able to correct me if I am wrong. That it is also so provided in Grand Falls and Gander but I am not certain of that.

MR. ROBERTS: Fifty per cent.

MR. WELLS: I do not know who pays the other fifty per cent.

MR. HICKMAN: It is a money making operation Grand Bank and Port aux Basques.

MR. WELLS: It is not such a money making operation in Corner Brook. They in fact have now cut it out. It is true that for a time there was only one operator and he was subsidized I believe by the Province to the extent of about \$1500 or \$2000 a year.

MR. ROBERTS: No, the city council in Corner Brook they cut it out.

MR. WELLS: They cut it out, that is what it was. The city council in Corner Brook subsidized it, the Province did not even do that. The city council cut it out when a second operator, these things are generally Mr. Chairman associated with funeral home operations. And a second funeral home started up in Corner Brook and started the second ambulance service as well and at that point the city cut out its subsidy and both of them lost money. So they have now both, I do not know whether in concert or independently of one another, come <sup>to</sup> the conclusion that they are going to cut it out, but the net result is that there is no ambulance service and it is rather important, Hon. members might smile a little. It is pretty significant, if you are sick, if you have been involved in an accident in the Corner Brook area tonight, that there is not an ambulance available. That I think is pretty significant and I would ask the minister if he would give

some consideration to an alternate method perhaps to the police, at least on an emergency basis, some assurance that ambulance service would be made available, in the city of Corner Brook, right away. Because the Government takes responsibility for it here and for fifty per cent of it in Grand Falls and Gander. I do not see why we should be left out in the cold entirely.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I received a telegram today from Corner Brook on this matter and the moment I did I took up the matter with my colleague the Minister of Health on the grounds that ambulances really do have something to do with health and health comes under him, even health in Corner Brook and even health and health matters in the hospital at Corner Brook. I am delighted to inform the committee that he has tackled the matter energetically and he is determined to meet the need by providing an ambulance.

Now, ambulances may not be carried in stock, they may not be on the shelf ready to lift down and put into use but if there is likely to be any delay in obtaining an ambulance for use in Corner Brook, for use by the hospital in Corner Brook, he will endeavour to find one somewhere that is in use now and send it out at once to be put into use pending the time when a permanent one is secured. So I think I can say that an ambulance will be provided for Corner Brook with a very minimum of delay. Thanks to the fact that my colleague the minister of Health is taking an energetic action on the matter at my request.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, if I may add one word, because there has been some confusion. Corner Brook city council appointed a one-man committee. And I have been quoted in the Corner Brook newspapers saying that the gentleman has been in touch with me, just so the committee will be under no - I have not heard from the gentleman at all. He has been in touch with my assistant-deputy minister, as the Premier said since we have been told about it we have been pursuing it. But I have had no representation and indeed until the hon. member just raised the matter in committee it has not been raised by anybody to my knowledge.

MR. WELLS: I might suggest, that the minister might be considering renting from one of the previous operators as an interim measure.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, we are looking at a number of alternatives. That is certainly one of them. I might add a word of commendation to the two operators concerned who gave three weeks notice and then pulled out. There was an accident in Corner Brook today Sir, outside of Corner Brook, they refused to go. I must say as a Newfoundlander I appreciate that, I think that is fine treatment. The R.C.M.P. police has to make very unsatisfactory arrangements and I think perhaps the committee should add a word of commendation to the gentleman concerned. It is more than just money.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, before we pass this particular item. The \$2 million for the service rental contract this I presume covers the cost of the various R.C.M.P. detachments across the Province. The \$392,000 for the city of Corner Brook, this is the provincial government's contribution. The city of Corner Brook get away scot free, in other words. Mr. Chairman, the \$392,000 is for the Corner Brook detachment then is it? Not the city police.

MR. CURTIS: The city police too.

MR. HICKMAN: There are two detachments in Corner Brook, the city detachment and the rural detachment to the West Coast.

MR. CURTIS: They have a municipal contract, to cover the city of Corner Brook.

MR. COLLINS: The department of Justice makes no contribution to the city of Corner Brook detachment.

MR. CURTIS: We pay the bill.

MR. COLLINS: They pay the bill. Well, that is what I say Mr. Chairman, what does the city of Corner Brook pay? I am asking the minister Mr. Chairman.

MR. WELLS: I do not think the minister knows.

MR. CURTIS: I do not know.

MR. WELLS: I can tell the hon. member what the city pays. This service contract is for the R.C.M.P. that enforced the criminal code in all of the provincial statutes. They do nothing for the city of Corner Brook. The city

of Corner Brook regulations and parking meter things all of these regulations are enforced by the city of Corner Brook police. They have their own. Apart from the R.C.M.P. They are not members of the R.C.M.P.

MR.CURTIS: But does not the R.C.M.P provide street patrol?

MR.WELLS: Oh yes street patrol, only on the two streets.

MR.CURTIS: All they do they look after the meters.

MR.WELLS: Who does? The city police paid by the city of Corner Brook look after the meters and city regulations.

MR.CURTIS: Meter maids.

MR.COLLINS: There is no such thing as city police in Corner Brook it is R.C.M.P.

MR.WELLS: Yes there is. There is city police as well as R.C.M.P.

MR.COLLINS: Just a minute Mr. Chairman, before we pass this. I am not aware and may be I should be but the city police force in Corner Brook is it not the R.C.M.P. Force?

MR.WELLS: There is an R.C.M.P. Force there to enforce the criminal code and provincial statutes and other federal statutes. There is a city police force -

MR.COLLINS: Which is also R.C.M.P. though.

MR.HICKMAN: No. no.

MR.WELLS: No no, no no.

MR.COLLINS: What kind of a uniform do they wear?

MR.WELLS: Oh I do not know, a yellow one or a green one or something.

MR.HICKEY: I believe it would appropriate under this item. The matter I raised in the House the last two previous years that is the manner in which the R.C.M.P. patrol the highways and the



MR. T. HICKEY: matter in which they catch lawbreaker; people who speed and who are guilty of various infringements of the Highway Traffic Act.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKEY: Sir, it is generally accepted, that the mouties get their man. This is a slogan which has been certainly bonnected with the R.C.M.P., and they are a police force which commands a great deal of respect, in as much as they are highly trained. But there actions on the highway, in hiding in lanes, roads off the main highway, to my mind is a long way from the reputation that they have, and they possibly really and truly deserve.

But, Mr. Chairman, the latest trick or manner in which they enforce the law, I think, beats it all, when I referred to a moutie, who goes out in either his own vehicle or some other unmarked vehicle, parks on the highway, no uniform on, if he has a uniform on makes sure that he removes his hat, deliberately parked to catch someone, who might forget the speed limit, who might make the mistake of going two miles or three miles an hour over the speed limit, with their radar set up a half mile around the corner, or a turn. I think, Mr. Chairman, this is the most low-down type of law enforcement that I have ever heard tell of, and I am sure that a great number of our citizens must only become very irritable at the manner in which those gentlemen enforce the law.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They enforce the whole road, and if there is traffic on the moon they are doing it there.

MR. HICKEY: Where is that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: On the moon.

MR. HICKEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, we got problems enough right here, without going to the moon. I am sure if we went, we would not have as many as we have right here in this Province.

I am not concerned, Mr. Chairman, what they do on the mainland. I have been given that excuse before. I could not care less, what they do on the mainland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Or anywhere else. Mainland or any land.

with

MR. HICKEY: I am primarily concerning my own province, and the Premier is he not concerned with his own province?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right, especially St. John's East Extern.

MR. HICKEY: No, not necessarily.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, he will include St. John's East.

MR. HICKEY: I am speaking in terms of traffic, where the R.C.M.P. have jurisdiction. That is what I am speaking about. I do not limited it to St. John's East Extern.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Taking in St. John's West as well. He big about it. Take in the whole city.

MR. HICKEY: The Premier is taking this very lightly. He is probably the greatest offender, like myself, who gets a few tickets. But that is fine for the Premier to get them. Maybe it is fine for me to get them, we can afford to pay them.

But, Mr. Chairman, a family man,

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no speeding going on this very moment in this Honourable House. There are no traffic cops here right now.

MR. HICKEY: A family man who earns not a very big salary, an average salary, on his way home happens to go two or three miles over the speed limit, who finds a mountie hid, he ends up paying \$25.00, is that really what the R.C.M.P. are in the Province for?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It could be that.

MR. HICKEY: I thought they were here to act as deterrent to would-be lawbreakers. I thought their very presence on the highway is to act as a deterrent to lawbreakers, not to hide so as to make sure they get somebody. Or has the Government issued a request of them to go out and collect as much money as they can? Has this been done? Is this why the Government -

MR. CURTIS: This is certainly not the case.

MR. HICKEY: Is this why the Premier is defending or making fun?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Trying to.

MR. HICKEY: of the functioning that I am talking about. Is this the reason? Are we so hard up for money, we got to chisel it out of people by doing this?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are caught, The overt gentleman is exposing us. We thought we would get away with it, but we could not.

MR. HICKEY: The Premier can make all the fun he wishes, as he has always done

MR. SMALLWOOD: that is right, you cannot get away from the bank though.

MR. HICKEY: He has always set himself up as the champion of the toiling mass.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right, now we are hiding.

MR. HICKEY: Now let him carry on in this same vein, and tell me, that it is fair to have a family man issued a ticket for \$25.00 for going two miles an hour over the speed limit. Let him tell me that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think, when they stop them, they should ask them to see there bank account, and if they have a low bank account, left them off.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, the people for who I am speaking are not of my own district -

MR. SMALLWOOD: Have a low bank account.

MR. HICKEY: but in any part of the Province, have no bank accounts,

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right, they are the majority.

MR. HICKEY: I can assure the Premier that those hard working people have no bank accounts. They do not earn that much money. I think it is a crying shame that this should be let go on. As I said before, Mr. Chairman, they enjoy a reputation of which all of us can be proud, but I think, they are doing a hell of a lot against that reputation, when they carry on in this manner. And I think the least that the Department of Justice should do, should be at least to impress upon those people, that their job upon the highway is to enforce, in terms of enforcing the law, is to present themselves on the highway, to act as a deterrent to the lawbreaker. It would only be a fool or an idiot, who would exceed the speed limit when he can see an R.C.M.P. patrol car or a city patrol car, what kind of a fool would he be?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. HICKEY: And as I understand it, that is their job. Not to hide, to catch people.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, over and above all of that, I am sure that no hon. member in this House can disagree that there is plenty for the R.C.M.P. to do, there is a lot of crime, petty crime going on in this Province, and there is plenty for them to do, without carrying on in this fashion.

MR. CURTIS: Does the hon. member know how many lives are lost on our highway every year through reckless driving?

MR. HICKEY: I am well aware of the fact, Mr. Chairman,

MR. CURTIS: Did somebody say there were thirty-six or something last year?

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I do not have it on me,

MR. CURTIS: It was a terrific number. Something like that. It is a terrific number.

MR. HICKEY: I have not got it in my pocket now, but if I had the sheet that I have in another pocket, I could tell him exactly the number of deaths on the highway last year, and I have something to say with regards to an increase in the vote for the Safety Council, when that comes up.

MR. CURTIS: Let the police do their work, and we will not have as many deaths.

MR. HICKEY: I am very conscious, Mr. Chairman, of the number of deaths on the highway, and I am also conscious of the fact that I can learn from some advice from the R.C.M.P. maybe on occasion myself. This is not the reason I raised the matter, I raised it on behalf of people who can ill-afford to pay this kind of fine, when as far as I am concerned, they are not a menace to the public, they are not a menace to motorist, if they are exceeding the speed limit by two or three miles an hour. And I would submit, Sir, that the effort that the R.C.M.P. put into this kind of practice could be put to better use in terms of investigating other petty crimes and infractions of the law.

My point is simply that, through the Minister of Justice, the Department of Justice should, I think, impress upon the R.C.M.P. that really their job is not to collect as much money as they can.

MR. CURTIS: That is nonsense.

MR. HICKEY: But rather to enforce the law and to enforce it properly and in a reasonable sense, and not in an unfair practice as they are doing right now. Surely nobody can deny that this kind of practice of hiding is completely unfair.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I never heard so much nonsense in all my life. The Law says, "Thou shalt not break the speed limit". The Law says, "Thou shalt not be caught"? The Law is when you break the speed limit, you are breaking the Law. Whether you are caught or whether you are not, he would rather that the St. John's drunks went down through his district, and killed his people, I am satisfied. I will take the police out. Take them away from your district, if you object to it.

MR. HICKEY: Ah! Mr. Chairman, before this is passed, I cannot let a remark like that go. I mean the hon. minister, well, I do not know what he has done with what comments I have made. I will not say that he has twisted them. Apparently he did not even hear what I said.

MR. CURTIS: I heard too much.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A good thing.

MR. HICKEY: I did not say that I was in favour of drunks going through my district, or any other district of the Province unchecked. I am right behind the R.C.M.P. arrest them, and put them in jail, if they like. And if they are a menace to society by driving while they are drinking, I am not talking about drunken drivers, Mr. Chairman. I am talking about sober people going home to their tea, going home from work, going to work in the morning, that is what I am talking about.

MR. CURTIS: Going home from a beer parlor.

MR. HICKEY: I am not talking about the breathalyzer. I am talking about speeding. Sober people. Surely goodness people going to work in the morning are not drunk, they must of had quite a jag the night before, if they are still drunk in the morning.

MR. CURTIS: How long is it, since you got a ticket?

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, it is fine, it is fine to misinterpret what I said, and say that I am in favour of drunks going around the road crazy a



MR. RICKEY: hundred miles an hour, risking the lives of innocent people, that is a fine way to get out of it.

But, I would suggest to the hon. minister, and indeed the Government, and they must feel somewhat guilty in this connection or this kind of interpretation would not be put on my remark? I do not think it is too much for the Minister of Justice to call in the R.C.M.P. Inspector and say "what are you fellows doing?" Can you not enforce the law without doing this?"

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, before the item is carried, I wonder would the minister tell us or explain this item in the Auditor General's Report, wherein he says that the R.C.M.P.'s service rental contract for the year ending the end of March 1969, there is an amount of \$1,035,000 owing, there in arrears, for the period 1st. of October 1968 to the 31st. March, 1969. What is the position on that? And does the same position apply now, or is it the same position every year, would he just explain how the contract is suppose to be paid?

MR. CURTIS: I really, Mr. Chairman, would have to ask Finance to answer that one. We do not pay it directly.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, I would be quite happy to, but if my memory serves me right, that remark was already answered in my comments on the Auditor General's Report. But I will look it up, and let you know tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

MR. CROSBIE: I mean that this amount of \$2 million and plus the \$392 for Corner Brook is in the estimates now. Is that to pay for this year's contract or is it to pay for last years?

MR. JONES: I believe the contract is on the calander year, where ours is on the fiscal year. I will get the answer tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 720-01 carry? Carried. Shall 02-01 carry? Carried. Shall 02 carry? Carried. Shall 03 carry? Carried. Shall 04 carry? Carried. On motion 721-01 to 721-04-01 carried.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, it is a little precipitous, Mr. Chairman you have been doing very well, you have been whipping through it, but this Fire Protection, Fort Pepperrell, would the minister explain just what is

MR. CROSBIE: Involved there? What this is? And who has paid it?

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, when the Americans moved out, the Canadians, I believe, carried on the fire hall down there, and when the Canadians more or withdrew from Fort Pepperrell, <sup>I</sup> we, /understand, made an arrangement whereby we contribute towards the cost of that Fire Hall. It is not one of our Fire Halls, we make a contribution toward it.

MR. CROSBIE: Who mans it?

MR. CURTIS: It is the Department of Transport, I think, manages it.

MR. CROSBIE: They are Federal employees, and we contribute toward it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry? Carried. On motion 721-09-03 to 05 carried. Shall 731-01 carry?

MR. HICKMAN: 731-01, Mr. Chairman, I was absent from the House on Friday, when the hon. minister announced the retirement of Mr. I.A. Richards of Registrar of Deeds, Securities and Companies. And I would like to avail of this opportunity to extend to Mr. Richard's my very best wishes in his well earned retirement. He has worked very hard and long hours during the passed few years in holding down a position, which is too much for any one man. I do hope that due recognition will be paid to Mr. Richard's for his high quality of service in the time that he spent whilst he occupied the position of Registrar of Deeds, Companies and Securities.

The Kostaszek Commission Report has suggested, and I think with a great deal of justification to, the Registry of Deeds should be split away from companies and securities, and Conditional Sales should be taken and, I think, put in under the Registrar of Deeds, and then there should be a Registrar of Companies and Securities. And I believe the time has now arrived when that should be done. Because the burden of Registrar of Securities is becoming a more onerous one, I am sure the minister will agree, all the time we have more and more of these fly-by-night operators trying to get into the Province peddling shares and securities. He has to maintain a very close contact with his fellow Registrars of Securities throughout Canada. He has

MR. RICKMAN: to be in a position to check the prospectus and statement of any person applying for a license to sell securities in the Province. And this is becoming pretty much of a full-time job, and unfortunately, if the Registrar should ever make a serious error of if he should not get the correct information by the time it would be discovered that certain securities are being sold in the Province, many Newfoundlanders could have been taken for a pretty nasty ride.

There have been a couple of close calls in the past, but fortunately they were rectified before any real damage was caused to the buying public. But this is becoming more difficult all the time. And almost any day now you will pick up the Time Magazine or any similar publication, and you will hear of security salesmen, security funds, and mutual funds getting into difficulties in the United States. This would indicate that even the S.E.C. and the Security Commissions of some of the larger provinces and the larger states are having real trouble in keeping tract of these financiers. <sup>now</sup> Well/the responsibility, whilst in the final analysis it is the Minister of Justice who signs the license, yet he has to rely, in this sort of a thing, on the recommendation and the investigation of the Registrar of Securities. So it is becoming a pretty onerous task. I think that the work of Registrar of Companies again is becoming more problematical and more difficult. Certainly the number of deeds and conditional sales being registered and other documents in Newfoundland is increasing at a very rapid rate. And I would hope that the minister filling the vacancy would see fit to carry out the Report of the Kostaszek Commission and separate the two and give us a Registrar of Deeds and Conditional Sales and a Registrar of Companies and Securities. I believe, too, that these positions should be filled, if at all possible by experience lawyers. This is no longer recording documents, and checking documents to see that they are in order and they are properly signed, but rather the job is to interpret the laws and the security regulations and to interpret certain understanding, that the Federal Government, as the minister knows is now insisting be followed or at least trying to persuade the provinces to follow insofar as the establishment of a clearing house in

MR. HICKMAN: Ottawa is concerned. And I believe that, that job, both these positions in the future should demand the talents and training of lawyers, and I would hope that the minister when the time comes to fill these positions will try, if at all possible, to fill it with lawyers.

MR. C. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, on this point sometime ago, the hon. the Minister of Welfare had some severe criticism about lawyers and in the cost of conveyancing and so on. People who have conveyancing work done generally tend to lump in all their expenses as legal fees. Everything, including their tax adjustments, registration costs and everything else, so that it makes the expenses involved quite high. What might be considered a fairly normal transaction today for the average working man with a fair income, is the purchase of a \$20,000 home over a lengthy period of time by paying down about \$5000, and getting a mortgage of \$15,000.

I am not sure, if the Committee is aware of it or not, but in order to register that deed and mortgage, it costed him \$78.50, and that Mr. Chairman is exorbitant. The Registry of Deeds and Companies, I suppose it is

Mr. Wells.

Deeds and Companies. It just refers to Deeds in the estimates on page nine. It shows an income of \$330,000. The cost of operating Deeds and Companies is \$69,200. Our cost of registration of documents, Mr. Chairman, should be based on a per folio fee. That is sufficient to offset the cost of operating the Registry of Deeds and Companies. What is becoming a more common transaction than ever before, is the purchase of a \$30,000 house. That is becoming not at all unusual with probably a \$20,000 mortgage, an investment of \$10,000. To complete that transaction, the purchaser has to pay to the Registry of Deeds \$108.50 to get the documents registered. There is no way in this world that we can justify that - none at all. If we charged a basic minimum - our minimum is too low. We can register certain things like say, releases of mortgages, or deeds that where the cost of the property does not exceed \$500, it may have four or five pages to it. We can register that \$2.75. Now that is too low. The registry cannot operate on \$2.75 per document of three or four pages. So, that is too low. The minimum should be increased to may be \$5 or whatever is fair. The cost should be a per folio cost of may be \$2 or \$3 with a minimum of \$5 per document or something like this.

But here we are rooking, attempting to show our great concern about their housing costs and how much it costs them to purchase a home and the Registry of Deeds taking this kinds of fees often to register the documents. These fees and the fee scale were set up in the day, when you could buy a fair piece of property for \$50, if you wanted to build a home on it or you could buy what is a reasonable home to live in for \$1,500. So, that the cost to register that would be \$7.25 which is not at all unreasonable.

But, when it comes now to what is a normal, average transaction for a man to buy a \$20,000 home and there are not many decent homes you can buy today in this Province for less than \$20,000 and put a \$15,000 mortgage on it. That costs \$78.50 to register those documents and it should not



Mr. Wells.

cost him over \$10 or \$12. So, we are just taxing him. It is an indirect tax on the overall operations. We make a net income of around about \$270,000 or \$280,000. There is no way that we can justify that. It is grossly unfair. I would ask the minister to give some consideration to taking immediate steps to try and work out a formula for reimbursement to the registrar of the cost of registration of deeds that bear some relation to the actual cost and is not, in fact, an indirect tax.

Even the businessman - there is no reason why he should be taxed, indirectly. Suppose some business borrows \$1 million and wants to - it is secured by way of a mortgage. It would cost him \$2,004.25 to register that may be five or ten page document - \$2,000 to register it? That is not a fee for service. That is a tax. There is no service provided to that extent.

Now some documents that involve a trust deed for a bond issue may have ninety or hundred or one hundred and fifty pages. All right, we will charge on a per folio, \$2 or \$3 and it may work out to \$300 or \$400 to register it. Well okay, so be it. But there is no way that we can justify charging people on this basis. In some cases - well what is not an unusual thing in business is a \$100,000 or \$200,000 mortgage. It would cost \$404.25 to register it. How can we justify that unless we admit that we are taxing people, when they buy a home, because that is what we are doing? The man who is really hurt is the average wage earner who buys his own for \$20,000 and puts a mortgage on it and has to pay the registrar of Deeds \$78.50 for doing \$10 or \$15 worth of work.

Now, either we admit that we are taxing people to buy homes and so driving up the cost of acquiring housing or otherwise, we reset this scale of fees and pay a proper fee for the service rendered. I would like to have the minister's view on this, if he would please?

MR. CURTIS: My view on that is very, very clearly put. It is a very, very

5647

Mr. Curtis.

very small tax. It is really a tax.

MR. WELLS: It is really a tax?

MR. CURTIS: It is a tax on a sale of - if a man can sell a house..

MR. WELLS: It is the purchaser.

MR. CURTIS: If a man buys a house and can pay \$30,000 for it just look what it costs him. In the first place the Real Estate Agent gets five per cent which is too much - \$1,500 for listing a \$30,000 house and selling it - \$1,000 for listing a \$20,000 and selling it - \$1,500, \$1,000 commission for selling a house and all he has to do is stick a sign on it.

Well then he goes to the lawyer and the dear sweet fellow has to live. He charges him about half that amount, I suppose.

MR. WELLS: Oh! considerably less.

MR. CURTIS: What? Well considerably less than half that..

MR. WELLS: Yes, It is about one-quarter.

MR. CURTIS: The smallest tax he pays is the registration fee - the smallest. My hon. friend was right, he should see the hon. friend from Bell Island and let him hear what he thinks of the fees that are paid. He only got after the lawyers.

MR. WELLS: Right.

MR. CURTIS: He did not get after the Real Estate Agent..

MR. WELLS: And he did not get after the Registrar of Deeds either..

MR. CURTIS: There is nothing to get after him for.

MR. WELLS: Yes, there is.

MR. CURTIS: It is a very, fair, reasonable fee.

MR. NEARY: The lawyers did nothing about the recommendations in the Royal Commission either. We did not hear anything about that in this session - clearing their own house.

MR. WELLS: What nonsense.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry? Carried. Shall 02-01 carry? Carried. Shall 02 carry? Carried. Shall 732-01 carry? Carried. Shall 02-01 carry? Carried. Shall Block Provision: Canada Pension Plan Carry? Carried.

MR. JONES: We move that the Block Provision: Salary Increases and New Posts from \$400,700 to \$691,200 - an increase of \$290,500 and the total Department of Justice will read, \$7,486,000. - \$7,486,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the amendment that the Block Provision carry?

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, on this point, I would like the Minister of Finance to clarify something in connection with salaries to Government employees. It was stated earlier in May, in one of the many contradictory statements made by the Government that starting in 1971, there would be an automatic five per cent increase for all Government employees. But in a statement made recently in the House, I think, it was by the Minister of Supply and Services - the head of the Treasury Board, it was stated that this five per cent increase - automatic five per cent increase every year in salaries for Government employees, was going to start in 1972. Could the minister clarify for us now which is the current edition? Is the automatic five per cent increase not going to commence until 1972 which is a change from what was said earlier?

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, I was absent from all these negotiations when they took place, as the committee is aware, but my understanding is that there have been certain adjustments made in the police and firemen and other branches of the public service. At the present time the N.G.E.A, which represents a fairly substantial group of the Government employees are circulating a ballot which, I understand, will be returned and we will know the result of this ballot on June 15th. This ballot, I believe, is made up of four parts and three of the points in the ballot, I understand, now have been more or less agreed as between N.G.E.A. and Government. The fourth

Mr. Jones.

point is what is going to happen to the classification plan and the five per cent.

There is still quite a large field of disagreement in the whole thing, and I am not in the position to anticipate what the public service of Newfoundland will be requesting next year or what this Government will be prepared to do. As I say, the N.G.E.A. does represent a large portion of the public service and they have not come back to Government with a result of their ballot.

MR. CROSBIE: That does not exactly answer my question, Mr. Chairman. My question is this: what is the Government's statement of policy now or statement of intention that the Government is going to give an automatic five per cent increase to all Government employees commencing in the fiscal year, 1971 or is it the Government's policy now not to commence the automatic five per cent increase until 1972 - the financial year that commences in 1972. Which is the Government's position? There have been two statements made that are contradictory.

Mr. Chairman, I realize the minister does not have to answer, as the Premier says. No member opposite has to answer anything. But I believe if two contradictory statements are made in this House, one earlier in the year - earlier in May, that the Government is going to institute a five per cent automatic increase for all Government employees starting next year, that statement is made and then several weeks later, a minister of the Crown and head of the Treasury Board makes another statement in which it is said that the five per cent increase is going to start in the financial year that commences in 1972 and that then the public and the members of this House would expect a clarification from the Government as to which is their position or which their offer is and that is all I am asking. I am not asking what the civil servants or Government employees are going to accept. We do not know that. How can we know that? But which is the Government offering? Have they changed their original offer

Mr. Crosbie.

now from 1971 to 1972? I believe there will be thousands of Government employees, civil servants in this Province, hospital workers, policemen and the rest who will be very, very interested in knowing that.

Mr. Chairman, we are waiting for the answer. The minister is looking up something there.

MR. JONES: Yes, I am, Mr. Chairman, looking up something. I am just - one of my colleagues just passed me a statement, which was tabled in this House regarding the salaries of the public employees on April 29, 1970 and a copy of it was handed to all members of this House. We have nothing to add, and I feel certain we will not until after June 15th.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, my point is this: I quite agree that there was a statement handed out earlier in this session saying that commencing in 1971 - the fiscal year that would start April 1, 1971, there was going to be an automatic five per cent increase to all Government employees. But since that time - since that time, a few days ago, there was another statement made in the House by the Minister of Supply and Services..

MR. JONES: Since April 29th?

MR. CROSBIE: Yes. It was made a few days ago, towards the end of May in which he said that this automatic five per cent increase would commence in 1972 so that there is a discrepancy in these two statements, and we would like clarification from the Government as to when this automatic five per cent that the Premier promised to the Government employees is going to commence? Which statement is the official statement? Is it the latest one so it does not start until 1972 or is it the earlier one? We know that there are all kinds of changes and so on from April on, but ....

What is the Government's offer? The Government have made two contradictory statements. Here it is here - the statement made by the Minister of Supply, page four - this is the latest statement; "any salary



Mr. Crosbie.

Increases for 1971, as well as the formula for installing the pay plan are subject to negotiations. As of April 1st., 1972, the annual increments under the pay plan will be five per cent." Now that is the latest statement made in the House.

The earlier statement made by the Premier was that this automatic five per cent would commence in 1971 - April 1st., 1971. Now is the latest statement by the Minister of Supply the official Government position as of this date? We know it may change in the future. It may change next week. We may hear next week, it is 1973 or we may hear next week, it is 1974 or we might hear that it is three and half per cent, instead of five per cent. We do not know what we might hear.

But what is the Government's position as of this moment? Is the Minister of Supply and Services right, when he makes this statement contradicting the earlier statement of the Premier as of April 1st., 1972, the annual increments under the pay plan will be five per cent. Could the minister tell us that or the Premier?

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no conflict whatsoever between this statement and the last statement that I made - none whatsoever.

MR. CROSBIE: That is a matter of opinion, Mr. Chairman, because the last statement the Premier made was that in the next financial year, there are certain pay increases going to commence this year - this present financial year. This financial year will end March 31st., 1971 and the Premier's earlier statement said that commencing after this financial year, there would be an automatic five per cent increase. Now this automatic five per cent increase is a year later according to the Minister of Supply and Services and it is quite a substantial change. How the Premier can give the opinion that it is not a change is beyond me.

Mr. Crosbie.

It puts the automatic five per cent one year off. As of April 1st., 1972, the annual increments under the pay plan would be five per cent - not next year - not next year, not commencing April 1st., 1971 but April 1st., 1972. If that is not a change, if one year, if twelve months, if fifty-two weeks is not a change in the commencement of the automatic five per cent, what would a change be? I am sure that the Government employees and civil servants and hospital workers of this Province consider this to be a substantial change - a very substantial change, because they are now going to get an increase this year of \$45 a month plus the old annual increment - and the promise that they were going to get another five per cent next year automatically and five per cent the year after and thereafter and thereafter and thereafter for ever, has changed. Because they are not going to get five per cent next year under this statement. They are not going to get it until April 1st., 1972 and that is a complete change in the earlier statements of the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I repeat, that between the statements by the president of the Treasury Board brought down in this House and the last statement I made to the public, there is no inconsistency - no change - no conflict.

MR. HICKMAN: Would the Minister of Finance, Mr. Chairman, while we are dealing with this Block Vote, indicate what the position of the Government will be during the next - before the next fiscal year with respect to the reclassification, particularly, it applies to the Department of Justice. I know that many of the professionals working with the Department of Justice were reclassified at a pretty substantial increase in salary and with the change that followed the budget speech - an across the board increase, they are not now receiving anything close to what they would have received had the reclassification report been implemented in accordance with the budget speech that was brought down in this

Mr. Rickman.

House. Apart from whether the five per cent will be next year and the year after and so ad infinitum, will the adjustment take place this year to implement the reports and the recommendations of the reclassification or the personnel administration committee?

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, I will try to. To begin with - in this last statement, there is one sentence which <sup>has</sup> to bear with what the Premier has already said and it says this: "any salary increases in 1971, as well as the formula for installing the pay plan, are subject to negotiations."

Now that is in a very short, concise, brief - it states the situation between the Government and Government employees. I put it in other words, when I said that the ballot has not been taken by the N.G.E.A. and will not be until the 15 June. Now to refer to my hon. and learned friend from Burin. I would - I may <sup>say</sup> this - I will say this and I am giving it as my personal opinion as Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Subcommittee of Cabinet on Public Administration that I think and for one who has been a Civil servant for a great many years, and I do not mind saying myself that I do have a deep interest in the Civil Service, I do not think any civil servant will deny that, that it was one of the sorriest messages that I received, when I heard that a certain group, representing the public service of Newfoundland, had asked to have this pay plan deferred..

AN HON. MEMBER: The reclassification.

MR. JONES: The reclassification deferred. I think that they have probably taken a short-term advantage to their long-term detriment. They were ill-advised to do this. We have worked out this plan at great expense and a great deal of effort and thought and careful consideration went into it, and I say, as my personal opinion, that I think they were ill-advised in putting it off. Now we are back in the same..

AN HON. MEMBER: They will take it.

MR. JONES: They will take it, but from an administrative point of view, Mr. Chairman, I am back in the same position that I was eighteen months ago,

Mr. Jones,

when we started in Treasury Board to get this plan in. We have to start everyone of our calculations again. We have to wait until June 15 so that we will know what the Service will do, and I would hope and pray that we can, by the beginning of April 1st., 1972, have this ready to implement, and I would hope and pray

5655

Mr. Jones

that for their own good that the public service would accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN:    Shall the item, as amended, carry?    Carried.

Head VIII - Mines, Agriculture and Resources - 801-01.

MR. CROSBIE:    Does the minister want to make an introductory statement?

MR. CALLAHAN:    No, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CROSBIE:    It is disappointing.    It is disappointing, Mr. Chairman, that the minister would not do that.    We thought we would have a glowing introductory statement like we had in the Bonne Bay Park.

The hon. minister wants to get down to the business of the House. That is interesting. The only two hour speeches made in this House in the last several months have been made by members opposite - not members over here.

The hon. Minister of Health is all taken up with Oliver's Pond, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN:    The item is 801-01.

MR. HICKMAN:    Tell us about the..

MR. CROSBIE:    There will be much walking on the water at Hogan's Pond during the summer.

Mr. Chairman, we have a number of questions that the hon. minister has not cleared up or bothered to answer during the time that has elapsed since February 23rd. He is rather stoney in his silence, when it comes to answering questions, but now when it comes, of course, to talking on such asterisk matters as the White Paper and the Bonne Bay Park. For example, Mr. Chairman, there is Question 132 which asks the minister, what persons, firms or corporations have any rights to the mineral resources of Labrador and in each case what is the nature of those rights, for what period have they been granted, for what consideration? The minister did not think that that was a question that really deserved an answer in this House for some reason, Mr. Chairman. I do not know of anything that could be more important



Mr. Crosbie.

than the question of what persons, firms or corporations have rights to the mineral resources of Labrador or what the nature of those rights is or for what period they are granted? I am just looking up here or attempting to look up his answer to the question. If I remember, correctly, it was a contemptible answer - Question 132. Yes. His answer, as I remember it, Mr. Chairman, was that this was not a question. This was too complicated a question. The question was not answered. The first part: what persons, firms or corporations have any rights to the mineral resources of Labrador? The answer was: look up the legislation. Look up all the legislation passed in this House in the last twenty-one years. That was the answer to that. Do you call that an answer. That was no answer. If the minister's department does not have all that information available on a half hour's notice, what is the minister's department doing? That was no answer.

Let us come to part (2) and see the answer: has any company incorporated in Liechtenstein acquired any rights to the mineral resources of Labrador and, if so, from whom did such company acquire such rights, what is the nature of those rights and what is the name of the company concerned? The minister had no knowledge. He had no knowledge of such a company.

Now we either have a Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources or we either have a Government that knows, who controls thousands of square miles of Labrador and Newfoundland or we do not. According to the minister's answer to that question, we have a Government that does not know if a company incorporated in Liechtenstein has any right to the mineral resources of Labrador - no knowledge - no knowledge the minister said of this.

Now the minister either should answer yes or no. His Government must either know who has our mineral resources under control or who has not. But that was his answer to that - no knowledge of this. If any company has

Mr. Crosbie.

any rights to the mineral resources of Labrador, what are the names of their principal officers or shareholders or, if such information is not available, with whom does the Government deal in connection with those corporations? That was not answered either. I believe the answer was that this was not information that the Government had available or look up the Registry of Companies or some nonsensical trash like that. That was the answer to Question 132 - Mineral Resources of Labrador. What could be more important to this Province.

Question no. 133. How did the minister do with Question no 133. What persons, firms or corporations have any rights to timber or the forest resources of Labrador and in each case what is the nature of those rights, for what period have they been granted and for what consideration? What was the minister's answer? It was similar. It was too complicated. It was too detailed. It was look up the legislation. Look up the legislation passed during the past twenty-one years. When the minister's department must have all the information down there. Surely, to God, the minister's department knows who has timber rights to the forest resources of Labrador. Second part.

Has any company incorporated in Liechtenstein acquired any rights to timber or to the forest resources of Labrador and, if so, from whom did such company acquire such rights, what is the nature of those rights and what is the name of the company concerned? Again the minister did not know. He had no knowledge of that.

Are our forest resources in Labrador gone to companies that the Government know nothing about or people know nothing about or have no information on? If that is not the case, then the minister is contemptuously refusing to give this House valid, public information. If any corporation has any rights to timber or the forest resources of Labrador what are the names of their principal officers or shareholders? That was nonsense. The Government does not inquire who they deal with. The Government does not ask

Mr. Crosbie.

who the principal officers are. They do not ask who controls the corporation. They do not even ask the names of the people they are negotiating with, according to the minister. So that was two questions: Mineral Resources in Labrador - Forest Resources in Labrador. That was a contemptuous reply that we were given.

We hope that the minister, now that the estimates are underway, is going to be a bit more co-operative.

MR. NEARY: Is that an arcade tie, the hon. gentleman is wearing?

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. gentleman is going to be wearing an arcade smile, when that hon. gentleman walks into this House. Now he is not allowed to sit over there. Who knows he might even sit with us.

The hon. gentleman does not like democratic nominating conventions - no, sir. That is what he does not.

MR. CALLAHAN: Or democratic leadership conventions.

MR. CROSBIE: He does not like those democratic nominating conventions. The only leader of a political party in world's history who has ever repudiated the candidate chosen by a democratic nominating convention. It is no good just saying order to me, Mr. Chairman. I did not bring up the subject. The hon. gentleman over there brought it up.

Caribou licences - well we can wait until we get down to caribou. Foresters: how many graduate foresters - yes, we will get down to roosters later. How many graduate foresters does the hon. gentleman employ in his department. That was a question asked weeks and weeks ago, Mr. Chairman. It is not answered yet. The hon. minister does not know, apparently, how many graduate foresters are employed by his department.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shocking.

MR. CROSBIE: That question was tabled weeks ago and it is not answered yet. He does not even know, if Mr. John Monroe, acting chief Forester resigned from his position. The hon. minister cannot tell us, whether Mr. John Monroe, acting chief Forester had resigned from his position with the department.

Mr. Crosbie.

Would that take weeks of research to find out?

MR. CALLAHAN: Does the hon. gentleman know?

MR. CROSBIE: No, I do not know. That is why I asked the question. The hon. minister cannot answer it after weeks and weeks. It has taken him weeks and weeks to find out whether his chief forester has resigned, amazingly slow staff work in the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources. The hon. minister was asked weeks, weeks and weeks ago and days. Has Mr. Joe Lowe the project director of the forest inventory land capabilities study resigned? The hon. minister still has not told the House. Apparently, he does not know, whether Mr. Joe Lowe project director has resigned. News of resignations is very slow getting to the minister; apparently, he does not want to let this House know about them. What else have we got here.

Well here is another incidental item. What a surprising one. The minister answered the question. That is surprising. But his answer was even more surprising; has the Government retained any consultants knowledgeable in the field of pollution control to advise the Government as to the proper measures to be taken by the Government or their promoters in connection with the control of the danger of pollution from the oil refinery complex to be established at Come-by-Chance or from tankers carrying oil to and from Come-by-Chance and, if so, what are the names of the consultants, what is their experience in this field and have they made any report or recommendation as yet? The hon. minister told us that the Government had no such consultants. He said that we were depending on the Federal legislation in the field.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is not what the minister said.

MR. CROSBIE: Legislation and regulation in the field.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is not what the minister said!

MR. CROSBIE: Let us look up just what the minister said.

MR. CALLAHAN: Okay, look it up.

MR. CROSBIE: We refer to our handy guide.

MR. CALLAHAN: Read it all.

MR. CROSBIE: A verbatim report. We have not had time, on this side, to read the verbatim report yet. But we have to go night and day just to keep - now the minister said - these are just a few scappy notes. I do not take shorthand. I am sorry. I just do not take shorthand.

Has the Government retained any consultants knowledgeable in the field of pollution control. Answer "no." I got that all right.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is not the answer the minister gave.

MR. CROSBIE: Then he went on to say that there is new legislation in Canada and new regulations and the hon. minister was going to see that they observed the legislation and regulations. I say, "not good enough." What do we care what legislation or regulations there are. It did not save the situation at Long Harbour. Will it save the situation at Come-by-Chance? Why would not, why should not the Government (there is an oil refinery going at Come-by-Chance) retain consultants of its own? Why should we depend on Federal legislation or regulations to protect us? Should we not have our own consultants, experts in the field of oil pollution, to look over the plans of this refinery and over the possible perils of the tankers coming up to Come-by-Chance? Is it not an important enough field that we should retain our own pollution control experts and should not that be paid by the promoters of the project who are going to benefit from it? But, no, the Government has not done that. We are going to depend on new legislation in Canada. What did new legislation in Canada do for that "Arrow" - the "Arrow" that went on the reef up in Nova Scotia? It did not do much for her. Federal legislation did not do much there, did it?

AN HON. MEMBER: It was cleared up, though.



MR. CALLAHAN: How would the hon. gentleman have stopped it?

MR. CROSBIE: Oh, yes it is cleared up. It is really cleared up, that oil.

MR. CALLAHAN: How would the hon. gentleman have prevented the tanker from going ashore? Would he get out and put his hand out and stop it?

MR. CROSBIE: If proper authorities had been inspecting that tanker, it would never have gone up. It would not have been operating.

MR. CALLAHAN: What authorities would he suggest? What authorities would he suggest that would have jurisdiction over ships?

MR. CROSBIE: I am suggesting national and provincial where they have it and international. But I am saying this that this Government are going to be responsible for that oil refinery at Come-by-Chance, and it does not matter what Federal legislation or regulations are, this Government must bare the responsibility for insisting on various kinds of pollution control at Come-by-Chance.

Now, perhaps, what they are putting in there is all right. Perhaps it is sufficient. But there is nobody in the Government that knows anything about oil pollution - other kinds, yes, but not oil pollution and should not the Government retain experts in that field just to advise the Government? It would seem to be an elementary step, but no, the minister says, no. At least, he answered that question. He did do that. He answered the question.

Question 404: In the Registry of Crown Lands of the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, is there a section concerned with grants or licences or development permits, respecting mining and mineral resources of the Province, which is closed to the general public and with respect to which a search can only be made with the consent of the minister or the deputy minister of the department? <sup>If</sup> there is such a closed section, what are the reasons? The minister's answer was that there was not any such closed registry. I say, there is.

On March 17th., 1970, after the minister answered that question, I went down to see again whether there was a closed section of the Registry of

MR. CROSBIE.

Crown Lands.

MR. CALLAHAN: The hon. gentleman is wrong. I invited him down to see.

MR. CROSBIE: I am coming to that.

MR. CALLAHAN: I invited him down.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. minister said, "go down." So, I went down to visit Crown Lands. I said, "can I see that registry there, the one marked, mining registry closed?"

MR. CALLAHAN: It is not a registry.

MR. CROSBIE: Ah! this is a play on words.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is not referred to as a registry.

MR. CROSBIE: This is a play on words. The minister is going to say now, it is not a registry. "Can I see this section here, mining closed?" "Yes, Mr. Crosbie, the minister has given permission for you to see it." I said, "if I come in here as a member of the public or a lawyer or anyone else searching for information on mineral grants in Newfoundland, can I see that?" "Not unless you have the permission of the minister or the deputy minister."

Now you can say that that is not a closed registry.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is not a registry.

MR. CROSBIE: It is not a closed registry.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is not a registry.

MR. CROSBIE: It is a closed section of the registry.  
It is

MR. CALLAHAN: part of the files of the department, as I have already answered, at least, three times.

MR. CROSBIE: It is public information. Who has been granted mineral rights in this Province - Newfoundland and Labrador? That should be public information.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is available elsewhere.

MR. CROSBIE: What is the nature of their grants? Where is it available

Mr. Crosbie.

elsewhere? It is in a closed registry downstairs.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not.

MR. CROSSIE: It is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not.

MR. CROSSIE: I went there to search and I was told, I could look.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is in the legislation.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is available elsewhere. This is part of the filing system of the department.

MR. CROSSIE: I do not care, if it is available elsewhere. How is a member of the public to find out what - is the minister suggesting that if you want <sup>to</sup> find out who has a mineral grant up in Labrador, you must look through the Statutes of Newfoundland for the last twenty-one years? Take up 1950, 1951, 1952, search through every Statute - is that reasonable? How is anybody going to do that? Do not be ridiculous! The information should be available there in that registry, to the public. Why is it not? The minister has never given an explanation of why it is not.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is not a registry.

MR. CROSSIE: I do not care, if it is a registry. It is public information put together in one place, and it is the only place where it is available. The minister has it closed to the public, why? He cannot give a good reason for it.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is not a registry. That is why it is part of the internal filing system of the department.

MR. CROSSIE: Should not any member of the public of Newfoundland interested be able to find out who has mineral grants to any part of Newfoundland?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is quite easy.

MR. CROSSIE: He cannot easily, unless he goes through twenty-one years of Statutes, searching through every Statute passed by the House, unless the minister

Mr. Crosbie.

gives his permission or the deputy minister. That is not reasonable.

So, there is a closed section in the Registry of Crown Lands.

MR. CALLAHAN: If that is the hon. gentleman's conclusion, I am not concurring in it.

MR. CROSBIE: I do not care, if the hon. minister concurs. I am giving my conclusion from my experience and anyone else experiences it who goes down there to look.

MR. CALLAHAN: The fact that it is a wrong conclusion does...

MR. CROSBIE: It is not a wrong conclusion. And when the hon. minister gets his chance, we are ready to listen to him for days and days, as he explains that that is not a closed registry.

MR. CALLAHAN: The hon. gentleman will be disappointed.

MR. CROSBIE: It is a closed registry. Another question 405 with respect to any rights granted by the Crown or licences or permits granted by the Crown with respect to the cutting of timber or use of the forest resources of this Province, in what public registry of the Government are the details of any such grants or licences recorded open for searches by any member of the general public? None. There is not any. There is a section in the minister's department, I believe, he said, where this information is available to the department. Why cannot that be made available to the public? What is so secret about who is granted rights by the Crown or licences or permits in connection with timber?

MR. CALLAHAN: There is nothing secret.

MR. CROSBIE: It is secret.

MR. CALLAHAN: If anyone wants to get some timber, all they have to do, is come and ask.

MR. CROSBIE: There is no registry - suppose, you are not interested in timber. Suppose you are just interested in seeing who has the rights to

Mr. Crosbie.

timber? Is the hon. gentleman going to open the files of his department and then say, "have a look." Not likely.

MR. CALLAHAN: No.

MR. CROSBIE: Why is this not a public registry?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Most of it is on maps.

MR. CROSBIE: We do not care if it is on maps or where it is on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is still a fact. Most of it is on maps.

MR. CROSBIE: It should be available..

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is how secret it is. That is how secret it is kept. It is on maps.

MR. CROSBIE: It should be available in a public place.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Thousands of...

MR. CROSBIE: Where any member of the public can pay a quarter and go in and look, like the Registry of Deeds.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not in the registry, no.

MR. CROSBIE: Or the Registry of Companies.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, not in the Registry of Companies. They can, if they want to.

MR. CROSBIE: They cannot. It is not a public registry. They can go to the hon. minister and say, "Can I look up the details in the files of your department of who has a forest permit here or a cutting licence there or a timber licence here?" The minister would tell them, "go fly a kite."

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman..

MR. CROSBIE: You know very well the minister is not going to let them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman is being just as truthful now as he was yesterday and last night. Just as truthful.

MR. CALLAHAN: About the same thing.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. the Premier is being just as truthful, when he says that, as he always is, and we all know what that means. There is not a word of truth in it, not an ounce, not a centimeter.



MR. CROSBIE: If the hon. the Premier wants to debate it, let us debate it now. Can we be excused from these estimates, the hon. the Premier's stupid statements of the last several days.

MR. COLLINS: What happened last night.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. the Premier is all excited about something that happened last night.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman did not keep his word, that is all.

MR. CROSBIE: There is a certain hon. gentleman -

MR. SMALLWOOD: He lied. A certain hon. gentleman lied like a liar.

MR. CROSBIE: You lied through your teeth. The hon. the Premier lied through his teeth, when he makes that statement, this hon. gentleman agreed to nothing, nothing whatsoever would not agree, was never approached and agreed to nothing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a lie. Liar.

MR. CROSBIE: A foul liar, and a complete liar.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is a contemptible lie. That is a down right lie.

MR. CROSBIE: A contemptuous liar.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now do you want the names? Will I give the hon. gentleman the names?

MR. CROSBIE: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will give him the names.

MR. CROSBIE: In complete order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If I am allowed. Number (1) Mr. Derrick Lewis. You lied to him. Number (2) Andrew Crosbie. You lied to him. That is two you lied to. Filthy lie.

MR. CROSBIE: You dirty scoundrel.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You filthy liar.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. the Premier is a contemptible liar. I agreed to nothing, I would agree to nothing, I will never agree to anything with the hon. the Premier, because I know what his agreements of promises mean.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order?

5667

MR. S. NEARY: Mr. Chairman is calling order, take your seat.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, and who are you? The Sergeant-at-Arms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right please get along.

MR. CROSBIE: All right, Mr. Chairman, I will get along with the debate.

Now to get back, the hon. the Premier, this is a favourite tactic, Mr. Chairman. When you are on a good point, the hon. the Premier wants to throw out a scrape to divert you, from what you are on. Well, I will get back to the point. I repudiated the bastardly lies that he is trying to allege there, and I will go back to the point. Why should not information be made public as to who has mining licenses, timber licenses, or any other licenses in connection with the public forest of Newfoundland? But, no, it is secret information, hidden down in the minister's department in the files. So if the Government does not want a person to find out anything about it, he cannot find out anything about it. If the hon. minister will not let him find out anything about it, And the hon. the minister will not tell this House anything about it. Will not even tell this House, who holds the forest timber rights in Labrador. And he has got the gall to say that there is no, it is all in the public registry.

MR. WELLS: Is the minister asleep?

MR. CALLAHAN: I might as well be.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. minister in charge of baby talk, wants it carried does he not? Well, the hon. the minister is just going to have to wait a bit, before it is carried. Because I am not finished with my remarks.

Question 399 - When a limited company or corporation applies to the Government to require grants or licenses or permits with reference to the exploration for or development of the mineral resources of the Province or with respect to the right to develop the forest resources or to cut timber in the Province, does the Government make inquiries as to the names of the principal officers of such corporations, the names of the shareholders who control them and the reputation of such companies to carry out their obligations and to pursue development? What is the answer?

MR. CROSBIE: The answer is "yes". They inquire about the names of the principal officers of such corporations.

But in answers to questions asked in this House about who were the principal officers of certain corporations, the hon. the minister did not know the answer. Or who the Government was negotiating with? The hon. the minister did not know the answer. But apparently it is the policy of the Government, at least, it is the policy of the Government apparently to find out the names of the principal officers of the corporations, and who controls them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. CROSBIE: Thank God for that. The hon. minister does not want to let us know about it. But at least apparently they find that out.

Now here is a question, Mr. Chairman, treated with absolute contempt. Has the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited -

MR. CALLAHAN: What question is that?

MR. CROSBIE: 400, complied with all the requirements of legislation granting it concessions or rights within Newfoundland with respect to submitting to the Government accounts of its expenditure on exploration and otherwise with respect to any rights granted in Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited or any leases granted or any grants made to that Corporation relating to timber or to minerals within the Province of Newfoundland and, if so, are such returns or accounts available for inspection to the members of the House of Assembly?

What was the minister's answer to that? A substantial part of the Province is been given to the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation for concession.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is not so.

MR. CROSBIE: Oh, the minister says, it is not so. Well, let us have a look. Let us see how much.

MR. CALLAHAN: A substantial part of the Province has been given to nobody.

MR. CROSBIE: Twelve thousand and seventeen square miles, is that not a substantial part of the Province?

MR. CALLAHAN: It is not given to nobody.

MR. CROSBIE: Their rights to it are given.

MR. CALLAHAN: They are definitely not.

MR. CROSBIE: They are given to NALCO.

MR. CALLAHAN: The rights to explore it have been granted.

MR. CROSBIE: Have been granted and held by them, since 1951.

MR. CALLAHAN: The hon. gentleman knows.

MR. CROSBIE: If the hon. gentleman wants to make a speech he will get his chance. Twelve thousand square miles the minister does not consider it anything. It is nothing. What is his answer? And when he is asked; "have the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited complied with all the requirements of legislation, and have they submitted accounts of their expenditures?" What was his answer? He does not answer. He says -

MR. CALLAHAN: What was the answer?

MR. CROSBIE: The minister does not answer. He said; it is impossible for the Government to say, to give the information. It is too complicated.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is not so.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister said, it is too complicated.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is not so.

MR. CROSBIE: That question can be answered, "yes" or "no". Has NALCO complied with the requirements of legislation and submitted accounts of their expenditures or have they not? If the minister's department is doing its job, the answer is, "yes; they are;" or "no, they are not". But the minister will not tell us yes or no. Twelve thousand square miles of concessions that have been offered to them.

MR. WELLS: May be he is ashamed of them.

MR. CALLAHAN: I am not ashamed of it at all.

MR. CROSBIE: Question 401 - Parsons Pond. With reference to the rights granted to NALCO by the Parsons Pond Oil Lands Vesting Act, and so on, since they have been granted the rights have they complied with all requirements of legislation as contained in agreements entered into with the Government respecting exploration in that area?

MR. CROSBIE: The minister would not answer, it is too complicated for the minister to answer.

MR. CALLAHAN: The minister did answer.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister never said yes, the minister never said no. The minister did not answer.

MR. CALLAHAN: The minister did answer.

MR. CROSBIE: Whether NALCO had complied with the Parsons Pond Oil Lands Vesting Act, he did not answer. The minister does not know apparently, whether they have or they have not.

MR. CALLAHAN: The minister knows.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister does not know, or if the minister knows, he has not told this House, and will not tell this House, whether NALCO has complied with that legislation. They had the right since 1951. Have they complied? Have they spent the money, they are suppose to be spending? Have they done what the Act required them to do? The minister will not answer yes or no. Why not? And he pretends he answered the question, and he did not answer it at all.

MR. CALLAHAN: I did. I did not answer it to the satisfaction of the hon. gentleman.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister did not answer, he did not say, "yes, they have complied" or "no, they have not". The minister did not answer to the satisfaction of anyone, except himself.

Since the rights were granted, what has been the total expenditure of NALCO with reference to exploration in these areas in the Parsons Pond area? Under the legislation, they are required to inform the minister what monies they have spent each year, Mr. Chairman, on explorations, on those lands. The minister would not answer it. Is it not a cent? Is it not \$20,000, \$30,000, \$50,000, a \$100,000, nothing? The minister would not answer it. On what date was active exploration undertaken by NALCO, with reference to these lands at Parsons Pond? And what was the nature and extent of their exploration activity? He would not answer.



MR. CROSBIE: During the years 1968 and 1969 what exploration activity or other activity was undertaken by NALCO with reference to these Oil lands at Parsons Pond? The minister would not answer. And the company has to report to the minister every year of what they did during the year. But he will not answer the question. Why not?

MR. WELLS: May be the company has not reported.

MR. CROSBIE: Is it that they have not reported? Is it not that they have not complied? What is the problem? What is the problem? Is the minister grossly negligent in his duty, that he is not getting this information from the companies? Or is he just grossly contemptuous of this House, so that he refused to give the information? It is one or the other, gross negligence or gross contempt<sup>of</sup> the rights of members of this House and the public, it is one or the other. Which does the minister fall in? Apparently he does not know, whether they have spent or made any expenditure to explore at all in those areas.

Then there is another act, March 31st. 1970, there is another Act about NALCO, that has to submit an account of its expenditures under Section 2(a) of Section 8(b) of the NALCO Act as amended in 1965, for the period from April 1st. 1965 to March 31st. 1970. Well, the minister frankly admitted that they have not submitted that yet, and they have got another several months before they must submit that information. Presumably next year the minister will be only too willing to tell us. Of course, the minister will not be there next year. So he will not be able to tell us, I suppose.

MR. CALLAHAN: The hon. gentleman will not know, because he will not be over there.

MR. CROSBIE: That is a good question, is it not? Another question, 338 - During the Financial Year Ending March 31st. 1970, what was the amount of any expenditure incurred for the purpose of surveying mineral resources in the area of the proposed Bonne Bay National Park? And how many persons or firms were engaged in such survey? No, answer at all. That is what I thought. The minister has not answered that, it was asked when? That was asked early in April. All that was asked of the minister was this, during the

MR. CROSBIE: Financial Year just ended, what was spent in surveying mineral resources around the Bonne Bay Park? That was the question asked the minister.

MR. CALLAHAN: What was the number?

MR. CROSBIE: Number 338. Not answered by the minister yet.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is answered.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister has not answered question 338.

MR. CALLAHAN: The hon. gentleman's information is not very good. It was answered in answer to Question No. 32, in fourteen parts, on I think the third day of this session, and that answer was given to the hon. the gentleman in reply to 338. The answer was given briefly.

MR. CROSBIE: Question No. 338 is not answered. Now, what question is the minister saying is answered?

MR. CALLAHAN: The information asked for in 338, as in the case of several other questions the hon. gentleman is now raising, was given in answer to number 32 to the hon. the member for Gander. Which is a fourteen part question, I think in the first week of the session. The hon. gentleman's information is not very good.

MR. NEARY: He spends too much time rigging meetings.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. minister is very used to rigging meeting on Bell Island, he has rigged meetings there for years.

MR. CALLAHAN: Check number 32.

MR. CROSBIE: There is some kind of an answer given in 32,

MR. CALLAHAN: Not some kind of an answer, it is a detailed answer.

MR. CROSBIE: Approximately, just a minute now. The two questions are different, Question No. 338 asks what was spent during one particular financial year?

MR. CALLAHAN: That is right, ~

MR. CROSBIE: Question 32 does not ask that at all. It has what is the cost to date of exploration, collection, assaying and any other expenses? Approximately \$65,000. It could be for any number of years. The question is not answered. So the minister cannot say it is answered. If the hon.

MR. CROSBIE: minister was as loquacious in answering questions, as he is when somebody else is speaking, we would not have any complaint about his answering questions.

MR. WELLS: Hear, hear.

MR. CROSBIE: But he does not have much to say, when he is answering questions.

MR. ROBERTS: Ah, get on with the slaying, you are holding us all up.

MR. CROSBIE: One does not like to hold up the Minister of Health, he has done a noble service in the last several weeks, very noble. Twisting the arm of the hon. the Premier and getting him to be reasonable, settling several wage claims.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. the gentleman never tried to twist the Premier's arm, and that is where he is now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please adhere to what is now before the Chair, Mines, Agriculture and Resources.

MR. CROSBIE: Before I finish just these introductory remarks, so we can get down to the details of the minister's estimates -

MR. NEARY: Do not shout any more, please, you are waking us up.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. gentleman has never been awoken from his sleep into which he went a number of years ago. The Prince Charming has never tapped the hon. minister and woke him. He is in a dream world.

There is an interesting letter that the minister might want to comment on, it was in the paper March 31st. 1970, Mr. Chairman. In reference to a recent article which appeared in your paper, Tuesday, March 24th. entitled "M.U.N. geology students in demand," says Callahan, we would like to shed some light on this subject.

MR. CALLAHAN: To a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CROSBIE: OH! the hon. gentleman got a point of order.

MR. WORNELL: I do not think you are allowed to read that.

MR. CROSBIE: Why not?

MR. WORNELL: I do not know.

MR. CROSBIE: I do not know either. It is signed, Mr. Chairman, the letter

MR. CROSBIE: is signed three departing geologists, William R. Taylor, Harvey F. Kests, Howard T. Coates. Now the minister had been saying that there was a great demand for geology students here in Newfoundland. These gentlemen say a quick survey of the 1970 graduating class shows that eight of our nine geologists are finding it necessary to leave the Province to obtain suitable permanent employment. Now the minister has said, there is a barrel of jobs for geology students. A barrel of them. Plenty of them. A quick survey shows that eight of the nine geologists of their class are finding it necessary to leave the Province to obtain suitable permanent employment. In addition to this, approximately half of the undergraduate geology students seeking summer employment find better jobs outside the Province. This surely does not indicate a continuing demand for Memorial University graduates and students for geological mapping and assessment work in the Province, which the hon. minister had said was the case.

These students go on, these three departing geologists go on, the present system in the Province of granting large exploration concessions to a small number of companies creates only a limited number of explorations permits for geologists. We feel, that if concessions were either modified or abolished -

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Item two, about reading from reports from outside the House ..... in a way, what the opinion is that the,

MR. CROSBIE: This is my opinion, Mr. Chairman, I will now <sup>give</sup> my opinion.

The present system in this Province of granting large exploration concessions to a few companies, is not the right one, and it needs to be modified or abolished. And if it was, there would be more mining companies carrying out mineral explorations in Newfoundland, and there would be more need for graduate geology students in Newfoundland. Under the present system, where we have large concessions granted to a few holders, British Newfoundland 24,500 square miles, and another 4400 square miles, NALCO 12,000 square miles, Iron Ore Company 69, Labrador Mining 980, Churchill Falls, Labrador, 4590 and so on. A few companies or persons have large areas. And much of those

MR. CROSBIE: areas are unexplored, at least some of the concession holders do not have the money to really go at exploration in them, and they have been given too long periods of time, too much time to explore them. And what a lot of the people who get the original concessions do, is sublet them, Mr. Chairman, to other people. They are in the rental agency business. They come and get a concession of 5,000 square miles, and they go out and sublease it to other people, who are suppose to do the exploration and development. What can be the justification for that system? And this is what these students think. According to them, I do not know, if this is correct or not, but Newfoundland is the only Province which issues exploration concessions like this, and where people have not the right to stake claims and explore mineral areas, or to stake claims afterwards. That is not the system in this Province.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is wrong.

MR. CROSBIE: It is not wrong.

MR. CALLAHAN: It is wrong.

MR. HICKMAN: The other nine provinces are wrong, and we are right.

MR. CROSBIE: We are right, and everybody else is wrong.

MR. CALLAHAN: The hon. gentleman is quite wrong.

MR. CROSBIE: Now here are geology students, and whether this is true or not, whether any of them have gotten jobs or not in Newfoundland since, eight of the nine



Mr. Crosbie,

graduating geologists from Memorial University, this year, are leaving the Province to get work, and we have thousands and tens of thousands of square miles here...

MR. CALLAHAN: The hon. gentleman should reread the letter. It says, "suitable work." What suitable means is the question.

MR. CROSBIE: Is a man to take employment that is not suitable?

MR. CALLAHAN: It may not be suitable..

MR. CROSBIE: Is a geologist to take work that is not suitable - geological work here in Newfoundland? Is he to take the unsuitable? What is he after he has gone through his years of University? He is not just a labourer. He does not have to take anything that is offered. He only has to take suitable work, and there is not suitable work for geologists in Newfoundland according to these people.

MR. BARBOUR: On Unemployment Insurance, a man applying for a job must take something, even if it is suitable or not or else come off the unemployment insurance.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that graduate geologists are in the same class as people who are on unemployment insurance. They have had a long training and can get jobs, if not in Newfoundland, elsewhere that are suitable jobs.

MR. CALLAHAN: At much better pay.

MR. CROSBIE: What is wrong with our system here in Newfoundland that they cannot get jobs here in Newfoundland? Will the minister tell us about that? As I say, Mr. Chairman, it is useless to ask the minister to tell you about anything. He is not going to tell you anyway.

MR. CALLAHAN: If the hon. gentleman does not want to listen, the minister is not going to try to tell him.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. minister is not going to enlighten us, unless he feels it is necessary for us to have a - perhaps, the hon. minister may feel that we need a good sleep over here, so, he will start of and tell

Mr. Crosbie.

us all about the Bonne Bay Park again or something like that or the White Paper. But, when it comes to answering questions or giving us any pertinent information, the hon. gentleman shys away from that. I have not noticed him marking down any points..

MR. CALLAHAN: What points?

MR. CROSBIE: So that he could answer any of the questions that have just been raised now. No. The hon. minister does not care about that - just his old estimates. He does not want to give any information in connection with his estimates, just have the House put them through. He has the Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation saying, "carried, carried." Whereas: here is a great chance for the hon. minister to explain, to look in at some of the dark recesses of his department and let the public have some of the information that they are entitled to.

MR. CALLAHAN : Draconian law.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. gentleman is a well-known scholar. Draconian law - there is going to be a Draconian law now, Mr. Chairman, governing nominating meetings of the Liberal party.

MR. CALLAHAN: Here we go right on the subject again.

MR. CROSBIE: I will let the hon. minister answer now, if he wants to answer.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, there are just two things that I would like to say. It is a pity that there should be any need to say them. It is a pity that any hon. member of this House should be either so deeply ignorant of the Parliamentary rules that govern the House or well aware of them and pretend that he does not.

It is wrong to ask any question of a minister, the answer to which is as readily available to the questioner as it is to the minister. It is wrong. It is unparliamentary. In all the Statutes that are passed in this House and that are available to the members of the House, in all reports that are tabled in the House, in the report of the Auditor General on the public accounts, in all public documents that are tabled in this House

Mr. Smallwood.

and are readily available to hon. members, it is unparliamentary to direct questions to ministers on any information that is already public, that is as readily available to the questioner as it is to the minister who is questioned. It is unparliamentary.

The question of what timber licences exist in this Province, in Labrador or on this Island, the question of what mineral concessions have been given in Labrador or on this Island, are matters of public record. And normally such questions would be ruled out by Mr. Speaker, and they would not be permitted to appear on the Order Paper. They are unparliamentary. They are out of order. Questions, the answer to which are known or can become known to the questioner without directing the question at the minister. Every bit of mineral or water power or timber concession given in this Province is a matter of public record, equally available to any hon. member of this House.- equally available.

Now, if an hon. member says, "ah, but this information is in Statutes passed by this House over the last twenty-one years, am I expected to look through all those Statutes?" Why not? Why not? Is his work to be done for him by a minister? Is the minister to go through these Acts and summarize them for him, when he can do it easily himself. That is what he is here for. That is what he is paid for. That is one point. There is no use making the point - no use, utterly futile, waste of time, waste of breath. It is true but nevertheless, it is a waste of breath.

Now the other point I wanted to make is this: I have heard it said, in this House and out of it, that this Government have given concessions of timber or waterpower or mineralized or allegedly mineralized land that were too big - concessions that were too big - too many miles.

Sir, in the last fifty years that is half a century, there have not been five individual prospectors, in this country and now this Province, in the

Mr. Smallwood.

last half century. Since the coming of Confederation that is twenty-one years, there have been two prospectors. One, was a Newfoundlander who was born in Twillingate and lives in Ontario and had lived in Ontario for twenty years or more who came down to Newfoundland, and he came in to see me and told me he was a sourdough (a prospector). He had been grubstaked by various men in Ontario to go out prospecting, and he went out prospecting with his geologist pick and with a Geiger counter, and he tramped by foot over a small, limited stretch of territory to which he had been given the right to conduct prospecting. He said, "he would like to tackle it here." I said, "never was a man more welcome than you are. You are a prospector. There is not one solitary prospector in Newfoundland today. You are the only one, and we are charmed to have you and delighted to have you. Tell me, while we are at it, do you think it might be possible to get other prospectors to come down here, because this is what we want." He said, "he would think there were lots of them, if opportunity existed in Newfoundland for prospectors, if they could get concessions, if they could get the right, the sole right, the exclusive right to go and prospect a piece of territory." I said, "well that is easy. How much land would a prospector want?" "Oh!" he said, "he would want probably a mile or two miles square." I said, "would he, if we gave him five miles?" He said, "they would be delighted. They would flock down here."

So, we gave him a concession, and he went off prospecting, and he came back to see me in the Fall, and he said that he was going back to Ontario, and he came in to say, good-bye. "But," I said, "what about this prospecting?" He said, "no, this is no country for prospecting." I said, "what do you mean?" He said, "there are no rivers to travel on by canoe. There are no roads to drive over. You cannot get over it and furthermore, most of the land, most of the terrain is either covered by water or bog, and there is not enough bedrock exposed for a geologist to get indications of

Mr. Smallwood.

mineralization. You might be walking over vast deposits of mineral, but a prospector will not find them." I said, "do we give up?" He said, "no, you cannot give up. You have to get big companies who will do it by aircraft, by air-borne magnetometer, by scintillometer, by the various magnetic devices, all very expensive, all running into hundreds of thousands of dollars that no prospector is capable of raising."

One other prospector since then, Lou Murphy - Lou Murphy went off doing a bit of picking here and there, a bit of prospecting, and we were delighted to give him a concession and then give him another concession and then give him, still, another concession. We gave him a concession on the southern shore, up in the Ferryland District. We gave him a concession down on the Great Northern Peninsula. We gave him a concession in White Bay. We have given him, I think, three concessions. What has he done? He has gone off and interested very large United States Mining Companies and one- very large Canadian, Mainland Canadian Mining Company, and he has sublet his rights to those great companies. He has got, perhaps, <sup>biggest</sup> Canada's mining company, COMINCO, consolidated smelting, which I think is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has got them to come in and he has given them a subconcession down on the Great Northern Peninsula - well down, almost down, I think, to Flower's Cove, in behind Main Brook.

He found, as this other Newfoundlander found in the second or third year of Confederation, that prospecting in Newfoundland is impossible - impossible. It can be done only by aircraft and by all these scientific methods that are enormously expensive and no prospector can do it. What has our policy been? Our policy has been to find large concerns, get them interested, give them the sole right over 5,000 square miles, or 10,000 or 15,000 or 20,000 and put a time limit on the concession they had and require them to spend each year, a certain minimum amount, hardly ever



Mr. Smallwood.

less than \$50,000 a year for say three years or four years or five years and then in a number of cases, we have adopted the shedding principle, meaning that at the end of every so often, they had to shed - they had to give back a portion of their concession, until at the end of a certain period of time, they would have it all given back.

Then, again, we have promoted the idea of one company having a large concession and that company becoming the promoter, going out and bringing in other mining companies and in this way, BRINEX, i.e., which is BRINCO, BRINEX has brought in, at least, a dozen well-known mining companies of the United States and Canada and France and England and South Africa. BRINEX has brought companies in from around the world and given to each one of them a sharing agreement saying, you can go and survey this 500 miles on a 50/50 deal. If you find, anything, we will develop it jointly and share 50/50 in the profits, if any.

There is no other way. I do not care who ever becomes Premier of this Province; I do not care who ever forms a government in this Province, there is no other way to get Newfoundland explored, unless the Government are going to do it and that would take untold millions of dollars, because in the last - since Confederation, I happen to have the figures right here, over \$100 million - over \$100 million of money has been spent in Newfoundland by these various companies that we have brought in here, carrying on surveys, mapping, doing aerial reconnaissance, air-borne magnetometer surveys, ground magnetometer surveys, scintillometer surveys, and other forms of magnetic surveys, all enormously expensive the last word in modern techniques for survey to find minerals down deep under the earth. Even then, using the latest techniques in the world, even then, the last word is found, only, when they drill, because no matter what anomalies they find, not matter what promising indications are shown up by these electronic methods, they still have to put the diamond drill down and that is an enormously expensive thing to do diamond drilling, and there is no

Mr. Smallwood.

other way. There is no other way.

If a staggering proportion of the surface of this Island is covered with bog, running from five to thirty feet in depth, covering the rock, covering the possible geological formation - all covered, all hidden, do not tell me that the small prospector is going to make much of a fist, with that, because he is not.

Now, it is pathetic to hear people talk of the practise of this Government giving large - giving concessions to large blocks of territory. There is no other way. There is no other way! You will not get large companies, with enormous resources of capital, of men, of skill, of experience, you will not get such companies to come into this Island of Newfoundland, unless you give them very large concessions.

Now, in giving them the large concessions, you must, of course, drive the best bargain you can. You must not drive a bargain so hard and so tight that they will turn tail and walk away from you. You have to make it attractive enough to bring them here and keep them here and yet not so attractive that Newfoundland will lose out. You have to steer a course in between there. This is what we have done. What is the result? What is the result? You judge everything by results. The result is that in the first year, I was Premier of this Province, the grand total value of all the minerals produced in the whole Province was \$25 million for the year. Today, we are number five among Canada's provinces. Today, we are producing \$300 million worth of minerals a year. With Bell Island closed - Bell Island was never very big in value. Bell Island never produced more than about \$2.5 million to \$3 million worth of minerals. We have now come up to more than \$300 million a year, from \$25 million. The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. The best proof that our policy is right is that it has worked, that it has succeeded, that it has produced mines, that it has caused private parties to come into our Province and spend over \$100 millions

MR. SMALLWOOD: in prospecting.

MR. CALLAHAN: Three-quarters of the business on his own.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And in addition to that, more than \$100 million spend on exploration for minerals, the best part of a \$1000 million, more than three quarters of a billion spent to develop minerals, to open up and develop mines, and to build the mines, the mills, the towns, and all that goes with the development of mining. Why, Mr. Chairman, I would be willing, as jealous as I am, very jealous as I am of my reputation, eager and anxious as I am, that I will go down with a good name in Newfoundland, that long after I am dead, I will be remember well, I would be willing to risk my reputation on what we have done in mineral development since I became Premier. I would be willing, that is it. I rest my case. I make no other claim for having served Newfoundland, I rest it on this one single thing, what we have done in this Government to develop mining in this Province. I would settle for that. So it is pathetic, it is a pathetic turning of one's back on the facts to get up and talk about the big concessions that we have given to big companies to develop the mineral resources of our Province. Are we afraid of bigness? Are we afraid of big companies? God knows that our record in Newfoundland in mining development attempted by little people, small men, financially speaking, small men, inexperienced men, men without knowledge and experience, our Newfoundland experience with men like that, for fifty years before Confederation, was as sad a history as any country could have. We had them in dozens, we had dozens of men mining promoters here in Newfoundland. You could not walk down Water Street, but someone would buttonhold you, and try to sell you some shares. Or let you in on the ground floor, let you in so you would have a share in the first million, and they would not only sell shares, but units, as they used to call them. I am not quite sure that I understand what these units were, but I think they were a sort of option on shares. You could buy units, and if you have the units later on when the shares would be issued, you would have a right to buy the shares. Every

MR. SMALLWOOD: second man you met, had shares to sell you like that. There were mining companies in dozens, in dozens. Why one of the great jurist's of Newfoundland spent every last dollar he owned buying those funny shares. And one of the biggest merchants on Water Street was a complete sucker, a complete sucker for buying mining shares, a very close friend of my hon. friend, the Attorney General. He could not resist it. He could not resist buying shares, and these shares were always and forever for sale. And how many mines did they produce?

We, at least had to produce some mines. We at least have brought the mining industry up to over \$300 millions a year, and Newfoundland from being a completely obscure little spot in the mining world, up to be one of the five provinces of Canada. One of the five big producers of minerals, and in several mines, several minerals we are number one. In others we are number two, and in others number three, but put them all together and in the total value produced in a year, we are the fifth of Canada's ten provinces, that is a pretty proud boast to have in ten years. But, Sir, we do not expect any acknowledgement of that. What we expect is to be told that we refused to answer questions. We refused to answer them. We have been asked a total this session, we have been asked a total number of questions, running to 544, that is the number of questions we have been asked. We have answered 410 of them, so far. 410 we have answered out of 544. Now not all the answers made the questioners happy. They were quite disappointed over some of the answers. But that is too bad. We broke out into tears privately, when we saw the disappointment on their faces, with the answers. And they will all be answered before the session is over, a lot of these questions require an enormous amount of work on the part of the civil servants, in the various departments. The ministers themselves do not do it, the questions go automatically to the civil servants in the respective departments, they reach them in a day, or two, or three, sometimes it takes longer, by a circuitous route, from here. I am not sure how it happens myself, I really do not know who delivers these questions, but they

MR. SMALLWOOD: do eventually reach their respective departments, and the civil servants have the task of digging out the answers. And when they are dug out, they are passed over to the minister. This may be a week or ten days or two, three, four or five weeks, depending on how busy they are at other things. Sometimes the civil servants who are supposed to dig out the answers cannot even look at the questions for two weeks, if the minister puts them at something and says, get this, get this and I need it fast, then they would be back working night after night gathering that information for the minister, and not be able to give any thought whatever to the questions. But finally they do get around to it, and they give the answers to the minister, and they usually take them, I am told, I was told here in this House by a high ranking civil servant, that in the Department of Finance, for example, the general rule is to take them seriatim, to take them in the order in which they were asked, so that they will answer number one first, and number 100 later, that may be subject to some variation. It might be that a minister, the minister might say, look, here that is question so and so, I want the answer to that, drop everything and get the answer to that, and if he is told to do it, he will do it. But normally a minister does not bother the civil servants, he just waits until they provide the answers for him.

Well, that is all, I just wanted to make those two points, after all the roaring, shouting and bawling and after all the insinuations that there was an awful lot of crookery going on, that we were sitting over here blatantly refusing point blank, refusing to give the House information, when the fact of the matter is, that an enormous part of the information requested, is information which is at least equally available to the questioner as it is to the questioned. And, Mr. Chairman, it is no use, I know it is useless, it is quite useless, except this, that we bring a rule in this House imposing on Mr. Speaker, whether Mr. Speaker likes it or not, imposing on him a rule of the House, that he will rule out all questions, the answers to which are available to those who <sup>ask</sup> the questions. If we make that a rule



MR. SMALLWOOD: of the House, it is already a Parliamentary rule, there is precedent for it, it is Beauchesne. It is normal in the British Parliamentary System, the answer to which is available to the person asking the question is a question that is out of order. And if it is out of order, it ought not to be allowed on the Order Paper. It just should be ruled out. If the answer is in a statute, the statute is available. If the answer is in the report of the Auditor General, the report of the Auditor General is available. If the answer is in an annual report of a department, the report is available. Wherever it is available, if it is available, it is available. Why ask a question of the Government, if the answer is already available. Now that rule has been laid down donkias ages ago. But we are constantly been asked and then when we say, that the answer is available. Oh! the charges made, that we are hiding, oh, we are ashamed of the answer, we will not give the answer. We are ashamed of it. It is hard to take. It is hard to take.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, before we go on, I would like to deal with the Premier's remarks, it will not take very long. There is no information given in these remarks. The usual, anybody who asks any questions, for any information, get up a long speech, detail of the passed twenty-one years, what money has been spent the passed twenty-one years on mineral exploration, all kind of irrelevant details like that, without giving us any answer to some of the questions that have been asked here.

The hon. the Premier says, he states the Parliamentary rule, which is, if an answer is readily available to a member, in public prints, or somewhere in the public realm, then the question should not be asked. Readily available, that is the phraseology, it is not available if you search for weeks and months through twenty-one years of the Statutes of Newfoundland. That is not readily available. So that Parliamentary rule does not protect the hon. Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, who has not answered questions, as to who holds mineral permits in Labrador, or forestry permits in Labrador. That rules does not protect them at all.

MR. CROSBIE: It does not protect them, when it comes to the question, which can be answered "yes" or "no". Has NALCO observed the requirements of the legislation that govern it, when it comes to mineral and oil concession and so on in Newfoundland? That you cannot find, that is not readily available to any member, Mr. Chairman. Only one person can answer that in the House and that is the Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, if he is doing his job. But he will not answer it. He will not tell this House, whether NALCO has observed the requirements of the legislation of this Province. He will not tell this House what NALCO has spent in its explorations each year. All of which information is available to the minister, but not to us, not to the members of this House and to the public. So that is Parliamentary Rules. Does not answer for the members, the minister's dereliction of duty in this point.

Now what about these large concessions? It is a peculiar thing, Mr. Chairman, but every Commission that has studied this question in Newfoundland, and the Atlantic Provinces has made the same report and recommendations. What report and recommendations? Last year a report from the Atlantic Development Board studied the minerals in the Atlantic Provinces. Some of the hon. gentlemen may remember it been reported in the Evening Telegram, an editorial there on it. What did the ADB study, by experts retained by the ADB of the mineral resources of the Atlantic Provinces say about Newfoundland. It just said, that we had given too large concessions to too few companies, which did not have the necessary capital in some cases or many cases to properly develop or explore those concessions. That is what the ADB studies says. Are they to be describe - what was the description he used? Pathetic. Too pathetic to discuss the recommendations made by the Atlantic Development Board Study. Is that too pathetic to discuss? Well, this is what they said about our policy here in Newfoundland.

Then let us take the Royal Commission on Economic Prospects, it has dozens and scores of experts working for it, and a section on mineral

MR. CROSBIE: resources here in Newfoundland. What did that Royal Commission recommend in the section on minerals in Newfoundland? Exactly the same thing, it said that in Newfoundland—

MR. CALLAHAN: Because, first the report was written by the same people.

MR. CROSBIE: In Newfoundland it said that too large concessions are given to too few people or corporations, and that some of these people withholding those concessions have not got the capital, the money to develop them, and that this policy should be changed. That is the Royal Commission on Economic Prospects. There are two reports in the last two or three years. Yet the hon. the Premier will get up and say it is pathetic for anyone to suggest, that the Government's policy is wrong or that too large concessions are going to too few people. If it is pathetic, it is a patheticism, or pathos shared by an awful lot of experts in the field. It is a pathos shared by the ADB. It is a pathos shared by the Economic Prospect Commission. And by dozens of others. If it is pathetic, there are a lot of pathetic people wondering about this great policy of the Government of Newfoundland.

The Premier says, only by giving these great large concessions can you get airborne surveys, and the scintillators and all the rest of it, throw in the big words, and impress everyone, scintillometer and aerial magnetometers, it sounds wonderful. It sounds wonderful.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Our Government.

MR. CROSBIE: There he is, a little sprat going up, but I am not going to fall for it, I am going to remain perfectly calm. Does the hon. the Premier want to say anything else?

How is it that in Ontario, Mr. Chairman, the Gulf Sulphur Company that discovered the great concession up at Timmins, why did they spend the money to do aerial surveys all over Ontario? Airborne magnetometer surveys, scintillometer surveys and God knows what other surveys. Why did they spend the money, when they never had 25,000 square miles tied up in Ontario? They still did the surveys, and when they found a promising prospect at Timmins, what did they do? They went in, and some of the land they owned themselves, and some they had to acquire and they went in and sank, and they

MR. CROSBIE: sunk shafts there and discovered this rich load, and then they went quietly around for three or four months buying up the next door neighbour, buying up this concession here, getting another concession from someone else, and buying around the whole area. They did not need 10,000 square miles of concessions to have their aerial surveys which they carried out in Ontario for five or six years, before they ever came on that great strike at Timmins. I refer<sup>to</sup> if anybody is interested to read "The One Billion Dollar Windfall" by Dr. Morton Shuman, which described it all. They did not need 10,000 square miles, they did not need 5,000 square miles, they did not need 3,000 square miles, they did not need 25,000 square miles, they did not need 50 square miles of concession to go in and do that. And they will not need it here in Newfoundland, to do the same, if the prospects are here.

AN HON. MEMBER: We got Jack Dodd and his dragger down there.

MR. CROSBIE: He has not found too much yet, perhaps the hon. gentleman should take him up in a plane and get a scintillometer. I am sure the hon. gentleman would scintillate Jack Dodd if he had him up in a plane.

Particularly, if the hon. gentleman were a pilot.

Now the Government's policy, you cannot say of course, that you cannot give any large concessions at all, that would be equally silly.

MR. CALLAHAN: Hear, hear, the hon. gentleman is now seeing the light.

MR. CROSBIE: Perhaps, the Government's policy was right in the beginning, Mr. Chairman, but it is not just a policy, it is how the policy is administered. And how is the policy been administered today? Are these people who have got these concessions in Newfoundland being forced to tow the mark? Are they being forced to spend what the agreements call for? Are they being forced to give up their lands, to give up areas, give up so many thousand square miles each year, if they do not find anything or do not spend enough? Is the enforcement of the policy right? And all the evidence points to the contrary, and the minister's failure to answer our questions, Mr. Chairman, must indicate that he is not enforcing that policy. He is not enforcing the

MR. CROSBIE: legislation on the Statute Books of this Province. What is the good of having legislation that requires NALCO to spend so much money a year to do so much exploration work a year, and to report to the minister, if the minister will not even tell this House whether they had observed it, whether they have observed the legislation or what money they have spent. If the minister will not tell the House, it is because they have not done what they have been required to do, the administration of the policy is lapsed. It is not necessarily the policy is wrong, it is the enforcement that is wrong. And the hon. minister will not tell the House, whether they are observing these points of the agreement or not.

MR. NEARY: Do not drop the water on the Arcade tie.

MR. CROSBIE: There is just room over here by the hon. the member for Labrador West, and that is right where the hon. gentleman is going on June 12th. Right there.

The hon. the Premier says, there is a time limit and there is a ~~minimum~~ amount to be spent each year. Well, that is the trouble, Mr. Chairman, the Government will not tell us whether these time limits and these minimum amounts are being met. The minister will not tell us.

Now there is \$101 million spent since 1949, that is twenty-one years, this constant harping back to 1949, twenty-one years ago, 1949. \$101 million spent since 1949. What is that in twenty-one years? It is less than \$5 million a year spent on mineral explorations. What is that? That is nothing gigantic, you think it was gargantuan when the figure \$101 million is stated, that is a twenty-one year period. And \$1 billion spent on mineral development and so on in the last twenty-one years. What is a billion; in twenty-one years? What revenue is Newfoundland getting out of it? We can look in the estimates and see, what revenue we are getting out of mineral exploration here in Newfoundland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, we cannot.

MR. CROSBIE: We cannot?



MR. SMALLWOOD: No, we cannot.

MR. CROSBIE: I am talking about revenue of this Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You can only see a bit of it.

MR. CROSBIE: \$2,552,000, now last year \$3,490,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Nonsense!

MR. CROSBIE: And some coming back in part of the corporation tax and so on. But directly from the mining, the minerals themselves, that is what we are getting out of that \$1 billion.

Now the Premier points out that a small prospector does not have much of a chance in Newfoundland. Most likely the Premier is quite correct. But, just because you say the Government is giving too many large concessions or too few people, does not mean that you are arguing, that there must be thousands of concessions giving to small prospectors. That was never argued. So when you say that the small prospector cannot prospect here in Newfoundland successfully, the Premier can be quite right. But that does not mean that the Premier's policy of giving of thousands of square miles to people for years and years, who have to spend small amounts which are not enforced by the minister, that that is the right policy. One is not the opposite of the other.

Well, let me see, I think that covers the main points that the Premier rounded up in his tired defense, the same old tired defense of these suggestions about our mineral exploration policy. All the experts, all the impartial experts that studied the question here in Newfoundland, come up, Mr. Chairman, with the same recommendation and they are all ignored by the Premier, they are all classified as pathetic, according to him tonight, all these mining experts, mining engineers and consultants.

544 questions asked and 410 answered. I will not go into it now in any detail, but Mr. Chairman, I showed earlier tonight how some of those questions were answered. And there are no answers at all. And the minister has been one of the worse offenders in that respect.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, just in reply, the revenue coming into the Treasury of this Province is not the amount that is shown in the estimates of revenue. The amount that is shown in the estimates of revenue is only the direct payment into the Treasury, under the mining tax act and under the respective acts of the different mining companies, that is all it is, nothing more, nothing less. But in addition to that, the Government receives Newfoundland's share of the profits tax that these mining companies pay to Ottawa. They pay Ottawa fifty per cent of their profits and Ottawa pays us a share of them. That is not shown in the estimates. Then, the employees in these mines pay personal income tax to the Canadian Government and the Canadian Government pays us a share of them and that is not shown in the estimates. Taking two mines alone, if we take just two mines out of the ten or twelve that we have in Newfoundland. Take the two mines in Labrador. The direct payment and the share of the corporation income tax and the share we get of the personal income tax paid by the mine workers and the other payments we receive into the Treasury, when all put together is this year \$5.5 million into our own Treasury, Five and a half million. Now, add the other mines, that is only two mines, Labrador City and city of Wabush. But add to those two the other mines, Rambler, Whalesback, Baie Verte, and so on, and you will find that this year, this present year, the Newfoundland Government would take in between \$6 million and \$7 million, that we would not have but for those mines, this very year. Next year, it will run between nine and ten millions. And the year after about the same for several years for four or five years. It will run between nine and ten million dollars a year coming into the Treasury of this Province, from the mines, that not a dollar of which, not one single dollar of which, we would

get but for those mines. Between nine and ten millions, beginning next year. Now, when the production at Labrador City goes up another eight to ten million tons a year as it is going to do, that is eight to ten million tons a year over and above what it is now. And when three miles from there at the city of Wabush the production of Iron Ore goes up as it is about to go by another five or six million tons a year, then from all our mines in Newfoundland we will get into our Treasury, this Government, this Province, will get out of the mining industry, both directly and indirectly, direct in the form of the five per cent tax, mining tax, under the mining tax act, under the special agreement with Labrador, with the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company and the Iron Ore Company of Canada and with the Wabush Mining Company and under all these headings and the corporation income tax our share of it, and the personal income tax our share of it, and in other payments that come into the Treasury, we will be getting up ten or twelve millions a year. That is each year. And I am talking about cash, and I am talking about revenue coming into the Treasury of this Province. That is not chicken feed. That is very very real money. That will run to a million dollars a month. The Newfoundland Treasury, the public chest of this Province, will be taking in a million dollars a month from the mining industry. You cannot dismiss that. And you cannot minimize that. You cannot sneer at it. A million a month is a lot of money. to sneer at.

That is revenue that will pour into the Treasury of this Province as a direct result of our mining policy. Now I will say one thing. Before we came in office, before we took over the Government of this Province, before we were a Province, the Commission of Government introduced the policy that we have been following. We did not introduce it. We have applied it. We have applied it far more energetically than the Commission of Government did. But let it not be forgotten that it was the Commission of Government that gave a concession to Labrador Mining and Exploration Company of 20,000 square miles in Labrador, in 1936. I remember as a member of the National Convention

as a member of the mining committee that was appointed. I remember our bringing in the commissioners of that day, Sir Wilfred Woods and others and questioning them on their policy, on the agreement they had made with the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, the forerunner of Iron Ore Company of Canada, about their policy. They had given that company, Jules Timmins, essentially, a concession, a monopoly, on the right to search for minerals over huge territory of 20,000 square miles. And this was good for so many years I think expiring in 1951. In 1951 they had to pass back 5000 square miles of that territory. And then so many years after that another 5000 square miles. Now this would bring them down to 10,000. Then after so many years more they had to pass back a third block of 5000 and then eventually they had to pass back all of the remaining 5000 except for the very limited bit of a few hundred square miles where they had actually found minerals that they were prepared to develop.

Well, when I was in office for less than a year, they came to me. Jules Timmins came to me and the late Bill Durrall came to me and said: "Next year we have to pass back 5000 square miles. Mr. Premier we will pass it back if you insist. The law says we have to pass it back next year the first 5000 square miles. We have to tell you frankly that up to now we have concentrated on the exploration around Knob Lake, Burnt Creek, Ruth Lake in that immediate area we have been trying to prove up the existence of 10 million tons a year for thirty years, 300 million tons, so that we can finance it. If we can prove the presence of 300 million tons of good quality iron ore that is mineable, at a profit, then we can raise the money to build the railway. And so we have neglected the rest of the territory. If you are willing to postpone our passing back any of the territory it will give us some chance to carry on more exploration and see if we can find something else."

I brought it to my colleagues in the Cabinet. It appeared to us to be reasonable and we deferred, by I forget, three or four or five years, their passing back the first 5000 miles. But finally that time came and they passed it back. And it was in the territory they passed back that the city of Wabush

now stands. And not only the city of Wabush, immediately across the lake from the present Labrador City, the territory they passed back is where we have another vast mine going on today. Now that policy of giving a vast territory of the land, the sole right, the monopoly of the right to search for minerals on it, that policy was originated in the Commission of Government. They initiated it, and they carried it out. We adopted it because it struck us as being a very sensible arrangement. This is why I went to England and in a public speech in England I said, that Newfoundland, Newfoundland's Government were willing to offer to the British the biggest real estate deal of the present century. This is my offer. I said Newfoundland would be delighted and proud if British people, British companies would come into our Province and take a slice of land that would be the biggest real estate deal in the world, in the present century since the ~~year~~<sup>year</sup> 1900. - But I said there would be some conditions. The conditions would be that they would not be allowed to sit on that land, they would not be allowed just to proudly own it, and just to boast that they had all this territory - A territory bigger than the Province of Nova Scotia remember. We gave them I think it was 30,000 square miles in Labrador. And in Newfoundland, I think somewhere around eight to ten thousand square miles more.

We gave them somewhere close to 50,000 square miles. We gave to Brinco. But the condition was that in the first five years of their concession they had to spend one and a-quarter million, and then pass back so many thousand square miles. The second five years they had to spend, I forget, two million or some such figure, they had to spend in the second five, and then pass back another 5000 square miles. In the third five years they had to spend an equal amount. Now that ~~was~~<sup>would be</sup> fifteen years. They are there now ten or twelve years and they are spending a thousand million. A thousand million they are spending, just on Churchill Falls alone. And on the lower Churchill they will have to spend another five hundred million. Now that is one and a-half billion just for waterpower, not counting minerals.

So the policy is a good policy. It is a sound policy. It was right



then and it is right now. It is no less sound today than it was twenty years ago, and thirty years ago. Thirty years ago when the Commission of Government gave it. Twenty years ago when we adopted it. It is just as right now and just as sound as it was then. Because it is the only way to get real exploration done, expensive exploration, and it can only be expensive there is no other way to do it. You cannot do it cheaply. You cannot go in with a prospector's pick and the Geiger-counter and develop the presence, prove the presence of large bodies of ore in the ground. You can do that only the expensive way. Yes, scintillometer what is wrong with it? I did not invent scintillometers, I wish I had. I did not invent all these modern electronic methods of discovering minerals in the earth. I am not the one who discovered that minerals give off waves. That a plane flying 5000 feet above in the air, with certain instruments can pick up those waves and they are registered on a recording machine and they can read those and then know where there is mineral down two, three, four thousand feet under the ground. I did not invent that. It is a terribly expensive, a terribly sophisticated system. And without it you can fly over, you can putter around in Labrador for the next 100 years. And it will be sheer accident if you discover anything.

But with this technique you can discover, how did they find the uranium in Monkey Hill? How did they find it? By a prospector going along with a prospectors pick, by somebody going around with Geiger-counter. Not on your life. The way that uranium deposit was found and that is going to be a great asset to Newfoundland one of these days. (The next great round of the uranium development is going to include Monkey Hill) And that is one of the purest deposits not one of the largest, <sup>What</sup> they have so far found is not large but is very pure. It is very high class. And they say that it is an uranium field that extends for fifty miles. And once they begin to develop that uranium that will be as soon as the next round of the uranium development starts in the world. When that starts they will discover, they believe they will discover other deposits and we have this as a result of the most modern techniques, not

somebody with a Geiger-counter or somebody else with a prospector's pick.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know if you have ever flown over Labrador. I do not know. I do not know how many hon. members of this House have flown over Labrador. So long that you can lie back and have a nap for three quarters of an hour and get up and wake up and look out the window and you seem like you have not moved, because you are still passing over illimitable territory, illimitable, fantastic territory. And underneath any mile of it may be vast mineral riches. How are you going to find it; go digging? Go around with a pickaxe, go around with a Geiger-counter, get some poor little prospector to go down and find it? What nonsense that is. The only hope you have is for some very rich and powerful company that are able to fling millions in there. That is the only way you are going to find minerals. So our policy is right. It was right when we adopted it and it is right today. But what I rose to say really was this; that it is a completely wrong idea to take the estimates of revenue and think that there you see what the Treasury is going to get this year, or other years out of mining. That shows <sup>one</sup> only/small part of it, not perhaps even half, perhaps as the years go by much less than half, a third, a quarter, of what revenue thus come in to the Treasury as a result of mining development.

Now this does not mean, I do not want to suggest, that I think that our greatest hope in this Province for the future is necessarily the development of mines, I do not think that, I think that we will take it from Churchill Falls especially when the Lower Churchill is developed. When the two together are under development, producing power I think this Treasury in this Province will take in probably four times as much cash as much revenue as we will get from all our mines put together. I do not think that our future lies necessarily in mining. A part of our future. There is mining in our future. There is mining very much in our future and I am very proud of the part that the Government have played in bringing about this great mining development. Very proud of it indeed.

MR. WELLS: Mr. Chairman, before the Premier sits down he might answer this question: There is nobody can argue against the policy that he has advocated nobody is against exploring and exploring in an efficient manner. And most people realize I think Sir, as he said you just cannot take a pickaxe and send a man up in Labrador and find whatever minerals are there. Nobody expects that to be done. The question that was raised, and the question that has still not been answered after all this din and noise is; Have these companies lived up to their obligations under the Statutes or to what extent have they not lived up to the obligations and why have they not been informed? That is the question and it has still not been answered.

MR. CALLAHAN: The question to which the hon. gentleman who just sat down referred and to which -

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please, perhaps the hon. minister might see it is close to eleven, about to start a long reply perhaps a fairly lengthy reply -  
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. MOEL: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply have considered the matters to them referred and passed estimates of Current Expenditure, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

I move that

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. and that the House do now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that this House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Tuesday June 2 at 10.30 a.m. and that this House do now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: This House stands adjourned until tomorrow Tuesday at 10.30 of the clock.