The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to inform you, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has just arrived to open this Seventh Session of the Thirtieth General Assembly of Newfoundland.

Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair:

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor takes the Chair.

His Honour then reads the following Speech from the Throne:

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

In the last session of the Thirtieth General Assembly your attention will be invited to a number of matters of great importance to the people of the Province. At every session of the present General Assembly you have dealt with many public affairs of the moment, and so it was in the General Assembly which preceded this one. From the hour when Newfoundland became a Province of Canada, just before the stroke of midnight on the last day of March, 1949, there have been ten sessions of your Honourable House, this one which commences today being the eleventh. In those ten sessions over 500 separate pieces of legislation have been considered, debated and passed into law. It is an impressive seven-year record of work done in behalf of your constituents, the people of the Province of Newfoundland.

The most important single piece of legislation to engage your studies in this present session will be one which my Ministers will submit for the purpose of giving them authority, and making it mandatory upon them, to introduce and enforce a system of Children's Health Benefits which my Ministers believe will rapidly become the greatest system of its kind anywhere to be found in North America. My Prime Minister has already announced, by means of television and radio, the broad outlines of the system which you will be asked to approve and authorize. This is a system under which the Government of Newfoundland will take on full responsibility for the costs and expenses of all medical, dental and optical care of all children in Newfoundland and Labra-
From their studies of the facts my Ministers believe that it will cost several millions of dollars to carry out this great Children's Health scheme. They are further convinced that so great a project cannot be put into full effect in the first year. More than 170,000 children will come under the scheme, and this number will of course increase as the general population increases. Additional numbers of medical doctors, dentists, optometrists and opticians will have to be found for Newfoundland and Labrador. Additional Hospital beds will have to be provided, and it is the intention of my Ministers to make plans for the provision of a Children's Hospital in St. John's, a second Children's Hospital which will be in Gander, and a third which will be in Corner Brook. All of this will, of course, take more than one year to carry out, no matter how energetically the Government proceeds with their plans. It is my Ministers' plan to commence the programme in the present year by providing completely free hospital care for all children up to the age of sixteen. This one feature alone is a very great step, but it will be followed by other features of equal or even greater importance, until the whole plan is in operation. I know that you will give these matters your careful and sympathetic consideration in the days and weeks ahead.

A second matter of considerable importance which you will be asked to consider is my Ministers' desire to introduce drastic changes in the present system of maintaining purely local roads. For the greater part of the century, prior to the system of Government by Commission, the Government of Newfoundland was solely responsible for the upkeep of all roads in Newfoundland, including those within the borders of all the towns and settlements. The Commission of Government introduced what was for Newfoundland a completely new feature of road policy when they announced that they would no longer be responsible for the upkeep of roads within the boundaries of the settlements. The most the Commission of Government were prepared to do was to make matching grants to those settlements which took steps to have Local Road Committees.

My Ministers now propose to reverse the policy, and to re-adopt the policy that always existed before the system of Government by Commission was instituted in 1934. The policy which you will be asked to approve and authorize will be one in which the Government will again be responsible for the maintenance of all local roads, and you will be asked to approve an appropriation of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for the purpose in the present year. As it will take a year or two to get the new system working smoothly my Ministers do not propose to ask your authorization of a larger amount for the present year, but feel that this sum will suffice for the coming road season. My Ministers, who believe strongly in the development of the system of local self-government, do not propose that the new system, or rather the restoration of the old system, shall be permitted to discourage the continuation and expansion of the system of Town Councils and Community Councils, and their proposals take this consideration fully into account, as will appear when the details are submitted to you. My Ministers believe that the present system of maintaining local roads, while it had merit in the times and under the conditions that existed in the Newfoundland of 1936, is now
hopelessly, even absurdly, out of place in the prosperous and fast-growing Province of 1956.

Mr. Speaker, at the end of the present month Newfoundland will have been a member of the Canadian family of Provinces for exactly seven years; and that fact reminds us of an extremely important clause that was written into the Terms of Union. When the representatives of Newfoundland and those of Canada were drafting the terms under which it was proposed that Newfoundland should become a Province of Canada there was a frank recognition of the fact that nobody was capable of foreseeing precisely the effect that the proposed union would have upon the finances of the Government of the new Province. Newfoundland had been for long centuries a Colony of Britain, or a Dominion, or a Dominion whose constitutional status as such was in suspension. To enter the federal system of Canada, with its division of jurisdictions and responsibilities, was a very great step for Newfoundland to take; and it was of the utmost importance to make all possible provision for the financial success of the union from the standpoint of the new Province. This was done, but there remained a field of uncertainty which only time and experience could enable responsible statesmanship to remove. All of this situation was given frank recognition by both sides, and the recognition is plainly stated in Term 29 of the Terms of Union. This is a Term which provides for the setting up, by the Government of Canada, of a Royal Commission which would examine Newfoundland's financial position after Confederation and make recommendations as to the form and scale of additional financial assistance, if any, that may be required by the government of the province of Newfoundland to enable it to continue public services at the levels and standards reached subsequent to the date of Union without resuming taxation more burdensome, having regard to the capacity to pay, than that obtained generally in the region comprising the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Term 29 is, in effect, candid recognition of the fact that the Terms of Confederation could not be worked out and agreed fully in 1949, or indeed at any time before Confederation had been in effect for some years. The Terms of Confederation were not finalized in 1949. Perhaps they never will be final, but the time approaches rapidly when the next great step must be taken. This is the setting up, by the Government of Canada, of the Royal Commission for which Term 29 provides.

More than eighteen months ago my Ministers began the preparation of Newfoundland's case for the forthcoming Royal Commission. This they did by securing the appointment of our own Newfoundland Royal Commission on revision of the terms of Union. For a year and a half the distinguished citizens who constitute the Royal Commission have been hard at work at their task. They have engaged the services of able assistants in finance, economics and statistics; and my Ministers will be adequately equipped, thanks to all this painstaking preparation by the Newfoundland Royal Commission, to advocate Newfoundland's case vigorously before the Federal Royal Commission. My Ministers propose, later in the present year, to request the appointment of the Royal Commission agreed to in Term 29, and they will strive to insure that this Term of the Union of Newfoundland and Canada
will be honoured by the full implementation of its plain meaning and spirit.

Since you last met in session my Ministers have held discussions with the Government of Canada regarding the problem of unemployment assistance. These talks have resulted in an agreement whereby the Government of Canada will assume responsibility for one half of the cost of all unemployment assistance above a basic minimum figure of slightly less than one half of one per cent of the population of the Province. This agreement will include persons receiving sick relief and Dependants' Allowances, as well as those receiving periodic ablebodied relief. You will be asked to consider legislation embodying this agreement which, it is estimated, will bring annually into the Provincial Treasury approximately one million dollars from Ottawa.

After a considerable period of preparation, during which foundations were laid and other basic work done, the fisheries development programme is beginning to take shape. The new plant at Quirpon has been completed and will go into operation this year. The plant at Merasheen also is finished and will operate in the coming season. Construction of the plant at Seldom-Come-By will commence this year and should be completed before the end of the season, thus making this enterprise ready for operation next year. Considerable progress has been made in the great new plant at LaScie. The large new piers will be finished early in the coming summer, and construction of the plant itself will then commence without delay. The waterlines will be laid in the present year, and the construction of the new breakwater will commence in this season and probably will be completed before the end of the year. The plant at LaScie is designed to be the largest fish establishment in Newfoundland and it may well be the largest in Canada.

As you are well aware, these four plants have been built or are to be built as a result of recommendations made to my Ministers by the Fisheries Development Committee, of which Sir Albert Walsh was the Chairman. They are experimental in character and purpose, and in the cases of Quirpon, Seldom-Come-By and Merasheen, success in their operation will almost certainly result in the establishment of numerous similar plants in different parts of our coastline. Successful operation of the great new plant at LaScie would be followed at most by the establishment of a strictly limited number of such establishments at appropriate points, and success in the operation of all four of these experimental ventures would, my Ministers believe, stimulate a great new interest in the profitable possibilities of our fisheries for fishermen and merchants alike.

In the meanwhile two well known fishing companies in Newfoundland have applied to the Government for financial assistance to construct large new salt fish plants, and negotiations on these matters are proceeding presently. Other salt fish plants are in contemplation, and my Ministers believe that there is at least the beginning of a revival of interest in the salt fish industry. My Ministers are anxious to extend sound financial and other assistance to any reputable person, company or co-operative group who wish to play a more active part in the development of the salt fish industry. It is the firm belief of my Ministers that one of Newfoundland's greatest present day needs is for enterprising persons or groups to engage more energetically than ever in an industry which is far
from collapse or extinction. You will be asked in this session to appropriate further considerable sums of money for fishery development.

We have all, I feel, been deeply pleased by the encouraging news we have heard with regards to the British Newfoundland Corporation, that impressive combination of almost thirty large financial, industrial and mining companies of the United Kingdom and Canada. BRINGO, as it is popularly known, have come into Newfoundland and Labrador with great stores of experience and capital, and have from the commencement pursued their surveys and prospecting with skill and vigor. They have spent some millions of dollars in the past three years or less, and propose to spend millions more, on their programme of intensive prospecting and drilling. We look forward eagerly to the early development of the vast hydro-electric potential of the Hamilton River watershed in Labrador, and even more eagerly to the outcome of this coming season’s drilling in the Monkey Hill and the Stormy Lake regions of Labrador, where profoundly impressive deposits of uranium-bearing pitchblende have been found. It is coming to be widely recognized that Labrador is almost certainly the greatest single storehouse of undeveloped natural wealth existing anywhere today in the whole of North America. Any province of Canada, indeed any State of the United States of America, would be happy to have within its boundaries so vast and rich an area as Labrador. My Ministers have striven, and continue to strive, to expedite the developments of this great storehouse of wealth.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that all Newfoundlanders rejoice in the never-ending growth of the prosperity with which our Province and people have been blessed almost from the commencement of Confederation with Canada. Not all Newfoundlanders enjoy the standard of living to which, as Canadians, they are entitled; there are still some sectors of our Provincial economy that badly need strengthening but it is scarcely to be denied that in broad outline Newfoundland is moving rapidly ahead. Never were so many of our bread-winners employed. Never were wages so high. Never were they so well fed, so well clothed, so well housed, so healthy. Never were our people so confident of their future.

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

You will be requested to make provision for supply to Her Majesty.

I know that you will apply yourselves with zeal to the public business that will come before you in this Session, and I pray the blessing of Providence upon your labours.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair:

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill, “An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act,” and I move that this Bill be now read a first time.

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that at 3:00 of the clock this day His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, was pleased to open the Seventh Session of the Thirtieth General Assembly of Newfoundland. At that time His Honour was pleased to deliver a Speech from the Throne, which, for the purpose of accuracy, I have obtained a copy, and will now read to the House:

Speech from the Throne read by the Clerk:
MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of moving that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply to the gracious speech with which His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, has opened this session of the House of Assembly.

I know, sir, that all members of this House and the people of Newfoundland were delighted to hear of the childrens' health benefits which this House will be called upon to bring into effect this year. We all know that there is a vast need for improved health facilities in the Province. Especially is this true on the south coast and in the District of Fortune Bay and Hermitage, which I have the honour to represent in this House of Assembly. For example, it is impossible for a person on this coast to receive the services of a dentist. Now with the coming of the health benefits which will call for the appointment and implementation of many more doctors and dentists and oculists it will be a wonderful thing for our children.

I doubt if those of us who live in towns and cities and large areas can really appreciate what a profoundly wise move this will be on the Government's part and what it will mean to the children of the country, and, as I said before, to the grown-ups themselves, who will, of course, be able to avail of the services of the dentists. As one who had several teeth at various times broken off by a nurse not strong enough to pull them, I can tell the members of the House that it is a terrible thing to be without the services of a dentist. And, sir, as these benefits go out to our children together with improved educational facilities, we will one day in this House be blessed by those same children.

Now, sir, I was very much pleased to hear that there is going to be a change in the local roads situation, the system whereby a man works for one day under pay the next day free, gave his services free, and which has long ago outworn its welcome. And I found it to be one of the most unpopular measures in my district. I felt the people felt it was outmoded and that it had outgrown its usefulness. And I am very glad to know that it is being changed, and so will the people in the settlements. Because, Mr. Speaker, a little bit of road may be a quarter of a mile long or a half mile long, and may not mean much to the person living in a town, but it means a great deal to a person living in a small community in Fortune Bay. And that road must be kept up, it must be maintained, and the people must maintain it. And this change back to the old system is a great improvement I am certain. I might say that in spite of this old system which is being outmoded the people in Fortune Bay and Hermitage were doing a remarkable job with their road committees, even under this system. And I feel confident that under the new system we will have reason to be proud of the local roads and the committees in Newfoundland.

Sir, while I am on the subject of roads, I would like to say once more what I have said in this House many many times, that is, those areas which do not have roads can never grow. They are the arteries. They bring the lifeblood to a community. And we have in discussions in the conference taking place at the present time on the South Coast affairs, and I am glad to know that there will be a road programme of expansion on the highways of that South West Coast.

Now, sir, to come to the fisheries: I was very glad to know that this
House will be called upon to vote large sums of money for development of the fisheries. This House cannot vote money for any more worthy cause than for the development of the fisheries, because fish is the lifeblood of the South West Coast. We have there to depend upon the fisheries more than upon anything else. We are a fishing people. We live in communities that are suitable for fisheries, and we need an intensive development programme. I regret that I have suffered from a lack of people who have sufficient money, sufficient capital and sufficient knowhow to develop the fisheries themselves. We need at the present time, fish plants in various communities in Fortune Bay and Hermitage; at Harbour Breton, for example and at Belleoram, for example, at Bay L'Argent, for example. There we have some of the finest harbours, some of the best fishing grounds, some of the most experienced and hardy fishermen to be found in the world, and all we need is someone to go there and develop the natural resources that lie right at hand.

Now the Government has not gone into the fishery developing business. The Government has helped those who wish to put fish plants in, but I think that the whole programme will have to be reconsidered in the light of these things that I have mentioned. I know that the Fisheries Development Authority are working at this moment on these very matters that I have mentioned. But, sir, there is another important aspect: Unless we get unemployment insurance for fishermen I am afraid that there will be no fishermen left to catch the fish even if the plants are built. Now that is a very important point. This House does not have anything to do with unemployment insurance. That is a measure which has to be brought before the Parliament of Canada. And it has been brought before the Parliament of Canada by Major Carter, our very worthy and very enthusiastic member there for the South West Coast, the riding of Burin-Burgeo in that Parliament. And I don't know whether my voice will carry to the Parliament of Ottawa, but my words have a way of finding their way to Ottawa. I would like to say that when Major Carter says that the fisheries of Newfoundland are doomed unless we get unemployment insurance for our fishermen, he is speaking the truth, he is not exaggerating one iota.

This is a very important matter because the fishermen are going to leave the fisheries. Other people get unemployment insurance, people who labour at other work but the fishermen come home and do not have enough to live on, and they get no unemployment insurance. They can only turn to relief, and that, naturally enough, is something they do not want to do. It is a blow to their pride. Consequently, the fishermen are not going to stand for that. They are going to turn to other work. And, Mr. Speaker, an experienced and skilful fisherman cannot be trained in a matter of a few weeks or a few months. Fishing is a highly technical and skilful trade, and once this present generation of fishermen are gone there will be no one to replace them. So I lift up my voice hoping that this word will wing its way to Ottawa. And, I say, a scheme for granting unemployment insurance to fishermen must be worked out.

Now, Mr. Speaker I am sure that we are all glad to hear of the discoveries that have been made in Labrador and Newfoundland by BRINCO, that great association of talent and wealth and industrialists that came
here to Newfoundland through the work of the Premier. His idea of going to England and of selling these people the idea of coming to Newfoundland was a magnificent one. It was a dream but it was not a pipe-dream because the Premier is a man who combines the ability to dream with the energy to put his dreams into practice. And he went to England and through the help of Sir Winston Churchill, who called this a great concept of Empire, through the help of that great statesman and the Rothschilds he was able to sell the idea of discovery of minerals and developing Newfoundland, to these great industrialists of England, of Canada and of the United States. It was truly a magnificent undertaking, which we will, in time, recognize as one of the greatest enterprises of our present day. I know it was ridiculed. I know some member rose and called this Bunko. That was because they were men of little imagination and little understanding. But the day will come when we will rise up and hail this great undertaking of BRINCO.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this opportunity pass without welcoming the many delegates from the South West Coast who are with us in this Chamber at the present time. There is a conference going on on South West Coast matters and this includes the districts of Fortune Bay and Hermitage, that ancient and honourable district which was one of the first districts to send a member to this House of Assembly in 1832. I feel very proud to represent this district. And I feel very proud and happy to welcome so many delegates from the South Coast who are here with us today. Never before did this House, I suppose, see such a representation gathered from the outports of Newfoundland. We have clergymen, with fishermen and loggers, with magistrates and merchants, with welfare officers all sitting down together considering the problems which we have on that coast. For the first time in history the spotlight has turned on the South West Coast, and I feel confident that much good will come of it. As a matter of fact much good has already come out of our deliberations and the pooling of our knowledge. This is only a small example: Today I was able to announce that as a result of a number of discussions that I had had with Mr. Albert Martin, the General Manager of Bowaters, Bowaters have agreed that whereas before they were taking rough, unpeeled wood from Bay D'Espoir they will now peel that twenty-five thousand cords of wood. That will mean more work for the people of Bay D'Espoir. It will mean an additional one hundred and fifty thousand dollars into the pockets of these people from Bay D'Espoir each year. And this money will go into the pockets of the people of Bay D'Espoir without coming out of the pockets of any other people in Newfoundland. No one will lose. But the people of Bay D'Espoir will gain. This, I might say, might seem of small interest to some people of this House, but it is not a little thing to the people of Bay D'Espoir. And I was most happy to be able to make this announcement this morning.

And regarding the health services, I am most happy to be able to announce that a doctor will be stationed in Bay L'Argent, and that even now applications for that position are being considered by the Department of Health. Although this may sound to be a small thing it is not small or trifling to the people of Bay L'Argent, the people of English Harbour East and the people of the lower part of Fortune Bay.
who have had so much difficulty in securing medical services when they need them because the doctor at Belleoram had so much work to do it was humanly impossible for him to give good service as he wished to give, because we have a good man in our doctor at Belleoram at the present time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we are beginning a new session. We have been called together to consider once more the problems of the districts which we represent, and we must consider and pass legislation for the good of Newfoundland. That is our purpose. And I hope, sir, that we will do that with dispatch, with speed, with dignity, with courtesy and so bring credit upon ourselves and upon the districts which we have the honour to represent in this House.

(Applause)

MR. NORMAN: Mr. Speaker, in rising to second the motion so ably proposed by my honourable friend the member for Fortune-Hermitage, it must be very notable that the Honourable the Premier this year invited two members from the South West Coast Districts to move this historic motion that is passed at every session of the House of Assembly, namely that there shall be a committee to draft an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. This is a great compliment to the South West Coast, and I am sure that it comes from the fact that there is going on in St. John's at the present time a conference of approximately one hundred delegates who have been invited to this city from the entire coast extending all the way from the twin towns of Channel and Port-aux-Basques to the head of Placentia Bay. This conference is more representative of this great coast than any other conference ever held in our history. Clergy-

men of all denominations, medical doctors, magistrates, welfare officers, fishermen and fish merchants, mayors of town councils and numerous others have come together to have a frank discussion with members of the Government and with high ranking officials of the Government on the many problems that face our coast today. I pray that out of this great conference will come some solution of our problems. And I pray that out of this conference will come a ray of hope for the thousands of bread-winners who live in that great part of Newfoundland.

I am a proud man today because I have been given the honour to speak on this historic occasion when there are more people present in this Chamber from the South West Coast than were ever gathered together inside these historic walls in the hundred years of this building's history. It is an occasion that will linger long in my memory.

Sir, this Speech from the Throne contains so many approaches and matters of supreme importance to our people that I can be forgiven if I hardly know where to begin. I am sure, for example, that the Government's great new health scheme for children will touch the hearts of all our people. It almost makes you wonder if you are asleep or awake when you regard the vast improvements that have taken place in the welfare of our people, and especially our children, in these past six or seven years. First we saw the great and famous Canadian system of family allowances brought in as a blessing upon the children of Newfoundland. Then we saw a great system of old age pensions brought into this Province, a blessing to thousands of our worn out toilers. And now, sir, we have this great scheme under which the Government of Newfoundland will pay
all the doctors bills and all the medicine bills and all other bills for dental and optical care for every child in Newfoundland up to the age of sixteen years. Surely, Mr. Speaker. Newfoundland is now leading the new world in the progress she is making in public welfare.

The people of this Province, sir, have shown their faith in the Leader of this Government, the Premier of Newfoundland, and it is surely rewarded by this great piece of Liberal legislation which will come before the House in this present session.

It so happens that I have had some part to play in this development of local government. I was, for a while, the Mayor of the Town Council in Channel-Port-aux-Basques. As such I came to grips, together with my fellow councillors, with the problems of streets and roads and I have some knowledge of the great struggle it is in all our towns and small councils in Newfoundland to keep these streets and roads within their boundaries in a condition at least partly fit for civilized man. And it is because of this knowledge that I am now proud and happy as thousands of our people will be at the Government's new policy announced in the Speech from the Throne today, that is, the Government will make a special grant every year in the future towards the upkeep of every local road and street in every settlement. I am very happy to know this is to be done in such a way as to encourage town and community council movements to continue. It would be a great tragedy if any scheme should have the effect of injuring or discouraging these local seats of government that have done and are doing such good work in Newfoundland today.

Our people are proud to know that the British Newfoundland Corporation have had such wonderful success in their explorations, as we were told the other day when the Premier announced the discovery of uranium in Labrador, this new and wonderful metal which sells for anything between six dollars and ten dollars for every pound of sixteen ounces. This is just what we need to convince the world of the vast riches that lie in Labrador. These riches, sir, will be developed, some of them will find their way to the public chest and from that public chest most of it will find its way into the pockets of our people. The Premier never did a greater thing than that of bringing that great British Newfoundland Corporation in here from the Mother Country. We wish the British Newfoundland Corporation every success in their efforts, and we look forward with confidence to the result of their work.

Sir, the district which has honoured me by electing me as a member to this House, is a district in which there are no industries whatsoever except the fisheries. We have no great resources of timber, Mr. Speaker, we have no minerals or they have not as yet been found. We have not even got much soil where farming could take place, but, sir, if we have not got these things we have got a great fishery, and we have got great fishermen. That is why I am so pleased to hear the reference in the Speech from the Throne to the development of the salt fish industry. Some people seem to think that the salt codfish industry is finished or that it has no future. This I do not believe. There must be some room in this world for the high protein food represented in our Newfoundland fish.

What is it, I ask, that holds our fisheries back? Why have they not gone ahead as other industries have? These questions must be answered. And whilst this occasion is not the place...
nor the time to find these answers, the answers must nevertheless be found. It is just plain silly to think that Newfoundland can be prosperous, enduringly prosperous, if the fisheries and fishermen are not prosperous. Newfoundland's economy can never be truly healthy until the fishery is healthy. I hope and pray some of the answers can be found in this South West Coast conference that began in this city yesterday and will continue for two or three days more.

Mr. Speaker, there are many problems in Newfoundland today that require our careful thought and careful decisions. I do not put forward any claim to be a great statesman, and I do not even pretend to know the answers to all these questions. I am a plain Newfoundlander who has earned his living through his lifetime and who has been greatly honoured by the people of Burgeo-LaPoile by sending me in here as their representative. Probably they could have found a much more brilliant representative. Probably they could have found somewhere a representative who is much more learned than I. My only claim, sir, is that I am endeavouring to represent my district honestly, sincerely, and to the best of my ability. I believe, according to the Speech from the Throne that this will be a very useful session for the people of my district and the people of Newfoundland.

I have pleasure, sir, in seconding the motion.

(Applause).

MR. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to delay the proceedings this afternoon to any great extent. I feel very happy indeed this afternoon to congratulate the members for Fortune Bay-Henmitage and Burgeo La-Poile on the addresses which they have given. I was particularly touched by the statements made by the honourable member for Fortune Bay when he described the difficulty in which the nurse was placed in taking out his tooth. I am glad that he was able to give a very excellent speech in spite of it.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said by one of the speakers that this is the first time in history that delegates have all sat down together here or elsewhere in Newfoundland in order to work out the salvation of any particular part of our coast, or words to that effect. I imagine it is not the first time in our history delegates all sat down together. You know, Mr. Speaker, I am inclined to think we have a cute Government. Here we are in the last session of the House before an election comes up, and we have huge delegations coming in from the east and west and the north and the south — no, I think we have left out the east — at any rate from three sections of the coast. And, sir, I am very glad to be here today to see here in this House such a large number of the delegates who have been brought in. And, sir, I don't believe they are all here as Liberals, I believe there are some Tories amongst them. But I want to give them this advice, sir, they better watch themselves even if they are Tories because they are likely to be converted or perverted before they go back to their respective homes. There is a danger, sir. I was about to say we have a cute Government.

MR. COURAGE: Did you just find that out?

MR. HOLLETT: They are shortly going to the country. After seven years they are going to tell all the parents of this country, we are looking after all your little children until they are sixteen years of age. We will pay for
clearing out their ears and for adenoids and for teeth and we will get you glasses for them too. We are going to have an election by and by, sir, don't forget that. A cute Government, sir.

In the fisheries: Seven years of this Government, Mr. Speaker, and now with tears in their eyes, sir, they tell these delegates from the east and the west and the north and the south about the millions they are going to spend to bring the salt codfishery back to where it belongs. I have been told about the millions. The Honourable the Premier told the delegates about the millions. Where are we going to get them? That is a question. I ask, where are we going to get them? If he can get them, my blessing to him. I hope he will get all he can because anything this Government does for the fisheries they do for Newfoundland as a whole. I am going to inject in there. If they do not do something for the salt fish industry and the fishermen around our coast, particularly the salt fish industry, Newfoundland will not be Newfoundland long before I pass out of the picture—unless you do something for the fisheries.

But, sir, I ask, for the past seven years what has been done? What have we done, sir? We set up a Royal Commission which made certain recommendations. Only today we have been told, two, I think, of the salt fish flakes have been finished. That is all that has been done. Not another thing except to get about three parts of the fishermen in the country, sir, away from the fishery and I don't know but a good part of them away from our shores. A few of them have been taken and put in a building around Conception Bay, and as soon as the building closes down I don't know where the fishermen go. Perhaps they all got a pair of rubber boots they took home to go fishing again. Sir, it is a cute Government.

Now don't think for a moment, sir, I am against looking out for the children's health up to the age of sixteen years. I wish it had happened when my children were small. I am quite sure it would have been a grand thing for the children and for me. So far the government can implement some legislation which makes that possible, then I say, I give them my blessing. I will help them to do anything I can, and so, I am sure, will my colleagues.

Then, sir, local roads: Local Roads: They talk about the new system. I say, sir, they are only going back to the old system. A very fine system. And although they would only pay ten and fifteen cents when I was a boy at least they paid everybody, and when they worked for two days they were paid for two days. That was the old system, and it was a good system, I say. We paid people for their work. But, sir, it is a cute Government. They do it this year after seven years. They did not do it before now. This is the year they do it.

My honourable and learned friend, the member for Fortune Bay — and speaking of Fortune Bay, I am quite sure he knows and I am quite sure the honourable member for Burgeo and LaPoile knows exactly how much has been done for the fisheries in this particular area. I was told the other day how men had gone from one of the places in Hermitage Bay last year to Lunenburg, as they have had to do over the centuries. Nothing has been done in the last seven years: Sir, I think everybody knows the story about somebody having to work seven years, Rebecca, I think, I think the Government will have to work pretty hard
now even after seven years. If the people in Fortune and Hermitage and along that coast are necessary for the salvation of this country they have been neglected ever since 1949. Actually the Government has done nothing to maintain them and then began kicking them out again.

Incidently, about kicking out: I will say, sir, that the Government on the opposite side of the House will soon not have a private member to move an address in reply. I miss faces every time I come back. This time I miss three. They decided only yesterday that this is no place for them. I admired them. They were sitting on the other side of the House and decided it was no place for them and, to heck with you, we will get out. And they left the Government, sir. And more power to their elbow when they wrote their resignations out. But, sir, we don't swallow these resignations exactly as they are. They are in pretty plain English, but I don't read it just as it is there.

Yes, the Government has fallen in love with the fisheries and with the fishermen — after seven years, sir. It reminds me of the rascal who left his first love and travelled the world for many many years and then finally, sir, returned to the land of his birth and looked for his first love. So, Mr. Speaker, the Government has come back again to its first love, the fisheries. The fisheries — this, that and the other thing. They are going to spend millions upon millions on the fisheries — after seven years and on the eve of an election. A cute Government!

There is one point which my honourable friend from Fortune-Hermitage brought up — unemployment insurance for fishermen. And I am quite sure I can agree with him wholeheartedly, as will every member here, that unless and until (I am quite sure the Honourable the Premier is familiar with that phrase, spoken from the very chair in which he sits) —

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): No, this is a new chair.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, unless and until unemployment insurance in some form or another can be brought in whereby our fishermen can gain the same sort of benefits, the same sort of plan as the man on the wharf who wheels the fish from the wharf head to the store — he gets unemployment insurance. But the man who goes out to sea in the boat, he is not considered. I am quite sure every man on the opposite side, as well as we here on this side, sir, will fight for that until we die, and we are going to get it, I can assure you whether from the Liberals or Conservatives. It seems to me there is a race on as to who is going to get it. I hope the Liberals are going to stay in to get it. That would mean the fishermen are going to get it the sooner. Unless they do, sir, we will have no fishermen. But let us keep on fighting for it whether we are a Liberal or a Tory.

The section, sir, about BRINCO reminds me of counting your chickens before they are hatched.

MR. COURAGE: The hen must be bought though.

MR. HOLLETT: A good hen like Wabush. Wabush was a good hen. Javelin was a good hen, but does not seem to be functioning properly. I hope she does some day. Javelin was supposed to pay for the children's teeth, I understand. Well, I had better not say anything more about that. But praising up BRINCO too much at the moment and the wonderful discovery
of uranium, counting your chickens before they are hatched—I read from an article somewhere which says BRINCO so far discovered certain reactions to a certain experiment which led to the belief there were certain deposits of uranium in that particular area. That is all they know at the present, as far as the world knows. But I say, don't let us go all out on a limb about BRINCO just yet. And, sir, if the Labrador has so much mineral wealth and every other kind of wealth why was it necessary for the Honourable the Premier to go to Germany and to England and various places all over the world looking for people to come in here? Why did he have to go to Rothschild? Why was not the great Canadian nation to which we now belong and to which we will always belong now, why was not that great Canadian nation all ready to step in and help us in the Labrador development without the Honourable the Premier having to go back and forth so many times to Great Britain?

Now, sir, then again the honourable member for Fortune Bay - Hermitage has been very successful in the last few days as far as his district is concerned. One of the wood companies is ready to come in and peel all the wood, after seven years. Of course, there are more people on it now than there were seven years ago. But I have some recollection that wood was at one time peeled in that area. I am not sure I am right, if I am not somebody will correct me. But I have an idea that at one time before, wood was peeled in that area.

Well, sir, I am not going to delay any more on the Speech from the Throne. I should not say anything more about it at the moment. It is lengthy, and I have not had time to study it properly. I am quite sure we are going to find something to say about it later on.

Let me conclude my remarks by again congratulating the member for Fortune Bay and Hermitage and the member for Burgeo and LaPoile on the excellent speeches which they have given.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker!

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr Speaker, I should like to congratulate the honourable member for Fortune Bay and Hermitage and the honourable member for Burgeo and LaPoile for the very excellent manner in which they moved and seconded the motion now before you, that a committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

I should like at the same time to congratulate my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, for the friendly and good-spirited speech on the same occasion.

I am more than happy to see so many here today both upstairs and down, from the floor and from the galleries here, from the great southern side of our Newfoundland triangle. I think notwithstanding the witticisms of my honourable friend here, I think the honourable members were correct when they said that was truly the greatest conference: the greatest assembly of representative men and women from the whole of the South West Coast that has ever assembled since Newfoundland was discovered, I think that is the simple truth. I don't think that ever before in our Newfoundland history did so many people come together from the great South West Coast, so many representative people, representing every interest, logging and fishing, business, shopkeepers, magistrates, welfare officers and clergymen of all denomina-
tions, a hundred delegates from the whole coast, sitting in for four days with the Ministers, the Finance Minister, the Deputy Ministers of the Newfoundland Government and some of the highest ranking officials of the Government of Canada, some of whom came down here especially for the purpose of being of service to those hundred delegates. I welcome them most sincerely to the people's House, to their own House. And for many of them it will be the first time that they have even seen, perhaps, the outside of the building let alone the inside. And surely no one has a greater right to be here than those same people.

Now, my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition must feel, notwithstanding the little joking he did, the good-natured joking he did, notwithstanding that I am sure, as one who is himself a native of the South West Coast, of the grand old town of Burin — because he does bear a name that is known and honoured throughout that whole coast, and I think that as such he must himself be extremely happy to see so many here today from that same coast.

Now, sir, I rather enjoyed the reference of my honourable friend to BRINCO. His honourable colleague on his left must have been uneasy, because if there is one thing the honourable and learned member for St. John's East is rather apprehensive about it is any reference whatsoever to BRINCO. Because he is the author of the immortal Newfoundland classic which deserves to go down in our Newfoundland story. He is the author of that great description of BRINCO, when he dismissed the whole subject here one day in a moment of impatience by calling it just Bunko.

Now this "BUNKO" rather intrigues me. It is made up of some thirty of the largest companies in the United Kingdom. It has some thirty shareholders and each of these thirty shareholders is a great corporation, the head of which is the great House of Rothschild. One of them in the great Imperial Chemical Industries and the English Electric Company, British Prudential, which is the world's greatest life insurance company, four other banks and three other great British insurance companies, half a dozen of the great British mining companies including the famous Rio Tinto. There died in London the other day, Mr. Oppenheimer, one of the directors of the British Iron Corporation of South Africa. That corporation was one of the shareholders of BRINCO. This company has assets of three thousand million dollars. And that is only one of the thirty great companies that make up BRINCO.

BRINCO has gone into Labrador on a great programme of exploration. They have so far spent about three million dollars, in slightly more than three years. A few days ago their Board of Directors met in Montreal and decided that they would now expand this year, this very Spring, as soon as navigation opens and as soon as the breakup comes, the construction of a great road across the heart of Labrador, a road that will run from the east to west, from the great railway which runs now from Seven Islands down to Knob Lake, from that railway, at some point about half way in to the Grand Falls, a great road is to be built which will cost some hundreds of thousands of dollars. BRINCO has come to the conclusion, having engaged the great Montreal Engineering Company and the Shawinigan Power Company to conduct a very costly survey of Grand Falls and Hamilton gener-
ally—there vast water powers can be developed very profitably, and they have decided to commence the construction of the road, which must be built to get in there to commence the construction and production of the power.

Now it is true that I announced here a short while ago that BRINCO made a discovery of uranium. I read the last three issues of the "Northern Miner," and in these three issues I read at least a dozen references to various uranium discoveries across the great Canadian nation, most of them in Ontario and Saskatchewan. And in each story of these uranium deposits I was particularly interested to notice that the reference was always to the percentage of uranium and it would run .576 or .364 or .892 or .973, that is to say that it would run from one-half of one percent or a little over up to but not quite up to one percent uranium oxide. And if you were to take all the uranium mines in the Beaver Lodge Province or in the Blind River Province you would find they average something of the order of one-half of one percent of uranium.

In my announcement I said that grab samples taken by BRINCO at Monkey Hill and by Frobisher at Stompy Lake had run (and I did not say which was which) from five percent uranium oxide to the ton to six and a half percent uranium to the ton. No one ever suggested, no one would be such a fool as to suggest that it is going to average five percent uranium or six and a half percent uranium when the average across Canada is one and one-half of one percent. If Monkey Hill averages one-half of one percent it will be a great and fabulous discovery if it is there in any quantity. It has to be only the average of Beaver Lodge or the average of Blind River to be one of the truly great uranium provinces of the whole nation. There are those who think it will average well above one-half of one percent.

Mr. Speaker, BRINCO the other day decided to sell some more shares. It was the first time they had sold any shares since the original ones they sold to their original shareholders. They decided the other day they would sell two million more shares at three dollars a share. If they succeeded in selling two million shares that would give them another six million dollars in their treasury. They did not advertise it. No advertisement of the fact appeared anywhere in the world. The shares are not listed on any stock market. They had no advertisement whatsoever. And of course some people would wonder would a company such as BRINCO, operating in Labrador searching for minerals, measuring hydro-electric potentials but having no mines, no production, having nothing in production, a company with merely sole right for a certain length of time from this House, this Legislature, the sole right to explore in Labrador and to explore in Newfoundland over certain areas, with no more than that, could they in fact find anyone in the world willing to part with six million dollars for these two million shares? It was an interesting question. The answer is that there were people prepared to part with the six millions, and actually they were offered something over twenty million dollars. Instead of selling two million shares they could have sold between six and seven million shares at three dollars each. They refused it. All they accepted was the six million dollars and they sold only the two million shares.

I would suspect from the fact that
there are some people in the United States and in the United Kingdom and in Canada (because it was in these countries that this money was offered to BRINCO) there are people who have a high opinion of BRINCO and a high opinion of the uranium find in Labrador and a high opinion of the prospects of this great BRINCO Corporation.

I was sorry when my honourable friend at first ridiculed the Childrens' Health Scheme, but was very happy that he amended that as he went along, and praised it and expressed his welcome and said that he would support it and that his party would support it. I welcome that from my honourable friend.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr Speaker, to a point of order. I don't think I ridiculed that particular item at all. I might have said something about the honourable member's teeth in Fortune Bay, but I certainly did not ridicule the idea of the Childrens' Health Scheme.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I misunderstood my honourable friend. I did understand him to ridicule it at first and in the end when he came back to it to praise and welcome it. If I misunderstood him on the first occasion I am happy to know I did, and would stand on what he said on the second occasion.

My honourable friend did engage in some ridicule with reference to the fisheries. He said, with a wink to the galleries and to the people of Newfoundland generally — throwing them a fast wink — he said — Well, the Speech from the Throne has something to say this year about the fisheries. Ha! Ha! There is an election this year. Of course, at least I think, obviously what he meant people to infer was — Is not this a little thick? Is it not plastering it on a little bit thickly? Here they have been in power for seven years, and there is going to be an election this year so they are talking about fisheries and fishery development. "What have they done," he asked "in the last seven years?" Then he asked the question again — "What has been done?" Then he says: "But now they are going to spend millions and millions, on the eve of an election."

What have we done? In the seven years we have spent ten million dollars on the fisheries.

MR. HOLLETT: It was the salt fisheries I referred to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some of this ten millions was on the salt fishery. My honourable friend did not distinguish between salt and fresh fish, he just said the fisheries. Maybe the honourable gentleman meant the salt fishery but he certainly did not say it.

This Government have in the past seven years lent out ten millions of the people's money for the fishery, to various firms and concerns in Newfoundland to enable these Newfoundland concerns to expand or enlarge the fish plants they already had or to enable those concerns to build or buy more draggers or to enable firms to build entirely new fish plants. There are some very outstanding fish plants in Newfoundland today built almost entirely with Newfoundland Government money, and others are in course of construction at this very moment. Ten million dollars — Has that accomplished anything?

The number of people employed in
the fish plants around Newfoundland, in these plants that we lent the money to, was fifteen hundred in 1950. It is now four thousand thanks to the ten million dollars we lent the plants. The plants to whom we lent the ten million dollars had employed in 1950, fifteen hundred persons, ashore, in and around the plant, and in 1955 they had employed four thousand. The wages paid to those same workers in 1950 was one and a half million dollars for that year, precisely \$1,522,980.22, down to the very exact cent. Last year it was four and a quarter millions, thanks to the ten million dollars. In one year, last year, these plants to whom we lent the ten million dollars paid out to their staff, the men and women who worked in and around their plants, four million dollars. Don't forget this has become a great Newfoundland industry. Don't forget that. Thanks to the enterprise of the owners of these plants and thanks to our ten million dollars we lent them. The combination of their energy and brains and our public money the frozen fish industry in Newfoundland is now Canada's great frozen fish industry. It leads the whole nation. That is not to be disputed.

The inshore fishermen from whom those plants bought fish in 1950 were seven hundred in number—seven hundred inshore fishermen—Last year there were four thousand inshore fishermen, who, if they had not sold their fish to these plants would have been obliged to salt the fish. And they were paid for that fish one and a quarter million dollars in 1950 and last year they were paid three million dollars. The number of crews on the boats that went out was one hundred and six and jumped to five hundred and the wages paid to them three hundred and forty thousand dollars. I could give it year by year, but it has come up to one million dollars. So it goes on. Ten million dollars we lent, and already, already, to the end of 1955, and now we are beginning a new year and we have another ten years ahead. I mean this Government, of course, obviously, at least ten. And already these companies have paid out thirty-two million dollars. We lent them ten million dollars. We lent them ten million dollars and as a result (I am not naming any of them) these companies have already paid out thirty-two million dollars in wages and for fish to the fishermen. We have only lent them ten million. They are not in full production yet because some of that ten million was for plants not finished and which have not produced one dollar worth yet. The great plant in Twillingate, the great plant at Catalina, the great plant at Trepassey are only partly in production. When all these plants are in production they will pay out about ten million dollars a year as a result of our loan of ten million extending over five or six or seven years.

How much of that is on the South West Coast? I have the names of the concerns. I won't give them here at this moment. Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a hundred and thirty thousand dollars, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. That is a total of two million, one million nine hundred and eighty thousand, twenty thousand below two million, actually well over two millions because I have not included all here. Two million of that ten million. My honourable friend, the Minister of Fisheries says he has a later check and it is over three million. I am astonished, surprised at that. I have not
had them all. Ramea, Burgeo, Grand
Bank, Fortune, Gaultois, is not here.

MR. HOLLETT: Fishery Products.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, not one of these
is Fishery Products, not one. Gaultois
is not Fishery Products. Ramea is not. Burgeo is not. Fortune
is not. Grand Bank is not Fish­
ery Products.

MR. HOLLETT: Burin is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Burin is. No, that is not included in these plants,
three million dollars, which we have
already lent to develop the fisheries
of the South West Coast.

Now I am not boasting about that,
nor am I giving the figures to con­
vince anybody we have done enough.
I don't think for one moment we have
done enough. I don't think we have
done nearly enough. We have not
done half nor quarter as much as the
members for those districts have ask­
ed us to do. But our great lack is
for enterprising merchants and firms.
Our great need is for energetic and
progressive and capable merchants.
And if they want another three mil­
lion for the South West Coast, God
bless them. We will help them. We
will give it if this House will agree.
Everyone on this side and I am sure
on the other side will agree to that.
But we cannot give it to nobody.
There must be somebody. So far we
have given those who have asked for
it except in a case here and there
where somebody wanted it on condi­
tions that we just could not accept
and we did not accept.

Two other things and then I am
done.

I should like to pass a mild com­
ment on the extraordinary propen­
sity of some sections of the press to
be misled or to mislead itself. I
notice in the evening paper tonight,
for example, an example of that very
propensity, an item which says that
the Leader of the Opposition said that
if the honourable members for Green
Bay and Trinity South had not re­
signed their seats, he, the Leader of
the Opposition, would have gotten
them unseated. And the same item
went on — (and my honourable friend
will be interested. He has probably
not read it yet.)

MR. HOLLETT: No. I have not
read it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will tell the
honourable gentleman what it says.
He will be surprised, no doubt, as I
was when I read it. He is quoted as
saying it is a good thing for them
they did get out. If they did not,
he, the Leader of the Opposition,
would see that they would lose their
seats, be unseated, fired out of the
House. Then it went on — (I notice
my honourable friend shook his head).
I cite it as an extraordinary example
of how the press misleads itself be­
because I know no one could have said
it to the press. My honourable friend
shakes his head, meaning he did not
say it. Of course he did not. Then
it went on to enlarge on the reason
he is supposed to have given. And
the reason is that these hon­our­
able gentlemen, who are here this
evening, I see sitting in as visitors —
I suppose they find, having resigned
their seats to go into private life, find
it a little difficult not to come and
see the opening of the House — The
reason alleged is that they had violat­
ed the House of Assembly Act which
lays down the qualifications for mem­
bership in this Chamber, violated it
by accepting positions of emolument
under the Crown. Now that is a long and rather stilted way of saying they accepted jobs from the Government. And it cited in the case of the Honourable member for Trinity South the fact that he was the liaison officer between the Government of Newfoundland and the Iron Ore Company of Canada, which, in fact, we all know to be true. And every one of us, Opposition and all for several years past have known that fact and every one of us for several years past, or most of us have been very happy to use his good offices to get jobs for our constituents because he has gotten jobs for thousands of Newfoundlanders in the last three or four years and will continue to do so. But everyone knows he was the government’s liaison. The Government does not pay him a cent. He was paid by the company from whom he held the position. The company asked me, as Premier, if I would suggest someone who had our confidence to act as liaison to see the Newfoundlanders rights at Seven Islands and Knob Lake, and see they were protected. And I said, yes, I know the man for you, a good Newfoundland, a man who has knocked about this island and knows our people. He has not lost the common touch and can mix amongst our own Newfoundland people and talk to the biggest officials of the Company and see that Newfoundlanders are protected. I said, we have the man for you, Max Button. So they gladly appointed him and paid him a salary ever since. He did not vacate his seat for that. There is no reason in the world why he should. Nobody in this world could put him out of this House for that if he did not feel like going out.

Then the honourable members for Green Bay and Fogo: They would have been expelled from the House, this item says in the evening paper; on the authority of the honourable gentleman. They would have been expelled from the House because they had positions of emolument under the Crown. They had been employed by companies receiving loans from the Government. If that were true, and my honourable friend knows it is not true, if that were true then his colleague who sat here for six years, Mr. Fogwill, who is an employee of a company receiving many hundreds of millions of dollars from the Government of Canada, and could not have sat in the House of Commons. We know that midway men do so in the House of Commons. The fact that the Government lends money to a company does not mean by any means that an employee of that company cannot be elected to the House of Assembly, and having been elected cannot sit. Of course, he can sit. It is well known Baxter Morgan is the manager, and has been for some time, of Koch Shoes in Harbour Grace, and he is doing a splendid job. And it is well known that Gordon Janes is manager of Atlantic Hardboard Industries Limited. And he is doing a splendid job too. It is well known these two men brought these plants from the “red” into the “black”, from losing money to breaking even. They have done excellent work. But by doing so could they be kicked out of this House? Of course not. And I am quite sure my honourable friend did not say he intended to have them kicked out. It is just a piece of misinformation and inference. I cannot suspect, I have not the foggiest notion who could have any hard feelings for the Liberal Government, anyone associated with the particular paper in question. Nevertheless it appeared there. And I
am glad now the matter has been cleared up.

Finally may I say this one word. Incidentally probably I should be happy the piece did appear because if I know my men (and I still say "my men") when the election does come, if Baxter Morgan is not down in Green Bay and Gordon Janes is not down in Fogo and Max Button over in Trinity South campaigning for the Liberal Party or whoever will be the Liberal candidates, I don't know my men. I can thank the article in question for winning a few thousand votes, if possible, in those districts, where we get practically all there are anyhow.

Finally, may I say this, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friends opposite are a small Opposition in number. They are not small otherwise, but they are small in number, very few in numbers. Let me put it this way. I have never known a session in those ten sessions to which reference is made in the Speech from the Throne, I have never known a session when the newspapers did not print pieces talking along this line: "The gallant little band of Opposition members facing a bunch of tyrants sitting across from them who with steam-roller tactics slug the life out of them, would not let a word in edgewise, with no time to debate, no time to consider." That happens every year since Confederation.

MR. HOLLETT: Not in this province.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HOLLETT: Dreaming.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No I was not dreaming. I don't know. We have been very sensitive about this. We have gotten mad, good and angry. Who does not get mad and angry? If a man has not got it in him to get mad sometimes there is nothing in him, he is just an empty shell. So we all get angry and good and sore. But that passes off quickly and there is nothing vindictive about it. I think that we have co-operated this seven years pretty well with the Opposition. I know that the Opposition have co-operated pretty well—pretty well. They have co-operated pretty well with the Government. They have been accommodating. They have attacked us. They have to do that. They have attacked the legislation. That is their duty, their job. I do want to tell them publicly again for the eleventh time, as I have done at every session, all the time they want to debate any piece of legislation we will bring forward, they can have. If they want postponement so that they can give further thought, they can have the postponement. Anything we can do to help them to study the legislation and take what time they need is there for the asking in this session as in every session of the other ten.

A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITION: That is not true. Last year you told us, on opening day, the day you were going to close.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable member is referring now to the regular session and not the special
I told the House on opening day at the regular session that I was expected to attend the Dominion-Provincial Conference and that I proposed to attend it. That did not follow that the House had to close. It did in fact close. But it did not have to close, I could have attended the conference and could have been accompanied by the Minister of Finance and the Honourable the Attorney General and the House could have gone on. There was no need to do it. All the time was given anyone who needed or wanted it.

MR. BROWNE: That is not true.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think it is true. At all events whether it was ever true before or not it is true now today. All the time the honourable gentlemen want, four of them (one of them has resigned and there is another gentleman who comes in here once or twice throughout a session) whatever time they may need or he needs they can have. All the time they want is there for the asking.

Let us make this a good session for the children, let us make it a good session for the fishermen, let us make it a good session for all the people of Newfoundland.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved and seconded that a Committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Committee will consist of the following honourable members: The honourable members who moved and seconded the motion and the honourable member for Harbour Main-Bell Island who sits on my right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that this House desires to record the expression of its deep sorrow at the death of the Right Reverend Philip Selwyn Abraham, M.A., D.D., sixth Bishop of Newfoundland.

The late Bishop Abraham was a great Newfoundlander. He was a Newfoundlander, not by birth but by adoption. But I believe that he loved every river and every rock, every tree, every bay, every section of this island. I believe Bishop Abraham came to be at heart a real and true Newfoundlander. He was known to tens of thousands of our people, and he was respected by all Newfoundlanders.

He was an Englishman. He was born in England in 1897. He served with the Royal Artillery, in fact, in World War I. In 1937 he was appointed Bishop in England and in the same year appointed Co-adjutor Bishop of Newfoundland and on the death of the Late Bishop White in 1942 was appointed Bishop to succeed him, and was enthroned as Bishop of Newfoundland in 1948.

Ill health followed him for several years, but he became dangerously ill on November 18, 1955, and was admitted to hospital. He died on the 22nd of December 1955, leaving a widow, three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Speaker, ever since, I think, since Confederation the Bishop of Newfoundland honoured this Chamber and the House by coming here as the head of his church in Newfoundland. We were all extremely proud to see His Lordship visit us here on opening day.

He was an extremely simple man, unpretentious, very friendly. I found that he was an enormously learned
more than once I visited him at Bishop's Court and in his study discussed many matters, not all of them temporal matters, not all of them matters of state, some of them very personal and affecting matters of the spirit. I found him always an extremely friendly man, an extremely simple man. I shall never forget, just before Confederation I called on him on New Year's Day at Bishop's Court to pay my respects to him as thousands of Newfoundlanders did on New Year's Day. I was somewhat known at the time as an advocate of Confederation, of union of Newfoundland with Canada, so when my turn came and I was presented to him, I said: "My Lord, I think that perhaps you are the first Confederate, you were a Confederate before I was." His eyes twinkled, and he wanted to know what I meant by that. I said: "You advocated the union of the Church of England in Newfoundland and in Canada." That union, I think, either just recently had come about or had shortly after. So he appreciated the aptness of the illustration I used to call him a Confederate. Whether he was or not I really do not know. But I know that he was a very friendly and very sincere man. And I know that Newfoundland has lost a great man and a great Christian in the late Bishop Abraham.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak to the motion spoken to so well by the Honourable the Premier I would like to say that the Lord Bishop who has recently passed away was, in my opinion, a friend of all men. He was big, large in stature but he was mighty, Sir, in spirit, in soul. He loved to go out amongst his people and amongst the people of Newfoundland and talk to them and go here and there and everywhere around the coast in all weathers in order that he might bring the message of his Master to the people whom he served.

He was a great man. He was a big man in every sense of the word. And I shall always remember his stride as he came into this building and in fact on any occasion when I saw him. I had the honour, as did my honourable and learned friend on my right to attend a university, the same university or at least one of the colleges of the same university with His Lordship the Bishop. And as he has passed through life here in Newfoundland during the past twenty years he has done more probably for the people of this country than any other man with whom I, at least, have come in contact.

I would like to say something else, now that I am on my feet on this particular motion touching the sorrow which also has come to the home of the family of the Honourable the Premier. And I say, this, Sir, with all humility and all respect because within a week we shall probably be at each other's throats, so to speak, but I have great sympathy for the Honourable the Premier. And I wish to express on behalf of myself and my colleagues on this side, our sympathy and condolence on the recent sadness which came to him in the loss of his aged father.

I did not know Mr. Smallwood at all. I was privileged, I will say to know his son very well, and having had the privilege of knowing his son very well, and I strongly suspect that in order to live to the age he lived, well over eighty years of age, I think he too had somewhat of the fighting spirit.

So, sir, in seconding the motion
made by the Honourable the Premier. I would like to couple with that also our expression of sympathy, sincere sympathy; for the family of the Honourable the Premier on their recent sad loss.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker!

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved by the Honourable the Premier and seconded by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that the House wishes to express its deep sorrow on the death of the Bishop Abraham, sixth Bishop of Newfoundland.

On motion resolution adopted. Copy of resolution ordered forwarded.

MR. CURTIS: I give notice, Mr. Speaker, I will tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University Act", and also a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I give notice, I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act."


Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland Relating to Assistance to Unemployed persons and the Sharing of the Costs thereof."

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Cancer Control Tax Act, 1953."

Giving Notice of Questions

MR. BROWNE:—To ask the Honourable the Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:

(1) What was the total cost of the Special Session of the House of Assembly held in September 1955?

To table all copies of correspondence between the Minister and/or the Newfoundland Labrador Corporation and the Javelin Company and/or the Lake Wabush Railway Company relative to the development of the iron ore concession at Lake Wabush.

(2) To ask the Honourable the Attorney General to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Report of the Commission of Public Utilities on the application of the United Towns Electric Co. Ltd. for an increase in the rates charged for electricity, together with copies of correspondence between the Minister and the Commission or Chairman relative to the same. By what method were the rates declared by the Commission subsequently altered? How were the final rates arrived at?

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I have a large number of questions here to submit, but due to the lateness
of the hour I will let them lie over to the next sitting.

MR. SPEAKER: I would appreciate it.

MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries or appropriate Minister to lay on the table of the House the following information:

1. The total amount of money paid to the Newfoundland Fisheries Authority since its appointment — the amounts to cover the cost of salaries, wages and travelling expenses, item by item. Give the names of persons and the amounts paid out under these headings.

2. How much has been paid out for technical services, salaries and expenses, including sundry expenses in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries Authority.

3. What amounts have been paid out under the following headings from the Authority Grant? Fishing Demonstration, General Engineering, Commercial Plants and under any other heading.

4. How much money has been spent for Fishery Development by the Authority at the following places: Quirpon, LaScie, Seldom, Valleyfield, Badger's Quay, St. John's, Merasheen, Change Islands, Joe-Batt's Arm, Twillingate, Catalina, Trepassey and any other Fish Settlement?

5. Give details as to just what work has been accomplished in these places.

6. Give a detailed account of the number of fishermen now engaged in (a) Salt Cod Fish, Frozen Fish Industry, to include the names of each Settlement, the number of fishermen there and the total number of quintals of Salt Cod landed in each settlement. The total number of quintals of Salt Cod cured and the total number of quintals shipped away as Heavy Salted and the place to which this Heavy Salted fish was shipped.

7. Give the location of all Fresh Frozen Fish Plants in Newfoundland and also the quantities (in millions of lbs.) of fish processed by these plants since April 1, 1955. The number of men and women employed in each said plant. List the names of all such plants who secured a loan from the Government, showing the amount of said loan and the rate of interest being paid and the portion, if any, of the principal which has been paid back to the Government.

8. Give the total amount of monies which have been loaned by the Government to (a) All Fresh Frozen Fish Plants, (b) All firms or individuals for the purpose of Salt Fish Production. In the case of the latter, list the names of companies or individuals.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Monday at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion the House then adjourned at 5:20 until tomorrow Monday, March 19 at 3:00 of the clock.

MONDAY, March 19, 1956.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, since our last session this Legislature has lost the ser-
vices of the late clerk, the late Mr. William Proudfoot. I think it only proper we might make a note of his loss in our midst and send the appropriate resolutions to his widow and children. Mr. Proudfoot has been law clerk since the beginning of the present assembly. He has come here faithfully and was always most obliging. And I am sure that the House would like to place on record a resolution of sympathy on his passing.

In recent years he has suffered greatly. He has been ill for quite a long period. During the last session in particular he was suffering a great deal. I am sure this motion has the full concurrence of the whole House.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to second the motion proposed by the Honourable the Attorney General. I would endorse everything he said. I knew Mr. Proudfoot perhaps a little better than many members of the House. I came in contact with him a great deal in our mutual profession, and, from a purely personal standpoint, he happened to be the returning officer in the district of St. John’s East in the last provincial election. He was a man of a rather quiet disposition but of great abilities. It is a matter of regret that he died at such an early age.

I would like to second the motion of an expression of sympathy to his family, Mr. Speaker.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the motion be entered in the Journal and a copy sent to Mrs. Proudfoot.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr Speaker, I should like to table for the benefit of the members of the House a photographic reproduction of the artists conception of the new fountain now in course of construction in front of this building, and the whole of the improvement planned for the grounds in front and beside this building.

There is a copy for every member of the House, if honourable members would pick up their copies from the office of the Clerk of the House as they go out, they will find enough there for that purpose. There are enough copies also for distribution to members of the press and radio.

I should like also to table some maps. In the last regular session of the House the members of the Opposition asked me if they could have maps showing in some detail the division of the new constituencies, i.e. those constituencies whose boundaries are now to be different from those that existed. That will require a total of eight maps, three of which are prepared and are tabled herewith for the benefit of the members of the Opposition. The other three maps will be tabled tomorrow. Then I think the whole position will be covered. These six maps will show all the constituencies of this Province wherein changes of boundaries have taken place. In those districts where the boundaries are unchanged there is no point in tabling maps. But the maps will show any changes whatsoever in the statute we passed last session.

MR. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Honourable the Premier if he said there were three maps for the Opposition? There are four of us here. I don’t know why he should leave me out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are for the Opposition. These three maps are each different, and there will be three others, making a complete set of six.
for the Opposition. I would assume they would go immediately into the custody and possession of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. At all events they are for the Opposition as such and not separate.

MR. HOLLETT: I thought they were meant individually.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. They are for Her Majesty’s Loyal Opposition.

HON. G. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I have here the printed book of Public Accounts for the year 1955 and also the Auditor General’s Report. I ask leave to have these tabled and ordered to be printed.

On motion leave was given by the House.

Presenting Petitions

HON. M. MURRAY: (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I have here a petition signed by over five hundred electors of Trepassey, Biscay Bay and Portugal Cove, which are settlements adjoining Trepassey. The prayer of the petition is for the provision of electrical energy in that area.

Trepassey, as you know, sir, is one of the more heavily settled parts of that region of our country extending from Cape Race to Cape Ray. I think in all that great stretch of coast there are only two other settlements, Grand Bank and St. Lawrence which have a greater population. Presently there is in operation a fish plant there which went into operation last year, and the fishing industry is expected to expand a great deal in the coming years. So that Trepassey is on the verge of a great era of prosperity, we hope, and it is possible that its population will take a great up-trend in the very near future.

The prayer of the petition is, sir, that the electrical energy be supplied either through the extension of the existing line which now goes as far as Renews or that an electrical development be set up on the Northwest River.

I have been in consultation with some professional authorities on the subject, and they say a hydro-electric scheme on the North-West River would be entirely a practical proposition. I have been in touch with the operators of the plant. They say they would immediately be in a position to take about five hundred horse power of electricity if available. The overhead has been very heavy with regard to diesel energy. That is a customer able to take five hundred horse power immediately. There are a number of houses in the vicinity which would immediately take over electrical energy if supplied.

I am quite convinced that such a proposition would be thoroughly practical and self-financing. That is to say the initial cost of such hydro development could be amortized over a number of years. I think it is entirely sound and satisfactory from a financial point of view.

I have great pleasure, sir, in supporting the petition, and ask that it be laid on the Table of the House and referred to the department concerned.

MR. W. J. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, as one having represented the constituency of St. John’s West in which the places referred to are located, I have considerable knowledge of the area to which my honourable friend referred. I appreciate the desire of the people and of the operators of the fish plant
there for some sort of supply of electricity, whether by a development near the site of the fish plant or by a hydro-electric development. But, sir, we have a power commission set up last year. And it seems to me that this is a matter that should be sent to them to consider and how it could be done in the best possible manner, I am not sure that the scheme that my honourable and learned friend referred to of developing the water powers of the North-West River is feasible, as he seems satisfied. Certainly there is plenty of water there. I have seen that river in flood, and it is like Niagara sometimes. But it is a gradually rising river, and there is not a great deal of fall. However a survey may demonstrate that.

It gives me much pleasure, sir, to support the petition of those people. I would like to see (as I said last year) every place where it is possible to get electric power get it, because it brings so many good things to the people who have it.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to present a petition from some two hundred and forty residents of Whale's Gulch. Whale's Gulch is a small fishing community about three miles from Moreton's Harbour. It is a community which depends entirely on fishing. And its sole contact with the outside world is Moreton's Harbour, which, as I said, is some three miles away.

There is at the moment a very, very rough road connecting the two settlements. But the road is not satisfactory. And the prayer of this petition is that the road from Whale's Gulch to Moreton's Harbour be a proper road that the people can use for the purpose of bringing their fish from Whale's Gulch to Moreton's Harbour.

I would ask leave to table the petition and ask that it be referred to the department to which it relates.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of the residents of Rocky Harbour in the District of St. Barbe.

The petition requests that the section of road, which they have indicated on a special map, become part of the Government kept secondary roads. At the present time and for the past ten years this road has been only partially seen to on a fifty-fifty basis. According to the petition the increased traffic conditions leads them to doubt whether this road can stand up for another year. The road is used by buses and by trucks carrying fish and supplies. Also the Church of England Cemetery is situated at the end of this road. And living along the road are forty-nine families, most with children attending school on the other side of the harbour.

Mr. Speaker, I support this petition, and ask leave that it be laid on the Table of the House and forwarded to the department concerned.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

MR. BROWN: I have another petition here, Mr. Speaker, which I have the honour to present. It is signed by practically all the voters of Sally's Cove, St. Paul's Inlet, Cow Head, Parsons Pond, Daniels Harbour, Portland Creek and other settlements in the electoral district of St. Barbe.

The petition states that the cottage
hospital at Norris Point serves thousands of people who must cross the narrows at St. Paul's Inlet at the narrowest point. It is frequently impossible to pass over because of ice or rough water and as a result there is considerable discomfort to the sick to the point of endangering life. Apparently the highroad now being built will be useful to the people of this shore and commerce and industry will therefore also be much served if this connection were made.

I have pleasure, sir, in supporting this petition and ask leave that it be placed on the Table of the House and forwarded to the department concerned.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the report of the Select Committee appointed to draft a reply to the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,
Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, C.B.E., D.S.O.

May it please Your Honour,

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session assembled, beg to thank your Honour for the Gracious Speech which Your Honour has addressed to this House.

Sgd: John R. Courage.

G. M. Norman.

Assembly Room.
March 19, 1956.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that this report be adopted.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was adjourned until a later hour this day:

Giving Notice of Questions
None.

Giving Notice of Questions
Mr. Browne gave notice of questions:
Mr. Hollett gave notice of questions:

Question No. v:
MR. BROWNE: To ask the Honourable the Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:

What was the total cost of the Special Session of the House of Assembly held in September 1955?

To table all copies of correspondence between the minister and/or the Newfoundland Labrador Corporation and the Javelin Company and/or the Lake Wabush Railway Company relative to the development of the iron ore concession at Lake Wabush.

Answers to Questions

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the first part of the question is wrongly addressed. The reply to the second part of the question is that no correspondence has taken place between the Javelin Company or the Lake Wabush Company and me. And as for any correspondence that took place between them and the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation I can say only it is not the practice to table in this House correspondence that NALCO has with its clients, with its customers. It was never done, and we don't propose to begin.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, would ask the honourable minister of Economic Development if it is not in order to ask him in his position, as I presume he is the one who controls the policy of the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation, for the correspondence between that subsidiary of his department and himself?
MR. SMALLWOOD: I don’t agree that it is a subsidiary of my department. And I can only repeat what I said. It has not been the practice and we don’t propose it should become the practice to table in this House the business correspondence between NALCO and the various interests with whom it does business.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, just one supplementary question: Not the firms with which NALCO does business, but the minister, the Representative of the Department in this House—surely the correspondence between him.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have said there was none. I gave that answer a moment ago.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I direct then the first question to the minister of Finance. I presume he is the one to whom it should have been directed. If the honourable minister would take that as notice.

MR. POWER: Nods.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have no reply to make to the honourable member. I suggest information on the printing of material or material printed might be directed to the honourable Minister of Supply.

Orders of the Day


MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, it is our custom at the opening of the House before we enter upon the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, as you will know and as the House will be aware for us to move the first reading of a Bill showing the intent of the Throne. And instead of having a dummy Bill we usually proceed at such time with a non-controversial Bill. In this connection we picked out the Bill, “An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act,” because the Bill is largely formal and will not, I am sure, receive objection from any member of the House.

This is a Bill really to cure a misunderstanding. It will be remembered that a year or so ago we passed a Bill to create commissioners of oaths. And the Registrar of Deeds has been accepting affidavits of certain of these commissioners for the proving of Deeds. It was the intention that these commissioners should be able to take affidavits in proof of deeds, but apparently we omitted to amend the Registrar of Deeds Act. This amendment therefore provides that commissioners for oaths both inside and outside of Newfoundland may take affidavits for the proving of deeds—and the sections are made retroactive.

The other clause in the Bill is a clause providing for the non-registry of leases from the Newfoundland Housing Corporation. These are leases which we feel should be on the same
basis as other leases. As my honourable friends in the House who are lawyers know, it is not the practise to register leases. It is not the practise to make compulsory that leases be registered.

That is the purpose of the Act. The details, Mr. Speaker, can be discussed in committee.

I move the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we could have second reading postponed. Nobody has had a chance to look at these sections.

On motion debate on second reading adjourned until tomorrow.

First Reading:

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University Act."

On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Labour asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Respecting the Disposal of Waste Material and the Protection of Non-tidal Waters."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Frobisher Limited (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to An Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland Relating to Assistance to Unemployed Persons and the sharing of the cost thereof."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Saw Mills Act."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act To Amend the Agricultural Societies Act."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act."

On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Cancer Control Tax Act, 1953."
On motion Bill read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. BROWNE: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the minister could give a brief explanation as to what that is about.

MR. SMALLWOOD: At first reading?

MR. BROWNE: Yes, I believe it is customary. It certainly is in Ottawa — just a brief explanation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not in this House. It is never done.

Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, once again I have been honoured with the responsibility of beginning this debate on the motion on the Address in Reply.

I think this year, Mr. Speaker, in addition to congratulating the honourable mover and seconder of the Address they ought to be congratulated on being here at all because so many members have gone out now. If we look around the Chamber we can see that the Government controls a majority in themselves. Looking across at the people on the other side, there are ten members of the Government and three private members. And I think it would be appreciated, if I try to convince honourable members of this House I have a very great difficulty ahead of me.

In the Speech from the Throne reference is made to the long list of Bills which have been introduced by this Government. I believe it was during the last six years. And I believe some of them are measures to which the Government can point with pride. I don't intend to pay much attention to those this afternoon. But there are other things, which, had the Government their time over again, they would never have introduced, and of which they can now be ashamed. I intend latter on, Mr. Speaker, to go into this a little more fully. At the present time I cannot help remarking the absence from the other side of the House of the three members who have resigned.

They have exchanged letters with the Premier. And for greater accuracy I have procured a copy of these letters. There is one sentence in the letter from the three honourable members and three in the letter from the Premier to which I would like to refer, and with which I can hardly agree.

The three members state, we have come reluctantly to the conclusion that politics has to be a full-time occupation or nothing, and that it is impossible for a private member to make a living at it. Well, Sir, I cannot agree with that, and I don't think anybody else can agree with it although the Premier in his reply, repeated this by saying, I fully understand the difficulty you have had in making a living. It takes most of a man's time to be a member of the House, and the sessional indemnity is not enough to support a family.

Now, sir, what about the other members of the House? How are they managing to get along? How have all the members of this House of Assembly managed to get along all through the hundred years or more that the House is in existence? How do members in other Legislatures in Canada get along? Certainly it cannot be expected that the sessional indemnity, which last year was for three thousand dollars to cover less than a month of a session; can be expected to get along for the re-
maining eleven months on that three thousand dollars. After all there are eleven months in which to make the rest of the money necessary to keep them going.

I don't think, sir, that anybody reading those letters will believe for a moment that was the reason as given here as the reason why these gentlemen resigned. There must be some other explanation for which they resigned. Looking at my honourable friend, the honourable member for Burgeo & LaPoile, I know there is nothing on his mind. He is not worried about making a living. As far as the honourable member for Hermitage is concerned he always looks worried.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, is this in order?

MR. SPEAKER: Hardly.

MR. BROWNE: Surely, Your Honour, this is in order, when we have here three members of the House of Assembly resigning and giving as the reason that politics must be a full-time job. Surely on the Address in Reply I can deal with this matter. Your Honour, it appears to be a matter on which the Premier is sort of sensitive.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, Mr. Speaker, my objection is not to that at all. I have no objection to my honourable and learned friend spending all his time discussing that. What is, in my view out of order, is an attack on particular members of the House. Refer to ex-members, that is alright. Don't pick out members who are here.

MR. BROWNE: Surely, Mr. Speaker, the Premier is not going to tell me what I should say.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—May I early in the session get this clear—If I object, if I rise to a point of order on what an honourable member is saying, am I then thereby to be accused always; as any member rising to a point of order; to be accused of trying to dictate to the member and tell him what he may or may not say? That, Mr. Speaker, is your prerogative. But surely it is the right of any member of the House to rise on a point of order and object to what an honourable member is saying and contend it is out of order. Your Honour will decide. Surely it is the right of one honourable member to claim another honourable member is out of order. Is he then to be accused always of trying to dominate the member against whose statement he takes objection? Is he always to be accused of trying to dominate the members because he states, apparently an honourable member is out of order—It so happened that Your Honour agreed with me.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, it is quite clear the honourable member for Green Bay has resigned because his interests are more valuable outside this House to himself than they are in this House. He is manager of Koch Shoes, a million dollar concern, and I presume his salary for that (we are not allowed to know it) must be very much greater than what he got here as a sessional indemnity. Besides that, he and his colleague, the honourable member for Fogo, are both reputed to be large shareholders in the "Olde Mill," which I believe is also a profitable concern. So I think they can manage very well to make a living without coming here. Whether it was their own decision or not only the Premier knows.

Now, Sir, I made a reference a moment ago to some of the measures of which the Government might be proud. It may be proud to have done
its best to catch up with the other provinces in regard to social security measures; the allowances for mothers, the dependent allowances, the old age assistance act and incapacitated persons assistance acts and blind allowances; which are made possible by grants from the Federal Government.

All over the world during the last eighty years there has been greater attention given to the interests of the individual than there was for a long time previous. So these social security measures have developed. They developed faster in Europe. They came about there, earlier than they did on this side of the water. And surprisingly enough they came first in Germany, under the Conservative Government of Bismarck; in an almost semi-feudal state, the first measures of social security were introduced into the world; old age assistance and old age pensions, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation for accident and sickness, mothers' allowances and all these things.

They were introduced eighty years ago in Germany by Bismarck. And were not favoured by the Social Democrats, or even by the workers themselves although introduced for their benefit. Then they spread to France and England and much more slowly came to this side of the Atlantic. But on this side of the Atlantic we have during the years caught up a good deal. We have not yet caught up with the social security measures which are in existence in England, for example the welfare state itself, arising out of the report of Lord Beveridge provided for hospitalization and all sorts of sickness benefits for everyone in England whether an Englishman or not.

Now, referring to this measure forecast to provide children's medical benefits and dental and hospital care, one cannot help wondering, if it would not be better to provide for the parents. After all they are the bread winners, and one would think the first ones to be looked after. Because if they were well they would look after their own children. At the present time the Federal Government is negotiating with the Provincial Governments to provide diagnostic X-ray and hospitalization services for everybody. And the scheme if it goes into effect, if six provinces approve of it, will cover 71% of the cost of these services in Newfoundland. And the Provincial Government would then be left with only 29% of the cost to bear.

There are countries that for many years have been carrying on these social security measures. For example New Zealand and Australia — In New Zealand there is a taxation of 7½% on a person's income which provides for every kind of benefit, health and accident benefits, and provides for dental care for young persons up to the age of nineteen. I notice that this Bill, which is going to be introduced, appears to be an enabling Act: "The most important single piece of legislation which my Ministers will submit is for the purpose of giving them authority, and making it mandatory upon them, to introduce and enforce a system of Children's Health Benefits." Apparently it is not going to be an Act to declare anything, but an enabling Act.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How does the honourable gentleman read that? Read it again.

MR. BROWNE: "The most important single piece of legislation to engage your studies in this present session will be one which my ministers will submit for the purpose of giving them authority, and making it mandatory upon
them, to introduce and enforce a system of Children's Health benefits."

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is permissive about a thing being mandatory?

MR. BROWNE: Mandatory to introduce.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Introduce and enforce.

MR. BROWNE: Oh yes!

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is permissive about that?

MR. BROWNE: Giving them authority—Well I am glad to take the Premier's word.

MR. BROWNE: We pass an Act first here enabling the minister to do certain things.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The wish must be father to the honourable gentleman's thought.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, in any case I feel, after reading the several paragraphs dealing with that matter that we can't expect much this year from it. I did not have the privilege of hearing the Premier when he spoke over the radio about this matter some time ago, nor seeing him when he was on television. But I understand that he stated that this was going to be financed out of the profits of Javelin. Now sir, there is no mention of Javelin nor the Lake Wabush Railway in the Speech from the Throne. And I am wondering if he has withdrawn that statement.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman will see when he sees the budget and estimates.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, but I think we might at least here in this House be entitled to as much accurate information upon such a major point as that as the Premier possesses.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The House will get that at the right moment, not in this debate.

MR. BROWNE: If the Premier goes on radio and TV and says the profits from Lake Wabush are going to pay for this whole thing, I think he ought to at least say so officially here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Maybe the honourable gentleman will allow me. The statement is an extremely simple one. The cost of this Children's Health programme which is referred to in the Speech from the Throne will run into millions of dollars when it is fully implemented and fully into effect and will be found out of the revenue that the Government will get out of the development of the natural resources of Labrador including Lake Wabush and the Iron Ore Company of Canada, the uranium of BRINCO, and other developments of BRINCO and Frobisher and all or any other companies developing any other natural resources of Labrador, and I might add Newfoundland as well.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Speaker, they have to do that in any case. Why were the profits from Javelin mentioned? It was understood by all those I have been speaking to that it was the profits of Javelin which were going to do that.

We had a special session here last fall and put through the measures necessary to put Javelin in working order. But there has not been one word in the Speech from the Throne about Javelin.
MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't crow too soon.

MR. BROWNE: I am not crowing. It is not a matter over which anyone can crow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Be very conservative from now.

MR. BROWNE: I try always to be, Mr. Speaker. But I think a matter which rated a special session in September deserved an honourable mention in the Speech from the Throne at the present time. And the House I presume at some stage in this session we will be told of the progress of the Canadian Javelin Company.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Quite so.

MR. BROWNE: Now everything that the Premier speaks about is to be the greatest, if not in the world, certainly in North America. And this Children's Health Scheme is the greatest in North America. And Javelin is the greatest mine, greater than the Mesabi — And this year we are only to have free hospitalization, that is what it says here if I read rightly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not put quotations around the word "only" as the honourable gentleman's voice did — It will cost half a million dollars.

MR. BROWNE: Is it the minister's plan to commence the programme in the present year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That alone will cost $500,000.

MR. BROWNE: Well I am glad to know the Premier seems to know what he is talking about as regard the expenses. There is also a provision here that additional hospital beds will be provided, and it is the intention of the minister to make plans for the erection of a Children's Hospital in St. John's.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Where does the honourable gentleman see the word "erection".

MR. BROWNE: For the provision. Well I take it he can't provide hospitals without building one.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, we can, suppose it is already built? Suppose we only have to convert a building?

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Speaker, I never thought the Speech from the Throne as subtle as it appears to be.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You must read what is there carefully, which is what one is supposed to do.

MR. BROWNE: I think the people ought to read between the lines too, if the Premier can point out in a few minutes so many subtleties in that Speech. I don't think they are going to get much hospitalization before the elections at any rate.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That might depend upon when the election was.

MR. BROWNE: If it is necessary to have hospitalization, how can you give the services before the hospital is provided, and if you give the services without providing the hospital, what is the purpose of providing them? It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, this scheme has all the earmarks of sudden improvisation, that the Premier pulled this out of the air, an election promise to fit in with the Federal provisional hospitalization programme which is to cover all Newfoundlanders hoping the thing would go through at Ottawa more quickly than it appears to be going. Then it would not be such a problem for him to solve. It certainly appears to have been announced without adequate
study. The medical profession does not seem to know anything about it. And high officials in the Department of Health don't seem to know anything about it. Who made the studies necessary for the introduction of a scheme of this kind? Perhaps the minister can tell us what is being done in this now? If it is not dependent on Lake Wabush but comes out of general revenue, perhaps when we are considering the scheme he will give us detailed information as to how the $500,000 necessary for the hospital scheme this year is going to be found. Whatever scheme is introduced I hope, Mr. Speaker, that it will preserve the traditional independence of the medical profession and the traditional doctor-patient relationship that has existed.

We are now considering a measure, which as I said a few minutes ago, has already been in effect in many countries and a part of a plan which has been in effect in many countries. But the effect of such a plan is to increase the number of Government officials and I suppose the time will come when it will be necessary to stop the Government from going any farther. How much liberty will the people have to surrender in their search for security? And here, sir, may I draw the attention of the Government to the Workmen's Compensation Act which by a percentage charge upon employers of the amount spent in wages, provides for accidental injuries and deaths of workmen. Now it is the experience of all health and accident insurance companies that accidents are much less common than sickness. There are more days lost through sickness than there are through accidents. And I suggest to the Minister of Labour, if he wants to be smart, he might get his Workmen's Compensation Board to consider what increases would be necessary in order to provide sickness benefits for his workmen. Because it is quite a common occurrence that causes great need and suffering. A man may not get injured but may get sick. Two brothers, for example, working in the same plant, one gets sick and one gets injured. The injured man gets compensation but the brother who gets sick gets nothing at all. Well, sickness could just as easily be covered as accidents. The Railway Employees Welfare Association has a voluntary organization which by charging one percent is in a position to provide fifty percent of a man's wages during times of sickness. We followed that in the Civil Service Association, and it has been in effect now for nearly twenty years, and the Railway Employees Welfare Association scheme has been in effect for a longer period. It is sound and worthwhile considering. Because I know the Workmen's Compensation Board has piled up handsome reserves and it should be in a position to enlarge its field in that manner.

There are, as the Government knows also, Blue Cross Organizations in this country providing sickness benefits and other private companies. I hope the existence of the Blue Cross is recognized and in as far as possible worked to be preserved.

Now, sir, I would like to say a word about the three regional conferences, the Labrador North, the Labrador South, and the South Coast Conferences. Sixty or seventy delegates, according to the press were invited here to these conferences during the last couple of weeks, with members of Parliament, members of the House of Assembly, civil servants from Ottawa and civil servants from St. John's. The
idea, we have been told is that of the modest mind of the Minister of Mines & Resources. What idea? What was the idea? What was the idea of bringing these people in at this time of the year to St. John's? Is it supposed to be a good idea politically or a good idea constitutionally? If it is the latter, if it is a good idea constitutionally, then we must consider the effect of what has gone on. Where did the funds come from to provide for these three conferences? There was no vote here last year at any time. There was no funds available, and nobody on the other side of the House can say that this was a contingency because the Premier has said the idea was passed to him first by the Minister of Mines & Resources last summer, and he put his seal on it as far as a good idea.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not say anything about last summer. I did not see the quotation, and if so quoted I was incorrectly quoted. It was last January, this present year.

MR. BROWNE: I see. That is not so long ago. There was not time to have any money voted. Therefore there was no money voted. But by what authority could money be taken from other votes and paid for this perfectly new thing? I have searched the estimates and I could not find anything. And it is certainly not a contingency. A contingency is something that occurs accidently, and no provisions is made for, and you get the consent of the Auditor General to pay for it, if it is a contingency. But there is no provision for this. And I say that the money was illegally spent. I think the emphasis placed thereon, Mr. Speaker, points to a political idea.

Now the idea has been approved by the Premier, the master politician of this country today: a man whom even the Progressive Conservatives in Nova Scotia would like to see in Nova Scotia. I wish he were.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is the only hope the honourable gentleman has—his only hope.

MR. BROWNE: Let me warn the honourable minister not to trust too much to the Premier's endorsement of what he has thought about. "This is, the Premier says, a new technique. It is made for Newfoundland—" Made for Newfoundland." Well, Morris never thought about it and Squires, and Laurier never thought about it, nor Mackenzie King.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right.

MR. BROWNE: And these were past-masters in the art of politics, every one.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They were just politicians.

MR. BROWNE: I would suggest the Premier might be able to sell his idea to the present Government at Ottawa, and the Premiers of the other provinces and perhaps even so far afield as to the British Government and to all the democratic countries.

Mr. Speaker, what is this House of Assembly for? What are the elected representatives here for, four or five years? Aren't they here to represent their districts? And why does the Government go out then and pick people here and there and bring them in here to a party? Surely if any citizens in this town today got an invitation from Mr. St. Laurent to go to Ottawa to be put up at the Chateau Laurier for a week they would not refuse it. It is not in the nature of things for men to refuse invitations into a metropolis in mid-winter. What a nice break it is. But the representatives of the people are here in this House con-
sidering the needs of the country, and
the minister does not need to call in
people from outside, long distances
away, from Labrador. If they want to
spend money I can show the Minister
of Public Works, and he knows very
well what I am speaking about, within
a few miles of this building today,
where he can find he can spend hun­
dreds of thousands of dollars. We don't
need to bring in delegates to know how
to spend money. We all know the
need. We all know the roads that
need to be done; and we know that
they all need hospitalization — and
as the Honourable Minister of Pro­
vincial Affairs brought forth in a
petition today — they all would like
to have electricity and lights in their
homes.

"This idea is a sure-cure," said the
Premier—or he thought so. There is
only one country, Mr. Speaker, where
I know that this system, or a similar
system, not just like it, because this
can hardly be said to be a system. It
is not systematized. It is just an ex­
periment that turned out to be a very
happy occasion for all concerned. I am
quite sure it must have been a god­
send to some of the members who had
not seen some of their constituents for
years. I know how the Minister of
Mines & Resources started out—Now,
let us have no politics in this, no re­
criminations, no controversy, no crit­
icisms for members—We are all meet­
ing here for the good of the areas
which you now represent. And their
members came down from Ottawa.
Mr. Carter came down from Ot­
tawa and meets more people in two
or three days than in two or three
months when on the South West
Coast. And Mr. Ashbourne and Mr.
Batten, to meet an important delega­
tion from Labrador and the North
West Coast. How convenient.

Mr. Speaker, this is a wonderful idea
—We can extend it, We can have the
conference now for St. John's, Harbour
Main, Bell Island and those places, and
bring the members in here to have a
chat with them, and save us going
around and meeting them and trying
to talk to them individually. Bring
them in under the benignant eye of
the Minister of Mines & Resources, and
with all the prestige of the Govern­
ment and Government officials from
St. John's and Ottawa here, and with
no politics. They must not say the
naughty word "politics" — This is for
the good of the country.

Mr. Speaker, the reason no other
Government had done this sort of
thing is because they did not have the
nerve to do it. They did not have the
nerve to spend money illegally to mis­
use public funds in that fashion in
which funds have been misused in this
way. Now, sir, I say misused, because
they have been used for a political pur­
pose. The funds of the country are not
supposed to be used for political pur­
poses but for the necessary services,
and not for the benefit of one party.
My opinion is that all that expenditure
was illegal, and the good people that
were brought in here were unwittingly,
unwittingly, serving the Liberal party
interests.

"We should have an annual confer­
ence of this kind," said the Premier,
"or every two or three years." I know
that the minister of Provincial Affairs
will believe that I appreciate his inter­
jection when he says every four years;
because the four years would coincide
roughly with the probable time of an
election, and that would be the most
suitable time—because this Government
that stood pat by those districts for
nearly five years suddenly woke up,
suddenly became alive and felt the
need of that conference, right in the
middle of the winter bringing people from Labrador and the North West Newfoundland. Where will it end? I had the privilege of attending four short sessions at the Commonwealth Bar Association in London last year; and people came from every end of the earth at their own expense. Now how many would be there if their expenses were paid? You would get everybody in the country to come to a conference of this kind. If you are going to have them then you don't need any party funds. All you need do is do all your electioneering right here in St. John's. I wonder why the Government is so election conscious? Are they apprehensive of losing favour in certain quarters? The local Roads Committee are to be abolished.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Where does it say that? That the local committees are to be abolished.

MR. BROWNE: Excuse me! Free labour by people. Just a minute now. I will read the section to make sure.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. And read between the lines.

MR. BROWNE: That is very good. I am sure that the Premier would be willing to assist me. "My ministers now propose to reverse the policy, and to readopt the policy that always existed before the system of the Government of Commission was instituted in 1934. The policy which you will be asked to approve and authorize will be one in which the Government will again be responsible for the maintenance of all local roads, and you will be asked to approve an appropriation of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for the purpose in the present year."

Well, sir, I don't think there is going to be anything controversial about that. But perhaps I could go as far as to say that the Government saved this up until the eleventh hour, and now they have it in effect just as the election is taking effect.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Pretty bitter pills.

MR. BROWNE: No, sir, we don't say anything that is good for the country is a bitter pill. I will not agree to that. I think if it is properly operated —And remember, Mr. Speaker, I say the word "properly." Is this going to be spent on a per capita basis?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: I am glad to hear that. The other money for the maintenance of roads is not spent on a per capita basis.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is.

MR. BROWNE: I expect the Premier has some qualification.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will state them in greater detail later. But the only thing is, we will eliminate from the whole of the population of the province such places as Gander, the part of Argentia and that area, for which the Government of the United States has assumed responsibility; Goose Airport and other areas for which other Governments have taken on financial responsibility; and the City of St. John's.

MR. HOLLETT: Why?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will give the reasons at the right moment. They are too obvious to need giving, however. When these people are eliminated we will divide the total amount made available each year into the total population, and that will come to the per capita amount which is the amount to be spent in each settlement of the whole province.
MR. BROWNE: Did I understand the minister to say Corner Brook?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. It is not eliminated.

MR. BROWNE: Nor Grand Falls.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is a new city which has many years of neglect to be made up.

MR. BROWNE: I think that is fair enough answer at the present time from the Premier, because I know there about ten days ago tenders were called for the construction of about two and a half miles of road or streets in the City of Corner Brook.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the main highway running through the different towns.

MR. BROWNE: It is not only a highway.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Any highway running through a settlement is used as a city street. All around Conception Bay you have that.

MR. BROWNE: Gutters, sewers, pipes, the whole works is going to be done by the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right.

MR. BROWNE: I am sure the honourable Minister of Labour was delighted to see that advertisement appear—and at the right time as far as he is concerned. The people over there then don't need to go ahead with that bad-roads association that they started.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is hard to take.

MR. BROWNE: The Premier was called out very suddenly to assist the honourable minister, and it was promised, I think, nearly a year and a half ago.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right. It was not just a few weeks ago.

MR. BROWNE: And now implementing the programme just before the elections. But there is one thing I would like to say about that notice. It is my experience, in the Federal Government they don't advertise for tenders for any project until the money has been voted by the House of Commons. Now that advertisement has appeared in the papers and no money has been voted for the project, and cannot be until the estimates are brought in and passed. I think it is bad policy, Mr. Speaker, for the Minister or the Government to take for granted that any of these things are going to be voted as they are designed by the engineers. There may be some change in them. It seems to me to be anticipating too much and they should not do it as a question of policy.

There is no doubt about it that road maintenance is one of the chief functions of the Government today. The development of the automobile industry is such a tremendous thing in Canada as well as in the United States. Where in one family two or three may have a motor car and where there are thousands and thousands of trucks the functions of road making and road maintenance cannot be done with a pick and shovel any longer. It certainly cannot be done on any highway that has much traffic over it. So it is necessary for some central organization and, of course, the province, in this particular case takes charge of the work. I don't think we are going to have many disputes over that matter. But I could point out to the Minister of Public Works; while talking about local roads, there are some quite near St. John's that will need very early treatment. There is the Old Petty Harbour Road. I took a correspondent
from Ottawa out there one night. And I was told, “Don’t go any further, you will break up your car.” The road was absolutely terrible. It is only wide enough in places for one car to go at a time.

Now, sir, the Speech from the Throne also refers to the Terms of Union. Doubtless it is necessary to prepare for that. It seems to me right along, and to a great many other people, that the chief omission in the Terms of Union was the failure to make provisions for the difference in the capital debt of Canada and Newfoundland. In 1949 our net public debt could not have been much over fifty million dollars, and our population being three hundred and eighty thousand, our public debt per capita was less than one hundred and fifty dollars. Whereas Canada had a public debt of about eighteen billions of dollars and a population of about fourteen and a half million. So that their public debt was nearly ten times or somewhere from eight to ten times what ours was. And if provisions had been made to give us an annual amount based on the difference between the per capita debt we would have had a sum of somewhere between ten and twelve million dollars a year. Of course I must admit that the Premier and the Government have been outdoing themselves to build up the per capita debt of the country very rapidly. If we are to adopt a sliding scale while they are going down a little while ours is going up very rapidly; and if the Government stays in much longer there won’t be much difference in the per capita debt of this province and Canada as a whole. But it seems to me that that matter will have to be given the greatest emphasis in any proposals that are going to be put before a Royal Commission.

I don’t propose to say much on the subject of the fisheries at the present time. But I would like to point out that the methods employed by the Government are not designed to make the fishermen independent. The Fishermen’s Federation was formed in 1951, five years ago; And it seems to me they are the most frustrated body of people in the country today. The Fishermen’s Federation has been floundering around for years and cannot see any daylight. I have here Mr. Abbott’s report this year, and one needs only to read it to see how terribly the fishermen feel about the way they have been neglected. Of course the Premier can say he has loaned ten million dollars to merchants; some of the merchants he despised. Apparently there are some who are in favour to the extent of ten million dollars, and one, I believe, to the extent of almost five, between four and five millions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Four.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, and probably more than four. Four million dollars is a lot of money to lend one man. I don’t know if there is any provision for a sinking fund. If not, what is to happen if that man suddenly takes ill and is not able to carry on?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was not lent to one man.

MR. BROWNE: No. It was lent to a private company—there is a big difference—the company would find it very hard to get along without the man who founded it. It seems to me that when the Fishermen’s Federation was founded the Government should have then given them an intensive course in co-operatives, and kept to it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, they should not.

MR. BROWNE: I think so.
MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is wrong.

MR. BROWNE: I think I am entitled to my opinion. It is my belief, if they have done as they did in the Maritime Provinces.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government did not do it in the Maritimes, St. Francis Xavier University.

MR. BROWNE: The Government engaged the services of Dr. Coady and sent him around to preach cooperation to the fishermen. I think I can speak with assurance on that subject. And the Minister of Fisheries and Cooperatives knows what I am speaking about.

Now, sir, another matter in the Speech from the Throne is BRINCO, the British Newfoundland Corporation. Last night I was reading the Act here in this 1953 Statutes. I read it before. But when I came to realize the massive area that the Government gave to them, with exclusive rights of prospecting and exploration; over sixty thousand square miles of area; and gave them the right to take possession of that great water power on the Hamilton River, that anyone would be eager to get.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Nobody else was eager.

MR. BROWNE: No? Oh yes they were. Lots of people would be willing to take it. Anyhow everyone knows that vast area like Labrador, one hundred and ten thousand square miles, with a water power.

MR. SMALLWOOD: One hundred and thirteen thousand.

MR. BROWNE: I won't quibble over three thousand. However with the great water powers the great forest resources and with the probability of great mineral development; in the Knob Lake area mineral was discovered and the railway was being built when this contract was made with BRINCO to give them control over that vast area. I think it was a mistake. And I think Dr. Pottle was right last year when he stated that these large concessions to giant corporations was wrong.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He stood up for it.

MR. BROWNE: He did not explain why he did that, I must say. He was certainly right in what he stated.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Right when he supported it or right when he opposed.

MR. BROWNE: Right when he criticized, yes. The Government is led by the Premier. He is a pretty live person. He keeps things popping. There is never a dull moment where he is concerned. And instead of being contented to do one thing at a time he has to have several irons in the fire. And the result is that he does not do a good job with all the things that he takes up, and I am not sure that he does a good job with any of them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Better I had never been born.

MR. BROWNE: He reminds me of a statement I remember reading about Hitler. Hitler was saying in connection with starting a world war--You know I will be fifty-five soon. In other words, he had to start the world war before he was fifty-five. And the Premier seems to want to start everything before he gets out as Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I want to be
just ripe to get the retirement allowance at sixty-five.

MR. BROWNE: I am sure some people will regret.

MR. HOLLETT: You are not a fisherman. You would not catch a trout.

MR. BROWNE: If we are to judge by the surging nationalism in different countries all over the world, especially in the British Commonwealth against people who have come into the countries from outside, I think some day the people will be angry with themselves for not having made more opposition to the proposals of these great concessions, the approval of great concessions of this kind. These assets are now in other hands. We can’t do anything about it even if we wanted to.

But, sir, the principal thing I got up here today to speak about is not in connection with these things but it is in connection with the industries. It will be remembered by everyone in this House, and I suppose by none more than by the members on the other side, that the Premier suddenly closed the special session in 1951 to go to the country to look for a mandate, a mandate on the Government assisted industries. He had a new technique then for industries. He had built the birch, the cement, and the gypsum plants, and now suddenly got a new technique to assist industries. People over in Europe, they had the technique, they had the know-how but they had no money, and if they would bring their materials and skills over to this country we had so much money we would match them dollar for dollar and then we would have these industries going up rapidly all over the country. I want to speak today about one particular industry, the Superior Rubber, which was incorporated on October 9, 1952. I wish to show, Mr. Speaker, to the best of my ability, how hollow were the pretentions of the Premier. I don’t believe that his followers were wrapped up in that idea, but the mandate they were following was of a person who had introduced Confederation, who had been the cause of their getting old age pensions and family allowances, and that was good enough for them. His name was magic, I will confess—magic in large sections of this country at the time, and the mandate did not matter at all. I believe there was not one person of the public who paid any attention to the question of the mandate about the industries, and certainly there was nobody who understood how this mandate was going to be carried out.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the honourable member carries on let me point out this: Surely it does not mean to say the honourable member is now going to criticize one individual member of the Government as a private individual or as a member of the Government. Granted that the Premier is the leader, but surely it is the policy of the Government as a whole the honourable member would criticize.

MR. BROWNE: Thank you for that, Mr. Speaker. I want to show, Mr. Speaker, that the Superior Rubber Company was a sham. I want to tear away from the Superior Rubber Company all the false potentials of it being a private company. I want to show that it was 99.9% Government owned and operated concern. The original signatures of that company were Mr. Grube, Dr. Valdmanis and Max Braun. Dr. Valdmanis was Director General of Economic Development. I am not sure he was so at the time, but had been a man who had been trusted so highly by the Premier and of
whom the Premier thought more highly than he did of his own kith and kin, his own flesh and blood. Max Braun Wogau had done him such a wonderful favour in November 1951 when he accepted the difficult assignment of going to Gander and capturing or kidnapping Dr. Sennewald and bringing him here and preventing him from going on the air and telling what he knew about the dishonesty and intrigue that was going on in the scavenging German industries in Newfoundland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Going on the air the night before the elections—very cleverly timed.

MR. BROWNE: There was nothing cleverly timed about it. The Premier, and I remember him saying with his own lips, that he was too smart to permit some one in this city to get ahead of him. Mr. Speaker, someday the public will regret that they could not have had the opportunity of hearing Dr. Sennewald. Because if Dr. Sennewald could have gone on the air then and told what he knew we might have been spared a lot of money, and saved a lot of money. Anyway the next we hear of Mr. Braun Wogau is when he became a director of the Superior Rubber Company. I don't know if he had any special qualifications to become the manager of a rubber company. He did the job assigned to him very well, a clerk in the Department of Economic Development, I believe... But I don't know anything else about him. And the other gentleman, Grube, I don't know much about him, except I believe that the honourable Leader of the Opposition has a question about the eighty thousand dollars that he brought over to Germany, and for which he was arrested or prosecuted by the German Government for possessing it illegally.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have examined the records of the Registry of Deeds and the Registry of Companies, and I don't know how many people know the fact. But the fact is that the Superior Rubber Company does not own one square inch of soil in Newfoundland. It is not to be found in the Registry of Deeds at any rate. Not one square inch of soil is registered in the name of Superior Rubber Company. And that as far as their capital goes, they had three shares subscribed for by Mr. Grube, Dr. Valdmanis and Mr. Braun Wogau, three shares at one hundred dollars each, out of ten thousand shares of a hundred dollars each. In other words Mr. Grube owns one ten thousandth part of the company, and I presume the other two, being in an official capacity, belong to the Government. So that it was privately owned as to the extent of one ten thousandth for—

MR. SMALLWOOD: How many shares were issued?

MR. BROWNE: Three were issued. They owned all that were issued. Mr. Speaker, there might have been a time when a rubber company could have been built with three hundred dollars. But I don't think anybody will think the rubber company at Holyrood was built for three hundred dollars. I doubt if ever a cent was paid towards the shares of that company.

Now, sir, it is the prime duty of a Government to maintain order and justice and to see that the laws are obeyed. Well if that is their prime duty concerning the citizens of the country what is their duty towards themselves to give an example to the citizens? Are they supposed to carry out the law? Are they supposed to carry out the laws that they make? Here is a law on the Statute Books dealing with Super—
ior Rubber Company. Are they supposed to carry that out? Are they supposed to give a good example of obedience and honesty and honest dealings and everything straight and aboveboard? Are they supposed to resort to the pretense that this is a private company and anything goes, and nothing can be revealed to the House of Assembly and to the people representing the people, who are responsible for finding out how the money of the people has been spent?

"This company will acquire land at or in the vicinity of Holyrood and prepare the site." "This company will acquire land" Did the company ever acquire land in Holyrood or anywhere else? Not as far as the record of the Registry of Deeds is concerned.

We have a Bill here now dealing with the Registry of Deeds. In this country any land bought or sold shall be registered. There is no record of any land bought by Superior Rubber Company. Therefore, I think, Mr. Speaker, it will show they never bought any land. But there are records of land being bought by the Government and expropriated by the Government in Holyrood. So that the Government bought the land and the Government expropriated the land and it is registered in the Government's name down to this very day.

Those who have travelled on the Witless Bay Line must have seen the beautiful bungalows which rose up there after that plant was commenced, beautiful, modern bungalows which must be worth a considerable sum of money. Who owns them? Not Superior Rubber Company! Whoever owns the land, and I presume it is the Government at least they took the precautions to protect themselves in that respect that they did buy the land upon which the bungalows and the factory were built.

The first casualty on the list of the board of directors was Dr. Valdmanis. I don't know whether he was actually a casualty.

At any rate his name did not appear on the subsequent share list in 1952, and the name of Mr. Pushie, whom I believe succeeded Dr. Valdmanis as General Director of Economic Development, took his place. Then when Herr Grube decided it was better to stay in Germany, Mr. C. A. Pippy took his place and finally when Max Braun-Wogau was dismissed a year or so ago, Mr. Donald Dawe, the partner of the Attorney General, who had been secretary and solicitor for the company all along, took his place. We then had the spectacle of the Attorney General acting for the Government and his partner acting for Superior Rubber Company. These facts make a mockery of the House of Assembly.

The House of Assembly, sir, justly, I take it, passed that legislation on the assumption that those people were men of substance, bringing into Newfoundland valuable property, valuable to the extent of a million dollars. Well, they never had a cent and every stick that went in to it and every piece of land was paid for by the Government, illegally, contrary to the Act and contrary to the spirit of the mandate that the Premier had received and had sought.

When did the work commence there? There is a great deal to be told about that company; and I think we are entitled to know it, and I think if the Government shirks its duty of telling this House and telling the public, they are afraid to tell it. They are certainly afraid to have an investigation into that company or any of these compani-
ies as well, all of them. The company
was formed in October 1952. The
agreement between the Government
and the company was made on March 31, 1953. The Government gave assent
to one hundred and sixty thousand
doctors expenditure which had already
been spent. And not only had one hun­
dred and sixty thousand dollars been
spent but four hundred and fifty
thousand dollars had been spent. And
how was that obtained? How did the
government obtain money over and
above the grants which had been pass­
d during the current session? The
House was in session. There was no
 guarantee, no note at the bank. How
did they get the money to spend? It
took me some trouble to find it out.
And I am sure there are very few
people in the House nor in the Govern­
ment who know about it. I wonder if
they do know about it? Where the
money came from. Where did the ex­
cess over one hundred and sixty
thousand come from? Well, I have here
the Auditor General’s Report for the
year ending 1953, and the only place
the money could come from was from
other votes in that Department the
only other vote that spent considerably
less than was granted was the United
Cotton Mills. They were granted two
million dollars and only spent three
hundred and one thousand; and this
Government or the department of the
Minister of Economic Development
took the money from that vote for
United Cotton Mills and spent it on
the Superior Rubber Company.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to
a point of order. I am quite sure the
honourable gentleman has no intention
of suggesting that the Minister of Eco­
nomic Development stole that money
or embezzled that money. And I am
sure he must be aware that the Min­
ister of Economic Development could
not use any countervailing savings on
one item without coming before Cabi­
et and having it approved by the
Cabinet as a whole.

MR. BROWNE: Well, sir, I was not
aware of this. I understand it is being
done in regard to the current expendi­
ture, but it never occurred to me the
Government would be so bold as to do
it in regard to capital expenditures
where two million was voted for one
factory and running short they call
upon that two million and use it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Of course it is
quite common in every Government. It
is done in every Government in the
world.

MR. BROWNE: It seems to me too
reckless. I don’t know. I don’t think
any Government works like this one.
However, we have the facts now. The
Government does it regularly. So that
again between March 3, when the
agreement was made and March 31,
they spent four hundred and fifty
thousand dollars. Mr. Speaker, I don’t
believe that. Sir, I don’t believe that.
I believe the money was spent before
the agreement was signed March 3; be­
because I don’t believe they could spend
that amount in four weeks on one fac­
tory. They are pretty fast spenders, I
do admit. But I don’t think they could
spend as fast as that in four weeks.
The building was not going ahead
quite as fast as that either.

So it seems to me, sir, that this is
the greatest example of illegal expendi­
ture made by this Government or by
any other Government that ever served
in this country. I claim that expendi­
ture is illegal because it is contrary to
the Act. Whoever drafted this Act, I
might say, did not aim to protect the
Government. Because it states that the
Government will make loans available
to the company as follows: The sum
of twenty-five thousand dollars on request, amount spent in acquiring and preparing the site; upon delivery of building and machinery, amount equal to the landed cost. It was never the intention that the Government would pay for these items. The intention was they would bring in articles they owned and the Government would match them dollar for dollar.

On motion the House then recessed for ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I was saying that it appeared as if the Government built this plant and fully equipped it and as the material arrived for construction the Government paid for it, and as the plant arrived the Government paid for it, and they paid for the equipment, such as second-hand machinery that was used and Marshall Plan machinery which was used, and I believe some very antiquated machinery dated before the first world war. Now if this industry was financed entirely by the Government then it is a fraud on the House and it is a fraud on the people, because the House did not agree to that and the people did not agree to give the Minister of Economic Development power to do these things nor the Government. In 1951 here is what the Premier said: I know it by heart. There are companies, most especially in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe where they just don't have the dollars, have to come over here and get their Government to send enough money to pay their hotel bills.

Newfoundland is interested in getting industries started—Well, we will welcome you, if you bring your machinery and equipment, steel structures and other building material. How you do it is none of our business. We are concerned only when you land these things on Newfoundland soil. When you land them they have a certain value and what the value is we match with dollars, loans, etc.

Now, sir, the Premier confessed he abandoned that principle. But he certainly never told us he abandoned it one hundred percent. It was never foiled at all in connection with the rubber company. Why was the Act not carried out? Did Braun-Wogau have some control over the Premier, over the Government, to get him to finance one hundred percent a company of which he became general manager? How was it done? The vote was for a million dollars. The company was to cost a million dollars. How much did it cost? Do members over there know? Do members of the Government know how much it cost? Last year we voted four hundred and fifty thousand for it. That was one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And the auditor general reports today there are hundreds of thousand more. Since the close of the financial year a bank loan of one hundred and fifty thousand has been guaranteed by the Government. That is only up to December, 1955. How much was spent in the last couple of months?

I am challenging the Premier now on this point that that building cost much nearer two million dollars than it did a million, between one and three-quarters and two million dollars, I estimate, from the rate which money poured into that to keep it going. Did the people give the minister a mandate to throw money away like that? Braun-Wogau took action against the Government for wrongful dismissal and the action was settled and a gentleman in the West End said to me, you will see all these actions settled. Not one of these cases will come to trial. The Gov-
government does not want to have these cases heard in court and will settle them always.

As the honourable and learned member for Harbour Main will remember, the hopes he held for the industry—remember he spoke in the Star Hall three years ago on St. Patrick’s Day and told them he expected there will be a thousand men employed there.

MR. P. J. LEWIS: Why quote what I said in the Star Hall? I will talk about that in due course. Don’t refer to anything I said in the Star Hall.

MR. BROWNE: I am informed.

MR. LEWIS: Your information may not be too reliable.

MR. BROWNE: The honourable member knows a lot more about the rubber company than I do.

MR. LEWIS: No. I am afraid I don’t know very much about it.

MR. BROWNE: The honourable member is close enough to it.

MR. LEWIS: It does not follow I know very much about it. I did not take a great deal of interest in it in the sense that you are referring to it at the moment.

MR. BROWNE: I am informed that the honourable member did take an interest.

MR. LEWIS: Your information may not be too correct.

MR. BROWNE: Then we are told here, when brought to the attention of the Government—Mr. Pronold has given us a lot of information and that a quantity (how much) a hundred and twenty thousand pairs of rubbers were dumped in Montreal at a loss of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—And the Premier asked, was not that smart? Was that not smart to send them to Montreal? I don’t believe they ever went to Montreal. Some people say they were burned. Then we were assured last year by the Premier it was alright. He was going to fix up these things and anybody who was no good, boot him out; and he was going to appoint good men. He appointed Mr. Ferguson, and Ferguson gets boot-ed out too, and the place gets closed down.

Last year I remember reading here the speech that the Premier made or rather the radio interviews he gave Don Jamieson and Geoffrey Stirling in which he tells of the new methods of financing and the details, about these people who did not have a nickel, a dollar to jingle on a tombstone, and how he was going to finance all the industries with a revolving fund, the profits would be so great he would be able to start industry after industry and keep them going. It is a strange thing how wrong he has been.

Mr. Speaker, I propose to move an amendment. Should I move it now or when I finish? I mean, will I have to sit down if I do it now?

MR. SPEAKER: It would be better to move it at the end of your speech.

MR. BROWNE: Nearly two million dollars—that would have built roads up on the North West coast; it would have built, with the assistance of the Federal Government, between forty and fifty miles of paved Trans-Canada Highway. And there it is, up there as a monument in Holyrood, a monument to whom? Braun-Wogau and Valdmanis or the Minister of Economic Development?

I can’t say, Mr. Speaker, that this company was absolutely bankrupt, be-
cause this company never had any assets. This company never really got going at all. The Government took charge of the whole operation from the start, and financed the whole thing from beginning to end. The company was only a front for the Government which was carrying on business. But I think it must be recognized, when the Government held out this company as doing business that it seems to me to be acting deceitfully and dishonestly. When a company fails it goes into liquidation, and a liquidator is appointed. What is going to happen about this? What is the Government going to do about it now? They have some assets there (the Government has) in the building along the Witless Bay Line but the plant as it stands cannot be very much of an asset.

Mr. Speaker, how far can the Government go in these matters and get away with it? Are there any bills outstanding for this company now still to be paid? Are there any workmen whose rights have not been met. Has this man, Ferguson, got a just claim for wrongful dismissal, and an Indian Chemist, has he a charge for wrongful dismissal? I suggest the Government cannot escape by saying the Rubber Company has no assets, because the company was only a name for the Government.

Now, sir, is anyone in doubt at the present time that this was a very grave folly on the part of the Government, to start this industry there? Is there anyone in doubt about it? Is there anyone in doubt about the fact that this industry must be written off? They cannot go ahead with it. Is anybody on the other side of the House or anywhere content to let the thing remain as it is and forget about it?

Mr. Speaker, the Auditor General knows nothing about this company. All the Auditor General does is provide the funds the Government wishes for the operation. Can I announce here that this was an ill-advised, misadvised venture and now almost a complete failure. Will everyone agree with that? Can I announce that we ought to see what happened and when it happened and what went wrong with it, and where it went wrong? And if this industry went wrong what about the other industries? Is everything rosy with them? The Auditor General's Report says that only one out of fifteen paid any interest up to the present time, one out of fifteen, after the two years grace has expired.

Who were the auditors for this company? A company, I believe, known as Dunn and Company, with whom, I believe, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Janes were employed. Perhaps some honourable member of the Government would like to remember last year Mr. Koch of Koch Shoes stated Dunn & Co. were the Auditors for Koch Shoes and were very obliging. They received twenty-five hundred dollars for two weeks work at Harbour Grace; and they suggested to the Koch Shoe Company that they should put in a padding of thirty thousand dollars pre-election cost, in order to bring up their side of the contribution to the plant to match the Government. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, it should have been the Auditor General who was doing the auditing for all these companies. Letting nearly two million dollars go and the Auditor General does not know how it is. How much was paid last year? How much was paid architects? Is it for one contract, or how much was stolen or how much was given away and how much was lost through incompetence in management and political interference? Should we not know
these things? Should not the people know these things about this industry? Or should we close our eyes to it? Should we take the attitude; we don't care, we are getting along alright, family allowances and old age pensions and old age assistance, what odds, let the Government spend two million, let it go down the drain? No, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that attitude is the attitude of reasonable men.

Now let us summarize: This industry started with three directors, Dr. Valdmanis, now serving for fraud; Grube, arrested for illegal possession of funds in Germany; and Max Braun-Wogau dismissed, presumably for incompetence and returned to Germany. A new manager was appointed and he is dismissed and the Government is left with a few houses, a factory, and a rented warehouse, I believe, in Montreal, it will be plain to see the Superior Rubber Company never functioned as a company at all; therefore it can no longer be said it is in the public interest that the Government should not give the public full information about the affairs of that rubber concern. The House and the people are entitled to know the whole story behind this strange company. Whose idea was it in the first place? I understand that Dr. Valdmanis disclaimed any connection with it. It was not his idea. What plans or preparatory study was made before deciding to establish it? Was there competent technical advice in the design and construction? Is it true some of the machinery was junk? Is it true the cost of them were passed to cover up gifts to any distinguished persons? What inspection or supervision existed on the part of the Government during the period of construction and the time this material came in, to see that value was given?

I trust that this is not a typical example of the Government sponsored industries. I believe it is the worst example. But it was started presumably as a result of the mandate of 1951 election, and the people have never realized the criminal mismanagement and waste going on in connection with almost two million dollars of their money. I consider, personally, that the programme was unsound, inept and wasteful; the most wasteful programme ever undertaken by any Government in this country. Never was so much money wasted by one man in so short a time.

Now we cannot hope to influence any members of the Government by this, and we realize what we are saying is principally for the electorate, if it ever comes to light, and for the public. The press and the radio in this country have the duty of making facts known to the people. And not only the facts, but they must make known to the people the meaning of these facts. The newspapers and the radio and television are the most important means of communications. They have an important duty to perform, a duty which is protected by a common law. I suggest, Sir, that it is necessary that the public should know what is happening exactly in regard to this particular industry; the hasty manner in which it was conceived, the lack of proper management, the lack of proper supervision, the illegal manner in which it was conducted from the beginning to the end, and the complete absence of adequate protection of a large Government investment.

For three years now in succession the Government turned down this request, for three years the Government will have refused the advice of the Opposition and the advice of the press. I must say the press too have suggested that the Government should have
an investigation into the conduct of these industries. And, sir, as you pointed out to me a few minutes ago, it is not fair that the whole responsibility should be pinned on one man in connection with that matter. The whole of the present Government stands condemned, all those who support the Government on this motion will be endorsing the incompetence, the illegal and dreadful and wilful waste of public money. Before it is too late I appeal to the private members. There are not many of them, to consider their duty to the country before their duty to the Government or to the Premier, to the man who conceived this policy. Now is the time, it seems to me, for the private members on the other side of the House. They must make a decision now. Now is their opportunity. Do they really think that this is a disgraceful episode in the history of this country and that the Government is responsible for it and should be condemned? I suggest, Sir, that any sensible man, hearing that story from beginning to end, can only condemn the Government for what they have done. The people should know the whole truth. And they can never know that, Sir, until there is an investigation by a competent body set up by the Government to make the investigation. That is why I have risen here today, to move for the appointment of a Royal Commission, for the fourth time. I hope, Sir, it will be acceded to. Surely there must be members of the Government conscious of their responsibility to the public for such a vast expenditure, who in their conscience must feel that this was ill-advised, mis-managed and a waste. The honourable member for Harbour Main says he knows very little about this industry.

MR. LEWIS: That is so.

MR. BROWNE: Well, I suggest to the honourable and learned member he should know a lot about it, all about it. And we all should know. The people should know. And if the honourable and learned member, although he is in Cabinet with the Minister of Economic Development can say in the House he knows very little about it, I think, Sir, it is a state of affairs that should not exist any longer. We must have this matter investigated fully.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the honourable and learned member for St. John's East, that the following paragraph be added to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne: Amended read and tabled —

"This House, having become aware of the fact that the Superior Rubber Company Limited, which was financed entirely with public funds contrary to the spirit of the mandate sought and received by the Government in its appeal to the electorate in 1951, has been compelled to cease operations, and fearing that other new industries financed by public funds, are meeting great difficulties, feels that the whole matter of the present and future status of all Government owned or sponsored new industries should be referred to a Royal Commission for immediate investigation and Report."

MR. SPEAKER: The debate has been on the motion; that the report of the Committee appointed to draft an Address in Reply be adopted. The amendment has now been offered, and any honourable member who speaks now will speak to the amendment and not to the main question.
MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I should like to speak to this amendment. I don't know whether it is the desire of the House to proceed this afternoon, or if it would begin tomorrow afternoon?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will commence, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HOLLETT: Well Mr. Speaker, being that my honourable and learned friend from St. John's West has confined himself very largely to the one industry, Superior Rubber Company Limited, and seeing that he had apparently taken the starch out of the opposite side of the House, because I have not even heard a deep breath being drawn over there during the last hour, I take it I would not be amiss in referring to some of the other matters relative to the new industries and some of the other new industries. And these industries, sir, have variously been reported as being hatched out by a gentleman who is no longer at large. I feel that I will not be able to do justice to the amendment unless I am able to refer to that individual, who as I say, is no longer at large, at least to my best knowledge he is not at large. Although I have heard reports. Mr. Speaker, of this man, Valdmanis, being released and brought out to various offices and homes and that sort of thing. If I am right, I dare say the Government knows something about it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order: The statement just made by the honourable gentleman, the Leader of the Opposition, is absolutely and utterly and completely untrue; the statement about Valdmanis. I say on the authority of my honourable and learned colleague, the Attorney General. I turned and asked him if there were any truth in that. He said: "not a scrap." So I nail it before it goes another inch.

MR. HOLLETT: Then I take it, Mr. Speaker, the man whom I was about to say something has never been taken out of the penitentiary, where he is now in residence, that he has never been brought out and questioned by any member of the Government.

MR. CURTIS: That is not the same thing. I had Valdmanis in my office, but not to my house. And I never knew of any other time his being brought out of the penitentiary. He was questioned by the R.C.M.P. who investigated his assets.

MR. HOLLETT: I suggest the R.C.M.P. have the right to go to the penitentiary, and not go to the office of the Attorney General. I suggest I was right when I said he was taken to other —

MR. SPEAKER: That is hardly pertinent. The honourable gentleman said he heard that statement and was contradicted. As to the legality or otherwise of taking a prisoner to the office of the Attorney General, I don't think that would enter into the question.

MR. HOLLETT: I will admit it is partly right at any rate. It is very good to be partly right in this House. There have been some terrible things said about this man, Valdmanis. I don't know to what extent to refer to them. So many things have been said about that man since he went to the penitentiary, and if true then I feel that great discredit has been brought upon this House and upon the members of this House. I was going to refer to some of these, Sir, but I think it wise, at this
moment, not to, because we can talk about this man, Valdmanis, again, I take it, on another connection.

Sir, the whole programme of economic development, I am afraid, smells to high Heaven — the whole programme. There are certain industries, Sir, where things have been done which go beyond the imagination of any person who has in any way studied economics, and enough to frighten the average individual. In some of these industries things have been done, Sir, which make me, as a member of this House, and I submit it makes every member of this House, hold our heads in shame when these are brought to light and exposed to public view not only here in St. John's but all across Newfoundland and all across Canada.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order: I suggest the honourable Leader of the Opposition should be more specific and say what they are. I do not hold my head in shame in this House.

MR. HOLLETT: In all probability the honourable member for Fortune Bay, like the honourable member for Harbour Main, is unfamiliar with the episodes. This may be it. For instance take the Rubber Plant again. This man, Valdmanis, says he advised against it when this man Grube was sent to him by the honourable the Premier to discuss the matter. He has stated definitely that he advised against these things. I submit that although this man is a "crook," although he is serving time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Valdmanis is lying in that as in so many other things. I say he is a liar, a crook and a criminal and in jail. He is a friend now, but not before.

MR. HOLLETT: And then he has to come up again before the courts, I hope. But I don't see him come up before the courts. Mr. Speaker, there is another charge against this man, Valdmanis. And I state right here and now, publicly, as it has already been stated publicly in MacLeans Magazine of January, this second charge over Valdmanis will not be heard until after the next election, or words to that effect. It has been held over the heads of the Opposition in order to prevent us from referring to certain episodes in connection with the firm of M.I.A.G. I say, Sir, if that is justice, if that is British Law, if that is the Canadian Law, then the quicker we get the blazes out of it the better. When any Government or any member of any Government can refuse point blank, refuse, to bring on an action which ought to be brought on, simply to serve some political purpose then I say, Mr. Speaker, there is something very wrong, very wrong, with justice in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want to be accused of choking off debate, but I am at an entire loss to see the discussion of a trial, pending or otherwise, of Valdmanis has anything to do with the Government-owned and sponsored new industries and a Royal
Commission for immediate investigation, with special reference to Superior Rubber Company. It certainly must be mentioned, but I don't see the trial entered into it.

MR. HOLLETT: I shall endeavour to keep within the letter of the rules, Mr. Speaker. But it is absolutely impossible to refer to Superior Rubber Company or any other new industry without reference to Valdmanis. I hope it will be remembered, when we in the Opposition endeavoured to state and say certain things about this Valdmanis, I hope it will be remembered that we were not allowed to proceed on certain matters.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member does not quite mean what I could read into that. I am quite honest. I am not being ironic or sarcastic. That can be interpreted in print, the Speaker, tried to cover up for Valdmanis.

MR. HOLLETT: No! No!

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am quite sure the honourable member does not mean that. I am the only one who raised the point.

MR. HOLLETT: No, Mr Speaker, I differ there. It was on a point of order. You did not raise the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I made the ruling.

MR. HOLLETT: The point of order was made by the Government. Here it is for everybody to see — January 7th, published and distributed all across Canada, and when I say Canada I mean Newfoundland. Lovely beautiful propaganda for this new province. And that is not the worst of it, Sir. "How Valdmanis took Newfoundland to the cleaners." Oh what a lovely record for the Government. Valdmanis who was trusted, Sir, that man for whom we were one day to erect a monument. That man, Sir, "without whom I would not be Premier."

MR. SMALLWOOD: And whom the honourable gentleman is so happy to quote now.

MR. HOLLETT: That man held up before the Canadian public, Valdmanis, who took Newfoundland to the cleaners. There he is with the R.C.M.P. That was, Sir, on January 7th, of this year. And, Sir, as to the statements which were made, I don't see any action being laid against this magazine. Why not?

"When Premier Smallwood learned his trusted financial wizard had used his job to extort a fortune he was aghast. How had he done it? Where was the money? Here for the first time are the facts." And this man, Allen Phillips, apparently seems to think that he knows the facts. I would like to tell him he does not know half the facts. He does not know half of them. And I am not going to give them to him. But I suppose they will come out, Sir, when the next trial comes on. And if I live as long as I want to, Mr. Speaker, that Royal Commission is going to take place. That Royal Commission is going to sit sooner or later, and it is just as well for the Government to realize that. And it is just as well for the Government to come out straight, mistakes and everything. I would think more of them, and those people who are leaving their ranks would think more of them, and there are men now sitting on the opposite side who would think more of them, more of the Government and more of this House of Assembly, if the Government confessed where mistakes were made and what mistakes were made rather than en-
deavour to fix these mistakes. But they don't. They don't. "Oh it is none of your business! These are private companies!"

My honourable and learned friend has shown what sort of private company was Superior Rubber. And that, Sir, applies not only to Superior Rubber but to practically every other, with just a few exceptions.

From MacLeans Magazine: Just to show how we as a province, a tenth province, a new province, are held up to ridicule: "As the mastermind of Newfoundland's industrial renaissance, next to Premier Joseph Smallwood, the most powerful man in the Province. He can now claim the distinction of being one of the most successful swindlers in Canadian criminal annals." Sir, what an indictment, what an indictment against this new province and against any member of the Government. This man, Valdmanis, unknown, absolutely unknown to this country, brought in here and set up even over the Premier in some things.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not very successful when he is in jail. A swindler who goes to jail is not very successful.

MR. HOLLETT: Unless he holds on to his loot. He should have been in jail, and others with him, two years previous. There is no question about that, and I could prove it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We did not find him out before.

MR. HOLLETT: Did not find him out?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not find him out before. But I did find him out.

MR. HOLLETT: I repeat again, Sir, he did not find him out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not? I did eventually. And I put him in jail. But we have not all his loot yet.

MR. HOLLETT: Do you hope to get it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is why we are holding off the trial. Does that make sense?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know about anyone else, but I make it six o'clock, unless there is a motion to adjourn.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday, at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 20th, at 3:00 of the clock:

TUESDAY, March 20th, 1956

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon, in the course of the debate on the amendment to the Address in Reply, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition made certain statements with respect to Valdmanis. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition said that Valdmanis had been permitted to leave the penitentiary and to visit homes and offices in the city. I denied that statement yesterday, Mr. Speaker, but, for the purpose of greater accuracy, I have since been in touch with the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and I find that the statement is absolutely untrue. And I am convinced that the honourable member, when he made the statement, knew that it was untrue.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. That is accusing me of being a liar, as I see it.
MR CURTIS: Well, I say, Mr. Speaker, that the statement was untrue. The honourable member knew it to be untrue or the statement was made recklessly and without regard for whether or not it was true.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I did say that Valdmanis had been brought to my office. He was brought to my office for an enquiry into his assets. He was brought to my office by the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. There was also present at the time, Inspector Porter of the RCMP, and the Deputy Minister of Justice was also there and the Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice was also there. All of us were there together. We were not alone at any time. It was an official enquiry into his assets. And it was, of course, a perfectly normal proceeding to have him brought there. But apart from that, and apart from when he went to the prison camp, Valdmanis has not been outside the Penitentiary. He has been treated the same as every other prisoner, any other inmate, any other criminal there. He has received no special treatment. He is not receiving any special treatment and he will not receive any special treatment. And I resent very much, Mr. Speaker, the insinuations made by the Leader of the Opposition that in his case he has or has been receiving any preferential treatment.

Valdmanis was released, Mr. Speaker, on bail. And he was at large for about twenty-four hours. During that time he may or may not have been dined and wined by those responsible for getting him out. I understand he had actually met the Leader of the Opposition, that he was presented to the Leader of the Opposition by his lawyer as "Exhibit A." But apart from that he has not been outside.

MR HOLLETT: To a point of order, Mr. Speaker: In addition to being called a liar, it has now been claimed I met that fellow Valdmanis. Except when he was introduced to me by the Premier I never spoke to that fellow in my life. I object to being called a liar. In addition to that, Dr. Valdmanis was taken out to Max Braun-Wogau's house while he was in gaol.

MR CURTIS: I am instructed by the Superintendent that was not true. If he was released and sent to Braun-Wogau's house some heads will fall. I don't believe that. I was told no later than 2:30 this afternoon that it was not true. I shall certainly check up the statement. But I say with the authority of the department, he was not outside the Penitentiary except to go to the prison camp and back.

Now I had him to my office, Mr. Speaker, to investigate his assets and find out what, if anything, could be recovered to the Crown from these assets. The Attorney General was not going to go to the Penitentiary to see Valdmanis nor the deputy or the assistant deputy. The proper course in such a case was for him to be brought to our office, under guard, as he was. And he was brought to my office and interrogated as to these assets. The second charge against him was not discussed. All that was discussed was the question of the recovery of his assets, and that was because he has information that only he could give.

I think, Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend should, as I believe he will, withdraw the charge that he was taken to a private home. And the impression was given by the radio yesterday was that he was wined and dined at private homes.

MR HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I raised a point of order a minute ago in
regard to the fact that I had been called a liar to my face. The word was not used but that I was telling something which was untrue and which I knew to be untrue. Now, sir, if that is not something which ought to be withdrawn I don't understand the rules of this House. I did say, I think, the man was out of the Penitentiary and was wined and dined or in some house, and taken from the Penitentiary and in to the home of Max Braun-Wogau. How much he was wined and dined is none of my business. Let the Attorney General get up and deny that, if he will. I say, until he withdraws the statement with regard to my being an outright liar I shall not even consider withdrawing anything.

MR. SPEAKER: Two points of order were raised which I could not define because of the fact they were contradictory. One point seems to me—the Honourable the Attorney General I am quite sure forgot himself and did exceed his point of privilege when he did say that the Leader of the Opposition knew that something was untrue when he said it. But the Leader of the Opposition said yesterday (first) "I have been told" and later on he said it as a fact. And there has been a contradiction across the floor this afternoon, and I am entirely at a loss to decide what should be withdrawn.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I want the phrase withdrawn where the Attorney General said I was saying something untrue and knew it to be untrue. In other words, I lied and knew I was lying. I would, I hope be called to order if I charged any member of the opposite side with saying something in this House untrue and which he knew to be untrue. I consider that, sir, highly contrary to the rules and regulations laid down in all authorities, and I ask the Attorney General to take back that statement. If I said something that was untrue knowing it to be untrue then I am a liar. There are no two ways about it. So I say the Attorney General called me a liar, and that has got to be taken back, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have repeatedly tried to decide on the point of order. I pointed out to the honourable member it is absolutely impossible to make a decision if he persists in arguing to and fro about it. In fact I have found it difficult to say a second word on the point of order without interruption. It is only confusing the thing and creating further points of order.

I was saying a moment ago; when the Honourable the Attorney General said that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition made a statement which he knew was untrue—Well I am quite sure there is no way of proving that—I don't think the Attorney General would mean that, and the implication is, as I see it, of deliberate untruth on the part of a member of the House. I am quite sure the Honourable the Attorney General would see that. If he would care to make a comment on that.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—I don't see that my honourable friend, the Attorney General, is called on to withdraw that statement. Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition said "It is said" or "I have heard that Valdmantis was taken out of the Penitentiary to offices and homes." He did not say anything about his being wined and dined. Those were not the words of the Leader of the Opposition. He nods and agrees, and said audibly that I was correct. But once before within recent days the honourable gentleman nodded and his nod was not what it appeared to be or at least he
changed it later on. He now agrees he did not say that yesterday.

MR. HOLLETT: Excuse me Mr. Speaker! I don't remember if I said it, Hansard is the only way to prove that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can tell the honourable member he did not say it.

MR. BROWNE: I don't think he said it either.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Definitely he did not say he was taken to homes and wined and dined. That was a touch that was added. It was too good to resist. But it was not said. Now my honourable friend, the Attorney General this afternoon says the Leader of the Opposition said something knowing it to be untrue. The statements that were made were that he had heard or it is said that Valdmanis so and so. It was said that Valdmanis had been taken out, and the honourable gentleman repeated it here knowing it was untrue. That is not a lie for him but for those who made it up and circulated it around. I am sure that the honourable gentleman does not for a moment think that Valdmanis is being given privileges. He has no reason to think that. He said a moment ago that he had been to Braun-Wogau's house. Braun-Wogau told me that when Valdmanis was out on bail the first thing he did when he got bail was to go straight to see Braun-Wogau in Holyrood. That was when he was out on bail. He was not let out of gaol to see Braun-Wogau. The court gave him bail and he could go where he liked and went to see Braun-Wogau. There is nothing improper about that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition asks that there be no imputation of falsehood to him when he made that remark. There is that point.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I don't know exactly whether you have made a ruling or not, Sir, but if the Attorney General wishes the matter to stand he may do so. I am no less. I say I am not a liar. I said nothing knowing it to be untrue, Sir. And there is a point of order, Sir. Whatever that may be is in your jurisdiction. I don't mind letting it go at that.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I have no wish to call my honourable friend a liar. I did not say that. I did say he stated what was an untruth when he said it. But you will remember further on he did say, and he did make the statement recklessly, without regard to whether or not it was true. And of course I did make the statement that he made that statement recklessly, not knowing whether it was true or not.

MR. HOLLETT: It is true.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Tell us what is true. Tell us. Make it plain.

MR. HOLLETT: I said what I have said—Address the Chair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Make it unmistakable what you do mean. Or maybe you deal just in hints and insinuations.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to say very much more except this—My reasons for what I said are accurate. The man was taken from the Penitentiary to the office of the Attorney General and the man went from the Penitentiary to Max Braun-Wogau. That is my information and I believe it to be true otherwise I would not repeat it. These were the grounds for my statement yesterday.

I thank the Premier very much for saying I did not say "wined and din-
ed" yesterday. I cannot say I remember what I said, and unless Hansard is produced you could not expect me to do so.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the honourable gentleman mean that he went to Holyrood whilst a convict and not before he was sentenced?

MR. HOLLETT: He has been charged.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Whilst on bail?

MR. HOLLETT: That is another matter. My story is that he was in goal and was taken from there to Max Braun-Wogau's.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Never. There is not a scrap of truth in that.

MR. HOLLETT: I suggest that the Attorney General investigate.

MR. CURTIS: I will investigate that particular point. Of course I don't believe it is true for a minute.

MR. HOLLETT: Maybe it is not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But it does to make a headline.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we consider the matter closed?

Presenting Petitions:

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from Petley, Britannia, Snook's Harbour and also by the residents of the rest of Random Island requesting that the road be extended from Petley to Aspen Cove in order that there might be a road entirely around Random Island.

It will be recalled that about three years ago a causeway was built connecting Random Island to the Main-land, and part of the road was carried from that causeway around to the outer part of the Island connecting up with Britannia. The petition now prays that the connection be carried on so that there may be one road right around the Island.

It is a logical request and it is a logical development. I would like to table this petition, Sir, support it and ask that it be referred to the department concerned.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees:

None.

HON. M. P. MURRAY (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, on yesterday afternoon there was left at my office a letter from the Consul of France. As the matter is of some public interest, with your permission, I would like to make its contents known to the House. I am sure its contents will receive the approbation of both sides of the House. The letter, Sir, is addressed to the Minister of Provincial Affairs at St. John's, and says:

"Dear Sir:

I have the honour to bring to your attention the fact that the people of St. Pierre and Miquelon, moved by the tragedy which has struck Ramea, have sent me a cheque for $1,180.00 to be shared between the families of Thomas Young and Abraham Vardy who lost their lives off Miquelon on the 18th day of February 1956."

I think, Sir, as the Consul says, such a spontaneous and noble gesture on the part of the people of St. Pierre and Miquelon is a remarkable instance of the real friendship which has always existed between these islands and
Newfoundland. And I think, Sir, it is of sufficient importance to bring to the attention of the House. And, Sir, I would move with your permission and the permission of the Premier that this House go on record as having formally passed a vote of thanks to the residents of these islands because of the wonderful gesture they have made.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Opposition, we are in full accord with the suggestion made by the Honourable Minister for Provincial Affairs.

These people in St. Pierre, although they speak a different language, are of a sort like our own southwest coast people. They are born on the sea, bred on the sea and they spend their lives upon the sea. And when they see a fellow fisherman in need or in trouble or the families of fishermen that go down to a watery grave, they, like our people, gladly band together to assist and help.

I am sure we are very happy to support the motion made by the Honourable Minister.

Giving Notice of Motion:

None.

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the annual report of the Department of Mines and Resources for the year ending March 31, 1955.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the fifth annual report of the Industrial Development Loan Board for the period ending March 31, 1955.

Giving Notice of Questions:

Notice of question given by Mr. Browne.

Notice of question given by Mr. Hollett.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 4:

MR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I thought I would have the answers to all parts of that question but I did not have time, or at least the staff did not have time to get them for me. I do have the answers to part (1) of Question (4) (a), (b) and (c). The answers to the other sections are in course of preparation.

Question No. 4: (1), (a), (b) and (c)

1. The names and addresses and occupations of all persons invited to the recent Regional Conferences of

(a) Labrador Affairs,

(b) Northern Newfoundland Affairs,

(c) South Coast Affairs.

Answer:

1. Names, addresses and occupations, of all persons invited to the Regional Conferences have already been submitted.

Question No. 5: In course of preparation.

Question No. 6: In course of preparation.

Question No. 7:

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, all the information requested in Question No. 7 is contained in the Annual Report of the Workmen’s Compensation Board which I intend tabling here in the course of a few days.

Question No. 8: In course of preparation.
Question No. 9: In course of preparation.

Question No. 10: In course of preparation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have the answers, Mr. Speaker, to one question only. That, I think, was on the Order Paper of yesterday.

(Question No. 1) (1) The cost of the special session of the House held in September 1955 was $24,932.76 That completes the answer to Question No. 1 on the Order Paper of yesterday.

Question No. 11:

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, that question has been referred to the Honourable Minister of Economic Development.

Question No. 12: In course of preparation.

Question No. 13: In course of preparation.

Question No. 14: In course of preparation.

Question No. 15: In course of preparation.

Question No. 16: In course of preparation.

Question No. 17:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, the answer to (1) is that it is not in the public interest for the Attorney General to make any statement.

The answer to 17 (2) is none.

The answer to 17 (3) is that this question should not be directed to my department.

The answer to 17 (4). This enquiry was undertaken by the RCMP. The RCMP were given a free hand to make this investigation. In fact it was the RCMP who disclosed these names. It is not in the public interest nor is it the practice to table statements taken in the course of police enquiries.

Question No. 18: In course of preparation.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if I may, before proceeding with the Orders of the Day, I wonder if I might ask the Premier whether he could advise whether he is aware of a layoff of some 168 employees of the CNR? It appears some men have already been given their notice, and while it is understood they are still in the employ of the CNR their fear of dismissal has become great because of the 168 men concerned. I wonder if the Honourable the Premier could state if his Government has been able to do anything with regard to the situation. Would the Premier care to say something about that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I may say that a representation of the men in question called upon me to state the nature and facts of their case. I, of course, met them with every possible sympathy and with every possible support. I informed them that the Newfoundland representative in the Cabinet of Canada, the Honourable Mr. Pickersgill, was due to arrive soon here in St. John's and that I would endeavour to arrange a meeting for them with him. I did so and they met Mr. Pickersgill in my office, with me, and stated their case to him. He undertook to lay the facts before the Minister of Transport, his colleague in the Government of Canada. And he did so. And I had a letter just the other day from Mr. Pickersgill reporting the fact that he had conferred with the Honourable Mr. Marler,
the Minister of Transport, on that matter, and that he had in turn taken up the whole question with the President of the CNR. What the official outcome will be I do not know.

I have personally the very gravest doubt that the Terms of Union are involved. I have the gravest doubt that the term concerned affords the protection against layoffs that some people may suppose it to do. I quite frankly doubt very much that the term has anything to do with it at all. Clearly every one in the House here, on both sides are on the side of the men. We don't like to see a hundred and sixty odd men laid off from their work in any industry, whether it is the CNR or Superior Rubber or anywhere else. We don't like it. It is not good for Newfoundland.

On the other hand it could be a worse time for men to be laid off, but not perhaps railway men. Railway men who have been at that work for any considerable length of time have acquired their own distinctive ways of working, and they may not in some cases be adaptable to other types of employment as they might have been, had they not worked for so long with the railway. Our sympathy is with them, but it is outside the jurisdiction of this House. It is outside the jurisdiction of this Government. It is a matter which comes under the Government of Canada and perhaps the Parliament of Canada. We can do no more than to intervene in a friendly way. We have no authority, we have no power to deal with the matter. We can only ask. We cannot order. And because the management of the railway is not responsible to this House nor to this Government, being entirely responsible to the Parliament and Government of Canada, we can do no more than ask.

And we have done that and that we will continue to do.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question arising out of that statement? Would not the Premier regard it as a failure of those negotiating the Terms of Union not to have secured protection for these men, and would he not think it important for the committee now considering the revision of the Terms of Union to take up that position?

MR. SMALLWOOD: My answer to both these questions would be no. I don't think it was an omission on the part of the original delegates that signed the Terms of Union to assure passage or adoption of a term which would guarantee for all time, with one guarantee, perpetual employment to all who were employed by the railway at the date of union. I don't think that would have been any more reasonable than to have sought the adoption of a clause guaranteeing permanent employment of every civil servant that might be taken over in the services taken over by the Canadian Government at the date of union.

MR. BROWNE: They were guaranteed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. What the railway men were guaranteed was employment in the services taken over on the same terms and conditions as those obtaining in the services in Canada. That means they can be laid off if their positions become redundant or outclassed or outdated. They can be laid off. Nobody in the civil service, in the CNR or in any other civil service has any assurance of permanent employment. No one can have such assurance. No one in the Newfoundland civil service has that assurance. If the position were abolished the per-
son is just laid off. Now a government would naturally, in that case, endeavour to find other employment for an employee who had a good record and especially one who had a long record. But if tomorrow this Government, with the assent of this House were to abolish some department of government or some branch of a department of Government, is it to be argued that those who presently are employed in that branch must be given employment by the Government? No one would argue that. Therefore it could not very well be argued that when the Terms of Union were negotiated that every employee of the railway had to be given, in writing, in the Terms of Union, permanency of employment to a certain age limit. We could not ask that. It would be too unreasonable. And had we asked it would have been refused. For the same reason we would consider it unreasonable for the present Royal Commission preparing the case for revision to argue that same way. I don't think that has any basis in logic or reasonableness and therefore I don't think they should argue it.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, would the Honourable the Premier not agree that as far as the civil service is concerned there has been no class of person laid off in the same way as the crowds of men being laid off at the railway.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In a certain sense it is true, and it is a pity it is true. In the civil service you don't ordinarily get the type or degree of rationalization that you get in so industrialized a branch as say running a railway. And surely it is not to be argued say, for the sake of argument, if a railway had 250 who are horseshoers on their payroll and the use of horses was abolished that the 250 horseshoers should be retained. That could hardly be argued. Whereas in the civil service they would not cease to use horses so readily as they would in the running of a railway.

MR. BROWNE: In the Fire Department.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That perhaps is a good example. If they modernized the operation of the Fire Department – I fail to recall any considerable number being laid off. That is the difference in the civil service directly operated by a government and a railway which is not directly operated by a government but rather by a company which is semi-independent of both Parliament and Government.

Address in Reply:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition was speaking on the amendment.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, just before my honourable friend starts, I should like to say I made further inquiries and find there is absolutely no truth whatsoever in the statement that Valdimanis was taken in a car from the Penitentiary to Max Braun-Wogau's. That he did go there when he was released on bail, whatever day he was released on bail.

MR. HOLLETT: The 14th of May.

MR. CURTIS: But he has not gone there from the penitentiary.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I am glad the Honourable the Attorney General got this off his mind. I am glad to have it off my soul. But I want to say, Sir, once again; anything I say here in this House I shall speak not as a liar but as a person who is trying to tell the
truth. I may not always say the things that are absolutely correct, but if I do not it is because of error on my part. I realize there is an error here, if that man was out on bail. If he were out on bail it would be different. He could go where he liked. But my information was and is, he was taken or at least released, I believe the 14th of May, and he was driven to Max Braun-Wogau’s.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order. Is the honourable gentleman, in the case of the statement just made by the Honourable the Attorney General repeating he was conveyed from the Penitentiary to a private home?

MR. HOLLETT: Released.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not released. The court ordered him to be released. The man was on bail and could go where he wished.

MR. HOLLETT: Don’t blow your top.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Stick to the truth.

MR. HOLLETT: Which gives me the very opportunity I have been looking for. I want to draw attention to something which appeared in the paper this morning, the "Daily News". I want to say the big headlines in the "Daily News" must certainly be an error. I did not blow the smoke away from the Superior Rubber Company, it was my honourable friend on my right, the honourable member for St. John’s West. I am afraid the "Daily News" is in error there.

There is something else, Mr. Speaker, before I go on, which appeared in the "Daily News" this morning relative to something said yesterday, if I may refer to it. It was said and I quote “Dr. Valdmanis was once a great friend of the Premier who was to have a monument erected to him. Valdmanis is a liar, a crook and is in prison and is now a friend of Mr. Hollett; the Premier said.”

Now I don’t know whether the Premier said that or not. He said so much I did not absorb it all. But if the Premier said that, if he is trying to insinuate that I am a friend of this crook, this liar and this criminal who is in gaol — That is what it said according to the "Daily News".

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the honourable gentleman want an answer to that?

MR. HOLLETT: Yes. You could if you wish.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the honourable member does that — Is this a point of privilege? This is occurring in a debate and would be improper, I think, to debate pieces from newspapers. Newspapers have no standing in the House. However, if the honourable member wishes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, so far as any member of this House, whether it be the Leader of the Opposition or any other who throws up the words of the criminal, Valdmanis, and accepts that word against the word of the Premier or the Attorney General or any other member of this House, then I say he is a friend of that criminal and is glad to use the criminal’s word to defame someone else.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, the Honourable the Premier generally finds some way to wiggle out. I state again right here now, sir, that Valdmanis (and I have something more to say about Valdmanis) is not personally known to me. I did shake
hands with him once in the House of Assembly. But except when introduced to me by the Honourable the Premier, I did not speak two words to him. I have never spoken to him since and have had no communication with him whatsoever.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Did not the honourable gentleman speak to Valdmanis in Gordon Higgin's office?

MR. HOLLETT: No, I never remember talking to the man in Higgin's office. What did happen was I did go in, knocked at the door, opened it, saw Valdmanis and promptly turned around and left.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I wish I could say that.

MR. SPEAKER: I must call the House to order. Item No. 1 on the Order paper:

Address in Reply:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition is speaking on the amendment, which we are now debating. We are not debating Dr. Valdmanis. His name might be mentioned in the course of a speech yes, but will the honourable member make an effort to resume his speech?

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I was referring yesterday to some extracts from MacLeans Magazine which referred to Valdmanis, and I had in mind to refer extensively to some of the statements which were made by that man, Allan Phillips in MacLeans Magazine of January 7. But I think I ought not to devote too much time to that because there are more important things to be said.

MR. COURAGE: Here! Here!

MR. HOLLETT: Did I hear an echo? Did my voice echo across this building? Is it because it is very hollow? I think I had arrived at the point, Mr. Speaker, where this man, Phillips, referred to the Attorney General's staff, saying they hoped with the pressure of the second charge to induce Dr. Valdmanis to reveal what he had done with some three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

MR. SPEAKER: Before going on I might refer to 264 Beauchesne: "It is out of order to read extracts in a debate if they refer to matters pending a judicial decision." you might, of course refer to newspapers and quote from newspapers.

MR. HOLLETT: I am only quoting, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: It is offered for the honourable member's own guidance.

MR. HOLLETT: I am only quoting from MacLeans Magazine. And I only do it to show what state this new province has been brought to by that man, Valdmanis. I feel sure (and I must say this) that if the proper inquiry and proper investigation and trial of the courts had been gone ahead with, he would now be just a memory in the minds of the Opposition. I do wish that as quickly as possible the Government may be able to wind up the Valdmanis case and have the whole works cleaned up and get him out of the country because he is only a cause of bad blood between various people in this country today. I realize he did take Newfoundland to the cleaners, as this article says, but what other country has not been taken to the cleaners by some crook at some time or other? Every province in Canada and every state in the United States has had that unfortunate happening.
I do hope, therefore, this thing can be cleaned up very quickly. From now on, personally, I would like to talk about something much more important than Dr. Valdmanis. He is gone. Let us forget him. But I was rather amused by the manner, the quickness with which the Honourable the Premier engaged this man in May 1950. The Latvian joined the Premier for dinner in his suite in the Chateau Laurier (I am quoting sir) He was sizing up his guest, a medium-sized man with an athletic carriage, charming, at ease, etc. Mr. Smallwood quickened to the latent power of the man and after dinner he hired him at ten thousand dollars a year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order. The article in question I read. It is chock-a-block full of inaccuracies and errors. Now have I got to answer errors the honourable gentleman cares to read out of a magazine, and if I don’t, will my silence be taken as acceptance of the accuracy of this statement? What kind of tactics is this, to take an article from a magazine and bring it into the House and ask the House to listen to it. We can read it. Most members have read it. It is full of inaccuracies. Now what is the purpose of reading it aloud here? Is it to get the inaccuracies on the record or to have me up and down, up and down, contradicting, saying which statement is correct, in my view, and which statement is incorrect? Is the House interested in the opinion of a writer on the Mainland on this celebrated case? Is his opinion of any value to this House? Must we hear it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already offered a suggestion about reading it. It is a rather difficult position. My personal feeling is that they have no place whatsoever on this amendment and no bearing whatsoever. The practice of reading extracts from newspapers to support an argument in debate is permissible. The trouble is, of course, a member might take advantage of that, and his hearers have no idea whether it is going to support an argument until it is read. Then, these things may not be read in the House in quotations which would be unparliamentary if said by the honourable member as his own words. No language can be heard in quotations which would be disorderly if spoken, referred to or commented on by a member. This list is long. The trouble is that there is no way of knowing what an honourable member is going to say or whether it will be derogatory until it is said. I think the only thing I can ask is that good taste might guide honourable members while reading from articles. It is a difficult point. I hope the honourable member will appreciate it.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate it. What I am getting around in this statement I was to make is that Valdmanis was charged with bringing in most of these new industries, the industries which were the foundation of the amendment made by my honourable and learned friend yesterday. He is the man that brought in most of these new industries, under the eye of the Government. And I was trying to find out just how much truth is there in this. If it is false, if it is full of inaccuracies, where has been our Department of Justice, where has been the Department of the Attorney General? Why have they not taken action against this magazine, the editor of this magazine, for libel? Is there any answer to that question? If Allen Phillips in Canada, and we are part of Canada, can write an article like
that and publish it, which the Honourable the Premier says is full of inaccuracies, then are the members of the Government satisfied to let that slide? I venture to bet, sir, if any of us here, particularly on this side of the House had dared attempt to put some of these things in print we would be behind bars now, would be down there with the honourable gentleman! But, sir, this man is allowed to go scot free. I only raised the point for that purpose, to ask the Department of the Attorney General what has been done. Since January 7th this thing has circled all around Newfoundland and half of Canada—

MR. SPEAKER: I was about to say, now that the honourable member has clarified his position he is definitely away from the subject. We are certainly not discussing whether a certain gentleman should be prosecuted or not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Still less, Mr. Speaker, the conduct of the Attorney General.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly, and as to whether the writer of a certain sensational article ought to be prosecuted does not enter the picture. This amendment makes specific reference to Superior Rubber Company and then goes on to say the whole matter of present and future status of all Government-sponsored industries—These two words cut out all reference to past industries. I don't think it serves a useful purpose to be parading these things before the world. I mean articles written in papers and magazines. Please continue.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, Mr. Speaker, we have certain duties to perform, often, on this side, very unpleasant duties. At times we feel they are duties. If we err, Sir, I can stand corrected any time. I bow to the Chair.

Now we have been talking about these new industries. And my honourable friend has moved an amendment and asks for a Royal Commission to be set up to go into the matter to clean up this mess that there is and to endeavour to help put those which have a hope of success on a solid basis with good management. That is all that we need. And I should think, Sir, every man on the opposite side, on the Government side of the House, would be only too happy to join in setting up such a commission.

We know what has happened in a good many of these industries. I am not blaming anybody on the opposite side. I am not blaming anybody in particular. If I blame anybody it is the Government. And I submit, sir, every man on the opposite side of the House is just as responsible for what has happened in connection with these industries or anything else pertaining to Government, just as responsible as the Honourable the Premier, because they sit in Cabinet, these things come before them and they have to decide just what will be done. And if something is done which they do not approve and to which they cannot give their whole-hearted accord then I say they have certain duties to perform. We are only asking for a Royal Commission to be set up. We had a Royal Commission some time ago on the cost of living, which cleared the atmosphere. And I am quite sure, sir, that there are a lot of things, there are a lot of rumours going around, which, Mr. Speaker, I think they would clean up, and clean up the mess.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend does not want these rumours cleared up. He wants them circulated.
They will be answered at the proper moment. Don't think I don't know what they are. I know. I always know. I also know about the rumour about the gifts to distinguished citizens. I do indeed. And I know what the honourable gentleman means. But he will be surprised. Don't build anything on it.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't even know the point.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am sure that my honourable friend does not know what I am talking about. He cannot imagine.

MR. HOLLETT: Probably if the Honourable the Premier would get up.

MR. SPEAKER: If he honourable gentleman does not know what is being talked about obviously it is out of order.

MR. HOLLETT: I should be on my feet. I am prepared to sit down for any member. I always speak better on my feet.

There are certain things we have to mention, sir. Take the building of the cement plant and the gypsum plant. These are new industries. Agreements were made for the building of these with two firms in Germany and at least one if not two here. These were the two German firms and the firm of William Lundrigan and I believe there was also a firm, Eastern Machinery and Engineering Company. They signed written contracts, signed, sealed and delivered between their heads and the heads of Government to do certain work for a certain sum of money. And what do we find? What do we find? Each of these firms, if my memory serves me right, was paid back certain sums of money from the Government over and above the contract price, and these were termed ex gratia awards. Now was that discussed here in the House before it was done? Was that brought before this House? Was it brought before the Government at all before it came into this House indirectly? Why was a certain firm paid back one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to do the work which it had contracted to do for a certain figure? Why was another firm paid back some two hundred thousand dollars ex gratia awards? The weak answer was given us here, sir, that it was paid back because of a sudden increase in wages and a sudden increase in costs of material. Surely, sir, there was nothing in the agreement about that at all. As a matter of fact this man Valdmanis said he refused to put in any escalator clause and the Premier agreed with that. So I want to know why the ex gratia payments were made to these various firms? I have my own opinion. I may be wrong. I hope I am. I may be prejudiced somewhat, and I am afraid I am sometimes. I admit that. We all have certain prejudices. We hear this, that and the other thing. I dare say the Honourable the Premier will be able to answer that, why were these ex gratia payments made? Had it anything to do with this fellow Valdmanis? We all remember the history of that. I had better keep off that.

With regard to the Superior Rubber Plant, I think my honourable colleague has said sufficient on the Superior Rubber Plant. A lot more could be said. I did say yesterday, and I have been informed it is correct, that this man who is supposed to be serving for something he did, himself spoke very much against the building of the Superior Rubber Plant in this country. He said it would not succeed and
never could succeed. But that is water under the bridge now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not true. There is not a syllable of truth in it. No, don't take my word, take Valdmanis' word. He will support your argument better.

MR. HOLLETT: You said I am a friend of his.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I was the honourable gentleman's friend, but Valdmanis apparently better. He believes his word in preference to mine, in gaol though he be.

MR. HOLLETT: If I am a friend of his, what shall we call the Honourable the Premier? A worshipper. He worshipped at the feet of Valdmanis.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right. I never made any bones about it, did I?

MR. HOLLETT: I did, but he is in gaol.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I know who tried to get him out.

MR. HOLLETT: Nobody on this side of the House tried to get him out of gaol.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I put him there, after he became the friend of all who hated him before.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I wish to call attention to this piece of yellow paper called an amendment, which we are presumed to be discussing. I could tell the honourable members I am bored.

MR. HOLLETT: If you would like a recess, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: We have heard this about fifteen times, I believe.

MR. HOLLETT: And going to hear it again, Mr. Speaker, unless it is ruled out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid it is, at least in this debate. There is a clause about tedious repetition. I think I have been extremely long-suffering.

MR. HOLLETT: With me, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: With Dr. Valdmanis.

MR. HOLLETT: A friend of mine. Then, sir, I have spoken about fifty-five thousand dollars brought in from Corner Brook and brought in here to the House. That came in too. But I won't say anything. I have spoken about Leja, and I am quite sure honourable members don't want to hear anything more about him and about Zippman and fifty-five thousand dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How many districts does the honourable gentleman figure Valdmanis will get in the coming election?

MR. HOLLETT: Valdmanis? How many will he get?

MR. SMALLWOOD: For the honourable gentleman?

MR. HOLLETT: Not for us. We would not have him. But I dare say the honourable gentleman could send him down to White Bay or somewhere and get him elected.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't think the honourable gentleman ought to insult White Bay like that.

MR. HOLLETT: No, I don't think so either. But the Honourable the Premier is trying his damnest to insult me.
MR. SPEAKER: Order. I was about to say the honourable gentleman was provoked there. I am just calling order. Continue your speech.

MR. HOLLETT: How many times is that, Mr. Speaker?

I have spoken also about the fifty thousand dollars passed over to these fellows for nothing, came out in charge of the cement plant. Nobody will tell us on the opposite side why they paid. I asked a question and intend to ask it until the day I get the proper answer.

Now, sir, it is worth our while, I expect, to look back at some of these industries. Take the birch plant. The birch plant is Chester Dawe. Chester Dawe, under contract to the Government for a certain number of years to run the birch plant. Where is he now? Is he in the birch plant? Is he running it? Baird now has the birch plant. Is he there? No Sam Grant is there now. Sam Grant. Samuel Grant, I take it. I don't know who he is. It is a fine Anglo-Saxon name. He is out there running that now. What is it the other gentleman said about the birch plant?

I turn, Mr. Speaker, to Newfoundland Hardwoods, Page 21, Section 41. Just listen to this, Mr. Speaker. Working capital advanced to this company. This is working capital amounting to $1,923,354, practically two million dollars. That is working capital after the plant was built and the machinery was ready to start. Since the close of the financial year a further advance of $60,000 has been made and recently the Government was called upon to make good a bank guarantee of $225,000 together with interest thereon amounting to $7,272. At Nov. 30, 1955, Government guaranteed bank loans to the company totalled $1,215,000. Total drawings as of that date aggregated $1,418,486.

The way I figure it, sir, the birch plant to date has cost this country $4,815,471. I may not be accurate, but believe that to be true. That is as of March 25, 1955. Goodness knows what they got since.

Now let us go on to the gypsum plant: We all know the story about the gypsum plant. But we ought, I think, to refresh our memories about the gypsum plant. I find it on page 22, No. 46. I will read what the Auditor General says: "Including the cost of the plant and advances for working capital, the Government's investment in this undertaking amounted to $3,855,557 as of March 31, 1955." Since the plant was constructed it has been operated by Atlantic Gypsum Limited, a wholly-Government-owned company. However, within recent months the company has been put under the management of the Bellrock Gypsum Industries Limited which has been given an option to purchase from the Government all of its shares in Atlantic Gypsum Limited, the option may be exercised at any time within the next twelve years.

In other words a different plant is now taking over the Atlantic Gypsum company and it is passed over to Bellrock Gypsum Industries Limited. I think very few in this House know anything about this firm of Bellrock Gypsum Industries. This plant has been passed over to them. The total cost is $3,855,557, which, sir, indicates that since last year, March 28, 1955, this Bellrock Gypsum Industries Limited has been given a guarantee loan of five hundred thousand dollars. This is how I take it. Another five hundred thousand dollars.

Now there has been a rumour for a
year, not only about Superior Rubber Company but also about the two I just mentioned, the Birch Plant and the Gypsum Plant.

The Cement Plant: Of course we know the history of that. I think the Auditor General says very little about the Cement Plant. So that is that. This plant cost about four and a half or five million dollars and it was sold to a firm and then the Government loaned the company four hundred thousand dollars to buy it. They used three of the five hundred thousand dollars to buy this plant which cost over five million dollars. I have a note here of the plant in which the Honourable Premier, who just went out, predicted there would be a thousand men working. That was dealt with yesterday by my honourable friend on my right.

I believe my honourable friend also had something to say about the Superior Rubber Company, but had not the information yesterday on Section 42, Auditor General's Report, Page 31. Here is what the Auditor General says:

"Superior Rubber Company Ltd. $1,490,263—under the provisions of Act No. 7 of 1953 the amount of the original loan by the Government to this Company was $1,000,000. This amount was advanced in full. During 1954 Government guaranteed a bank loan at $150,000 to the company and later during that year a further cash loan of $400,000 was approved. From this cash loan an amount of $150,000 was used to repay the Government guaranteed bank loan. Since the close of the financial year a bank loan of $150,000 has been guaranteed by Government.""}

In other words, this thing now, the Superior Rubber Company has cost the people of this country $1,490,263 up to the end of March 1955. How much has been granted to Superior Rubber Company by the Government since then? I suspect strongly the honourable and learned member for St. John's West was pretty accurate yesterday when he said it was somewhere between a million and a half and two million dollars altogether. And we are glad to know that the Department of Finance has received confirmation from an insurance company to the effect that the assets of Superior Rubber Company Limited are insured against loss or damage by fire for an amount of $1,100,000. It does not say what the insurance company is. So if it burns down, sir, this company would lose close to a half million or a million dollars—and which they would never get otherwise, I am afraid.

Now while I am on this thing I will read paragraph 43:—"In my 1952-53 report reference was made to the fact that payment of interest on Government loans to industrial plants had been deferred for the first two years from the date of commencement of construction of these plants. In most cases this period of deferment has expired and I have to state that, with one exception, no interest on these loans has been received from the companies concerned."

These companies, sir, were given cash advances and also guaranteed loans. And on these loans, and on these guarantees they were supposed to pay interest at a certain rate. What sort of a business is the Government running? First the interest which the companies paid in they refunded to them and then gave two years in which they need not pay any more interest. Now they are not even making an effort to collect, and if they are they are not succeeding.
Koch Shoes:—Everybody has heard of Koch Shoes. I dare say every member of the Government is wearing them, although my friend on my left said he ordered a pair a year and a half ago and has not got them yet.

MR. HIGGINS: I am an out-size.

MR. HOLLETT: Out-size! Well before I go on I must not forget the Gypsum Plant. That is being run by Mr. Ernest Leja. He is the man who helped to bring in fifty-five thousand dollars from a bank out there to pass over to Valdmanis here, down below. He, at that time, I believe, was a Government employee. Everybody knows Ernest Leja who is running the Gypsum Plant. Everybody knows him, because the Honourable the Premier said he was sorry to lose him, and that seldom had a man ever served the country in such a way as Mr. Leja.

Where is Ernest now? He is not with the Gypsum Plant.

Where is Max Braun-Wogau? Nobody knows.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Where is Max? Does not the honourable gentleman know we kicked him out?

MR. HOLLETT: And Leja too?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We kicked out Max Braun-Wogau. We did not kick Leja out.

MR. HOLLETT: And Koch?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We kicked him out. That is three.

MR. HOLLETT: Schafers? Eckhardt?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. HOLLETT: Donald Dawe. He is a director of a good many of these, all of them practically. He was a director of Eastern Machinery and Engineering, which firm, I believe, passed over forty thousand dollars (I may not be right) but passed it over to Valdmanis. I am pretty sure about that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is one of the reasons Valdmanis is in gaol.

MR. HOLLETT: Well Ernest Leja was in charge of Eastern Machinery and Engineering. Why was he not in gaol?

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no reason why he should, he did not pay forty cents. He did not pay anything; not the company even.

MR. HOLLETT: He was a director.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He did not pay.

MR. HOLLETT: He paid to Benno Schilde, I understand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is the first I have heard of that.

MR. HOLLETT: I know the history pretty well.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I thought I did too.

MR. HOLLETT: Are Dr. Oswald Weiss and Mr. Hanhardt out too?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Dr. Weiss and Mr. Hanhardt are two very prominent and reputable citizens of Switzerland, very prominent and very reputable.

MR. HOLLETT: What about Olga Leikus?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Ask Dr. Valdmanis.

MR. HOLLETT: Just imagine bringing in this woman and making her a director of Atlantic Hardboards that cost this country an increase of
seven hundred thousand dollars after 1954.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That was Dr. Valdmanis who was a director.

MR. HOLLETT: He was not a director.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes he was.

MR. HOLLETT: We will soon see. Pardon me, Mr. Speaker, while I get the name. Who are we looking for?

MR. SMALLWOOD: For Dr. Valdmanis. Looking to see if he was a director.

MR. HOLLETT: I would say, Mr. Speaker, there is plenty of room down there for others as well as Dr. Valdmanis. Whether the Premier wants to continue referring to him I know not. He is trying to put the onus on us, sir, trying to say we befriended him. We were trying to get him out of gaol. We put our arms around him. That sort of thing. Wouldn't he love it. But we are not quite so slow as that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How many districts does the honourable gentleman think he would win for him?

MR. HOLLETT: He will win no more for you.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He never did win one.

MR. HOLLETT: But Donald Dawe is a director of Atlantic Hardboards, I see. "Donald Duck" is in every one of them practically. Mind you, more power to his elbow. Sir, it is quite an honour to be a director of one of these firms or on any of these firms. Koch and Schafers are gone and Alfonse Eckhardt you say he is gone.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And won't be back.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank God!

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is my honourable friend quite sure he is happy he won't be back?

MR. HOLLETT: Well, if you kicked him out I would not want him back—I hope not. The Honourable the Premier is not anticipating taking Valdmanis out of gaol and putting him in charge again, surely. If he is I will object to that very strongly, I assure you.

But I was referring to Atlantic Hardwoods and Olga Leikus. I could go along with lots of these things, sir, but I want first to refer to some other statements made by the Auditor General. There is Atlantic Films and Electronics—$218,301—"In 1953 Government guaranteed a bank loan of $50,000 to this company. This loan together with interest thereon was repayable on or before 30 April 1954. Repayment was not made by the Company on the due date and consequently Government was later called upon to make good its guarantee. It appears that no agreement has been completed setting forth the terms and conditions of repayment of this additional loan to the Company."

Disgraceful! Disgraceful! I never saw an Auditor General's Report like it. "Eckhardt Mills—$403,994—As at 31 March 1955 cash advances aggregating $387,400 had been made to this Company. Interest on these advances amounted to $16,594. In addition, Government had guaranteed a bank loan of $160,000 to this Company. Since the close of the financial year, Government has repaid the bank the amount of this guarantee. Within recent months two additional bank
loans for amounts of $120,000 and $195,000, respectively have been guaranteed by Government.”

In other words, two more loans of different amounts to Eckhardt Mills. It rings a bell. But I just can’t think of it at the moment. I think these were the ones engaged in building garages in Gander. A knitting firm went out and built a garage in Gander, and I think they were going to build all over this Province, but it came to the notice of the Honourable the Premier and he stopped them, I understand. Incidentally Eckhardt Mills has now cost the country $778,990, not far from a million dollars.

Koch Shoes: “$783,707.—During the year Koch Shoes Ltd. undertook to manufacture moderately priced women’s shoes. The Government subsequently guaranteed a bank loan of $120,000 to the company to cover the cost of the machinery and to provide working capital essential for this undertaking. Since the close of the financial year Government has paid this guaranteed bank loan and a similar loan of $260,000 has been negotiated to provide working capital for the general operations of the factory.”

So, Mr. Speaker, I could go on. Not from this book but from my own notes, and say just how much money has been gambled, and I say “gambled” advisedly, because I am reminded of the meeting of the Attorney General, the Honourable the Premier and Dr. Valdmanis with the industrialists in Germany. As a matter of fact I have some very good photographs on that. Valdmanis did not give them to me either.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Did Max give you any photographic pictures?

MR. HOLLETT: I don’t know what you mean. I have never spoken to Mr. Max Braun-Wogau in my life. I am not so intimate with him as you are.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I never was intimate with him.

MR. HOLLETT: I have never spoken to the man. I would not know him if I saw him. I only know he went out and put the gun to Dr. Sennewald. Dr. Sennewald had another new industry, Canadian Optical, I think. He got a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But I understand he only used about $4,264, and the Government can’t even get it back off him.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to prolong the argument at all. I am quite sure the case has been made for a Royal Commission. And I appeal to the Government and I appeal to every member on the opposite side—if you were in business on your own—if they were in business on their own (I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker) every man on the opposite side of the House would want an inquiry, if a factory, which was going to cost one million, suddenly wound up. Every man on the opposite side has a business head, and I am sure they would want an investigation if a bonfire took place up near Superior Rubber Company. If the Honourable the Premier has seen fit to fire about fifteen men from these various industries, or more, I guess, to kick them out one after the other—What a footballer—He kicks them right from here to Germany, Toronto, Montreal, anywhere I suppose on this side of the Iron Curtain surely every man on the opposite side would want to know what it is all about. Surely every man in the Cabinet has enquired of the Premier why these drastic measures were taken. Why did he kick these men out? What is the trouble?
If there is any trouble let us get down to it.

I refuse to say anything more on this matter now, sir, except this: I appeal to the Government. I appeal to the Government. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that their very happiness as individuals is at stake if they remain longer without any inquiry into some of this nasty business. Their very peace and happiness is at stake. And as for the Government's life, the Government's life certainly is at stake, and it will not last much longer unless they do have this inquiry. I say any government can make a mistake, and I am not blaming any individual on the opposite side. I am blaming the Government. And each man in that Government, sir, is as responsible as anybody else. And I say it is time for every man on the opposite side to realize why, where, when and whether they are tending. With about twenty-five million dollars, and I think it is more now, tied up in these new industries, no interest being paid back and any interest they do pay is handed back to them again, with discount. very few people employed, some of these industries (Superior Rubber Company) closed up, sir, if there is no cause, no reason for an inquiry, I fail to see why. The Government can laugh. I appeal to them now as individuals to get down to work and find out what is the trouble, what is the cause. Let us get this thing straightened out, find out what is the trouble. We have been held up to ridicule with all this kicking people out, firing people, people suing the Government, and the Government settling out of court. Why settle outside of the law. The Government has no case against any of these men to kick out?

You don't kick a man out for nothing and then suddenly pay five or ten thousand dollars. Do you do that, Mr. Speaker? Everybody in this world knows you don't. And they know all across Canada, and they know everywhere else. And I put it to the Honourable the Premier and to the honourable gentlemen on the opposite side of the House; let us have a general clean up. I guarantee you this, if the Honourable the Premier and the Cabinet will undertake to set up a Royal Commission, I shall keep my mouth absolutely closed with regard to the whole matter of new industries until after that inquiry is finished, and as a matter of fact, after, because I would have confidence enough in a Royal Commission. They would be the ones to have something to say and not only we who have part of the facts. I give that as an undertaking. And I don't see why the members on the opposite side do not take it.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for bearing with us this day. I take it we have calmed down now, and I hope we can go on peacefully for the rest of the afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Speaker.

On motion debate on the Address in Reply adjourned until tomorrow.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair:

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act":

MR. SPEAKER: The debate was adjourned by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, in connection with this Bill, there is only
one thing I would like to ask about; and that is in regard to the section which makes this Bill retroactive. I had the impression that the Registrar of Deeds had refused all deeds which did not have the customary attestations and names correctly in accordance with the Registrar of Deeds Act. I did not know that he had permitted the Registrar of Deeds, which took in the amendments as made here some time ago, permitting lawyers to witness deeds. So the purpose of that retroactive clause is to make regular and legal the documents which had been inadvertently—

MR. CURTIS: That is so, Mr. Speaker.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University Act":

On motion second reading deferred.
Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act":

On motion second reading deferred:
Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act":

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, the Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act is brought about by the fact that in some cases our payments to widows and allowances to orphans are, in our opinion, out of line, and we thought that the time had come when we should do something about it.

Section 2 of the Bill amends section 28B of the Act to enable the Board to make regulations to establish a pension scheme for members and staff of the Board. We had hoped to institute a pensions scheme last year, but were advised the existing legislative provision was inadequate and it had to be postponed until this Bill would be considered by the House.

Section 3 (a) and (b) of the Bill would increase the amount of the compensation paid each month to a widow from fifty dollars a month to sixty dollars a month. Section 3 (b) of the Bill increases allowances to children other than orphans from the present rate of twelve dollars a month to twenty dollars a month. Section 3 (c) of the Bill increases allowances to orphans from the present rate of twenty dollars a month to thirty dollars a month. Section 3 (d) of the Bill increases the amount that may be paid to a surviving widow and children where the deceased accident victim was earning less than $1,600 a year. The total amount that could be paid to a woman and children is at present one hundred dollars a month. It is proposed to raise this figure to one hundred and thirty dollars a month.

Sections 3 (d) and 4 of the Bill increase the amount of benefits payable to disabled workmen who at present are paid on a basis of sixty-six and two-thirds of previous average earnings up to a maximum of three thousand dollars, that is, one hundred per cent disability would get a payment of a maximum pension of two thousand dollars a year, and fifty per cent disability would get a pension of one thousand dollars a year. If earnings were less than three thousand a year the pension would be less in proportion. It is proposed to increase this to seventy-five per cent, and sixty-six and two-thirds disability of one hundred per cent would then qualify for a pension of two thousand two hun-
dred and fifty dollars a year with corresponding increases in lesser disabilities.

It may be of interest to the House to know that our position will compare with other provinces in workmen's compensation if we approve this Bill. That is as good as other provinces in December 1955. There probably have been some improvement since then. In three of the provinces only, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and British Columbia, widows get $75 a month compared to our proposed $60. Quebec pays $55 a month while the remaining provinces pay $50 a month. In four provinces, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia children with one parent living get $25 a month compared to our proposed $20 a month. Three provinces also pay $20 a month, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, while Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are slightly below that figure. In Ontario and Saskatchewan, orphans get $85 a month compared to our proposed $80 a month. Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia already pay $30 a month and Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick pay $25. I think since we got those figures they are considering an increase.

It is not so easy to give a comparison as to how payments are reckoned in calculating amounts to disabled workmen in the different provinces. The maximum pension may vary from sixty-six and two-thirds of a worker's previous earnings to seventy-five per cent of his earnings. Furthermore a limit is put on the amount of a person's earnings which may be counted for pension calculation purposes. It varies from $2,700 a year to $4,000 a year in the different provinces.

We propose in this Bill to get in between these figures and set our maximum at 75 per cent of $3,000.

I am sure that the House, Mr. Speaker, will appreciate our bringing in this Bill, and I am sure that they will all be pleased to know that this, while it is a great measure for injured workmen for their orphans and their widows, it is something, which is in my opinion, very desirable. And I am very happy to say that the Board has informed me that all of these increases can be given and financed out of current revenues and that there will be no increase in assessment rates; that is, not in the foreseeable future. I am sure that the House will be pleased to know that, and will go along with us in the adoption of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, the number of Bills which were given out on the last day we were here makes it very difficult to give very much attention to them all. Some of them, of course, were not so important as this particular one. This is a very important measure because it makes substantial changes and improvements in the law as it stands today.

There is one section, however, in the Bill to which I would like to make some observations, apart from registering my approval of the improvements which have been made in the pensions payable to widows and orphans and in the compensation itself. I realize that $50 a month to a widow whose husband has been the breadwinner for the family is not a very great amount. Since we have the assurance that the fund is able to pay up to sixty dollars a month, I think it a very good idea to give her the $60 a month. I don't think
it is excessive at all. I presume that it continues as long as she remains a widow.

MR. BALLAM: That is so.

MR. BROWNE: And if she were to remarry it would cease the same as other payments.

MR. BALLAM: Payments made to children are made up until they reach the age of sixteen and widows are paid as long as they remain a widow. On remarriage they are given a small sum and that finishes the payments.

MR. BALLAM: A dowry.

MR. BROWNE: The section that stands out, it seems to me, like a sore thumb in this Bill is section 28B: "The Board may by regulations make arrangements for paying pensions to itself." Now here we have a Bill which brings in the changes in the pensions which are payable to widows and orphans but we can have no say whatever, according to this Bill, on pensions which are payable to members of the Board. And I would suggest that the Minister of the Government give consideration to the insertion of a clause that the pensions should be payable subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council so that it may then read: "The Board may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by regulations made in accordance with sub-section 4:"

MR. BROWNE: That is the point. Well, Mr. Speaker, that clears up the point I had in mind. I think it is stated more clearly than by implication later on in Section 4 and 5. So I am quite satisfied. And we can deal with the various points in Committee. The principle is accepted by the Opposition and we give it our hearty approval.

MR. BROWNE: That is the purpose. Well, Mr. Speaker, that clears up the point I had in mind. I think it is stated more clearly than by implication later on in Section 4 and 5. So I am quite satisfied. And we can deal with the various points in Committee. The principle is accepted by the Opposition and we give it our hearty approval.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, we all agree that we are definitely in favour of the principle of this Bill due to the fact there seems to be a healthy condition in the Workmen's Compensation Board. If you refer to Page 201 of the Auditor General's Report you will find they have investments already. I think they only were set up four years ago and they now have investments of $4,383,800.00. So we are wholly in favour of this amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Board, because we realize that there will be no charge upon the Government for a long time to come.

I am wondering if sooner or later something will not have to be done either to pay out more compensation or to make the amounts which are taken from the various people less. Because if the Workmen's Compensa-
tion Board in Newfoundland piles up surpluses and invests in various bonds to the amount of four million and some odd dollars in three or four years, I am afraid it may be taking a little more than it ought to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It must provide against disaster.

MR. HOLLETT: I know. I realize it must build up a certain surplus whereby it would take care of, I would not say "ordinary" but extraordinary disasters, But certainly people who are going to handle that much money should be entitled to some sort of pension. And I am very glad you brought in this amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Board. I notice they have bonds of the Government of Newfoundland of nearly two million dollars and Government of Canada nearly a million, Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, etc., right down to Freshwater eleven thousand dollars. At any rate they are in a very happy state financially, and I am glad they will be able to pay the pensions out of that so that they will be able to look forward to some measure of security in the future.

MR. HIGGINS: If I may, Mr. Speaker just in passing, I would like to endorse the remarks of my leader and my colleague and to say this, from my own knowledge of the gentlemen who constitute the membership of that Board, I can say they have administered their work with the utmost efficiency. They have taken away a few dollars from the Legal Profession. But anytime I have had anything to do with Mr. Fogwill or Mr. Madigan, in particular, the two I run into most often, I have been met with the utmost courtesy. Certainly their grasp of the work leaves nothing to be desired.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is phenomenal.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Fogwill in particular. Nothing is too much trouble to him at any time. He goes to unlimited trouble. And I feel it only proper that officials who do their work as well as these should be protected later in life.

MR. BALLAM: Mr. Speaker, the honourable and learned member for St. John's West and the Honourable Leader of the Opposition brought in some points there about the accumulation of funds, reserves and so on. Whilst this is shown to some extent in the Public Accounts, in a day or two I intend bringing in the annual report, and, if I am permitted to do so, I will at that time give a breakdown of what these amounts which are accumulated are there for, and you will see then that not only will we continue taking in reserves and building up reserves but that it is absolutely necessary and essential to do so because of accumulating claims. An amount has to be set against a claim that will keep that claim going on until a widow's life expectancy is finished, which may be thirty or forty years. Therefore, we must make provisions, and every year these accumulate, so that the reserves are not considered to be an adequate amount until you get up around the vicinity of about ten million dollars. Then you have sufficient reserves built up to carry on your claim. And these are figures that are all gone over by the fact-finding board. That will be brought out, as I say, in the report that will be tabled here in the course of a few days. It is a very interesting document, and as my honourable friend mentioned, that
Board is doing an excellent job, and I shall probably have more to say about it when I present the report.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act":

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, the Agricultural Societies Act, Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes gives the authority for the creation of the agricultural societies, and outlines their functions and privileges and so on.

However, there is one serious omission in the past. That is that no society has the right to borrow. This amendment would give societies the right to borrow money. That is the only change. Section 4 is rewritten to include the words "borrow money." This amendment will rectify the situation.

MR. BROWNE: It is a slight amendment, which, of course, arises out of an oversight, I suppose, when the Act was originally passed. Because if there is a corporation with the right to hold property it should certainly have the right along with it to borrow on certain of that property.

The only question I have to ask the Minister arises out of the third section which makes it retroactive to the 1st of March this year, Mr. Speaker if, the honourable member may answer the question.

DR. ROWE: In answer to that question I think the answer probably lies in this; the bank probably anticipated or assumed these revisions might take place, and, I don't know, probably advanced the money to some society that needed it. I imagine that the bank would be quite willing to advance the money anyway, even without this, but technically it would be better for us to have this amendment made to the parent legislation, I take it.

MR. HOLLETT: I take it then the only reason is in order to make legal something already done by this particular society in connection with a loan from the bank. Is that what I gather?

DR. ROWE: No. I am assuming that may be the answer to that question of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, that it permits any society to borrow. We put it back to the 1st day of March. Then in the event that this society, this particular society has been advanced money, (I don't know actually that it has been, there is a possibility that it has) that has been covered by including the 1st day of March.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting the Disposal of Waste Material and the Protection of Non Tidal Waters":

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, most people in Newfoundland have become concerned in recent years over the contamination that has taken place in our streams and in our ponds and lakes and also over the almost disgraceful conditions that exist in certain parts of Newfoundland particularly where there is a large number of picnickers and others who have been making use of picnic sites and other places along the roadside. We are living in an age of tin cans and bottles and cartons and with thousands of people on the roads—A few years ago it did not matter so much because very few travelled by motor car—but with thousands of
people now owning cars and trucks and resorting to streams and ponds and picnic sites (of which, by the way, we have something like 125 already) the problem of keeping these places from contamination or from simply becoming unfit for use, is a quite serious one. I think most of us know that last year a number of the streams and ponds in the vicinity of St. John's became contaminated and swimming was prohibited in a number of them. I don't know if that situation will ever be remedied in some of these streams and ponds. Certainly we should be doing something to try to prevent further deterioration along these lines.

Already some legislation exists under the Department of Health. Nevertheless, the Department of the Attorney General, who were our legislative advisors in this matter, after looking into existing legislation, felt that it did not go far enough, was not comprehensive enough, and separate legislation was necessary if effective action was to be taken. This Bill, which is only short, gives the Minister the right to declare such areas on Crown lands, and on private land, with the permission of the owners of such land, and in issuing a permit for a dumping area, the Minister may attach certain conditions to it. An obvious condition that might be attached, for example, is that permission to dump certain types of rubbish might be granted whereas it might not be granted to cover all types. And there is some protection for industries which have to dump waste into streams and so on. Other than that no person can dump waste material along the banks or within two hundred and fifty feet of any non-tidal waters, which obviously would cover our streams and our ponds and lakes.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this Bill.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, it is very hard to see how anyone can have any criticism to make of this Bill in principles as a whole, which is to help to bring about conditions which will give a tidy countryside. But looking it over, there are some sections to which I think some objections might be made when we get into Committee. I do know there are many places where there are heaps of disused cars dumped, and creating an eyesore. And my learned friend on my left here suggests that sawmills frequently dump sawdust into a river which might even be a salmon river, which would be a very bad thing in regards to fish. Whether it has anything to do with the scarcity of salmon, I do not know. But in Nova Scotia the salmon has been depleted in the last two, three or four years to a much greater degree than ever known before.

The sections to which I refer are the ones where owners of private land have to have permission to dump waste material on their own land. But I suppose if the land is contiguous to the inland waters (and I suppose inland waters include estuaries of the sea as well as lakes) no it applies only to non-tidal waters.

The other section is in respect of the two hundred and fifty feet along the bank of the tidal water. I presume it is meant where there is a watershed flowing into that particular stream. Because 250 feet away from some waters may not affect that water at all. It may be running off in another direction. These are matters which could be taken up in Committee. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, it is a good idea. The Minister has a lot of good ideas.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Including conferences.
MR. HOLLETT: And mink.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, as the honourable and learned member for St. John’s West intimated, some of these details can be looked at in Committee. The Government has not any hard and fast decision on this thing. This is a Bill to help remedy a situation which is rapidly becoming worse particularly on Avalon and indeed all over the highways and roads opened up. And indeed any minor changes which would not affect the principle of the Bill would be considered in Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

Second Reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Frobisher Limited (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955":

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, if the House will recall, in 1951 Frobisher Limited was conceded 6,410 square miles in central Labrador, for exclusive exploration for a period of three years. That agreement expired in 1954, last year, and Frobisher was conceded exclusive exploration rights to 498 square miles, that is, the reduced right under the original agreement. They shed the greater part of the concession area and got a right to 498 square miles. Shortly after the 1955 Act came into force they found that one of the areas which they had shed was an area requiring further intensive exploration. So they applied to the Government and the Government, in view of the very promising result of that—

MR. BROWNE: In other words they have no grant on that at all?

DR. ROWE: I did not say that. I did not say that that area adjoining the 498 miles they had found another area where they did extensive research and diamond drilling. So the Government gave them that, as it had every right to do under the Crown Lands Act. However, in view of the fact they already had an agreement covering the previous area, the principals of Frobisher Limited requested us to have this incorporated in their agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the Minister could have that deferred until tomorrow?

DR. ROWE: That is quite agreeable.

On motion debate on second reading deferred until tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act to Amend the Saw Mills Act":

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill, I need say very little except that the original Saw Mills Act has some ambiguity about it when it came to giving saw mill licenses to those who wished to operate on Crown Land and those who wished to operate on private land whether their own or land belonging to other people. Because of this ambiguity and because of the fact that some confusion existed in the Division of Forestry in our Department, again on the advice of the Department of the Attorney General, it was felt that we ought to make some amendment which would clarify the situation and make it abundantly clear as to what were the rights of those who operated on Crown Land and those who operated on private land.

This provides for the issuing of two
separate licenses, a license to operate on Crown Land and a license to operate on private land. A person may have either or both. That was something that was not too clear in the old legislation.

I don't know if there are any details there, if so, perhaps we could deal with them in Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, could the Minister tell us what the old sections were that have been repealed and indicate the changes?

DR. ROWE: Has my honourable friend got the Consolidated Statutes?

MR. BROWNE: No, I have not got them. That is why I ask if you have them at hand.

DR. ROWE: Chapter 188, paragraphs 4 and 5, Section 2, Chapter 188, These are the definitions of private licenses. And in the light of experience these definitions have been amended.

MR. BROWNE: What other kinds of land are there?

DR. ROWE: I don't know why the Attorney General's Department felt that that should be inserted there, but apparently it is a legal point, and it is necessary to make sure there is no confusion. Private lands mean other than Crown Lands.

I don't think that there is any important principle involved here. It is more or less an administrative amendment for the granting of licenses and to prevent some of these small ambiguities that occur from time to time when people want to operate on either Crown or private land.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, there are some points in the definition that I will bring up in Committee, not now.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act":

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment designed to meet a particular situation: When a person stakes a claim he has the right, after three years, under the Crown Lands (Mines and Quarries) Act to take out a development license, and that development license is renewable each year, if he wants to carry on. It must be renewed each year, annually.

Now the original Act spells out what happens if a man has done his assessment work during his three years that he stakes out his claim. It spells out what happens if he does not take out the development license. It does not spell out what happens if he takes out a development license for one year and does not renew it the following year.

The original Act, Chapter 175 of the Revised Statutes, 1952, is amended by deleting paragraph (e) of subsection (l) of Section 47 and substituting a new (e) "a period of three years has elapsed since the date on which the certificate of record was issued and the person in whose name the mining claim is recorded does not, in respect of that claim, hold a valid development license or a valid renewal of that license which has been obtained in accordance with this Act.

Actually it is not very important,
but what it does is to give guidance in a particular situation which has arisen at least once, arose in connection with one of the Fluorspar companies in St. Lawrence, where just through an oversight it did not meet the requirements, and then nobody in the mines branch knew exactly what to do, because it was not spelled out in the original legislation. This amendment here, which again can be looked at in Committee, as far as we are concerned merely tells what is supposed to happen in the event a man takes out a development license and then does not renew it the following year.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this Bill:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, this is a technical question, it seems to me there is a lot more in it than the Minister says, because it seems to have the effect at least of continuing the period for which the license may still be in good standing up to three years. Because as I have it here, Section 55 reads: Subject to this Act the Minister may issue to any holder of a certificate of record, a development license relating to the lands covered by the certificate, if the holder applies for the license at any time during the period between the date on which the certificate was issued and the expiration of three years from that date, upon the payment to the Department by the holder of a fee of ten dollars and an annual rental of fifty cents for every acre covered by the license, and (2) a development license may not be issued under sub-section (1) in respect of more than six mining claims of forty acres each and when issued is valid for one year from the date of issue and may not be transferred except with the consent in writing of the Minister.

Now in the old section the development is not obtained in connection with that — “The Minister shall” — with the right upon the Minister. Now this is put in, whether it is any more years or not I don’t know. Perhaps the Minister can tell us whether it adds three years to this three already given under 55.

Mr. Speaker, I have no objections to second reading going through, and he can answer later on.

DR. ROWE: That point, Mr. Speaker, I don’t think my honourable friend is clear on. I think he needs a little more time to read the section. However, as he said, that is a point we could clear up in Committee, and might very well in the interim get some legal advice on it. But I don’t think he is talking about the same thing. I think he is confusing there the three years assessment period with the development period which is something following after the assessment period. As he said, we can clear that up in Committee.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that all further Orders of the Day do stand deferred and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday at 3:00 of the Clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, March 21, 1956

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.
MR. J. R. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to present a petition from the residents of Coomb's Cove, Boxey, English Harbour West, Stone's Cove, Anderson's Cove, St. Bernard's and other settlements in that area. This petition is signed by more than one thousand voters and asks that they be supplied with electricity in that area.

Now, sir, as far as I know, there are no parts of Fortune Bay-Hermitage which today are supplied with electricity although we have there great water-power potentials not only at St. Alban's and Bay D'Espoir but at Grand Le Pierre and several other places.

I have much pleasure in supporting this petition. I believe that electricity is absolutely necessary for the development of the South West Coast. I understand that it is the Government's intention to set up a power commission and that the chairman of that commission has already been appointed in the person of Commander Desbarats, a very capable and experienced engineer.

I would move, sir, that this petition be received by this House and referred to the department concerned. I couple with it the hope that the Power Commission, when it is appointed, will take a special thought to this petition.

MR. M. HOLLETT: (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support that motion, and as I do so, to remind the House that certain promises were made in 1951 relative to that particular area--And I quote from the platform of 1951, laid down by the Liberal Party at that time when there was a big programme for development of hydro-electricity: "A large amount of electricity can be produced from the waterpowers of Bay D'Espoir and eighty five thousand h.p. near Terrenceville. I am not sure, Mr. Speaker, but I believe the honourable member who just spoke introduced a similar petition at that time. I am not quite sure, but I rise to support the petition presented by my honourable friend.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Now who is talking politics?

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition to this honourable House of Assembly from Robert F. Horwood, Frederick A. Colbourne, William J. Ryan and Michael J. Downey all members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The petitioners, Sir, are desirous of constituting themselves a body corporate, and they wish to call themselves the "Newfoundland Association of Architects" for the purpose of the practice in Newfoundland of the profession of Architecture. They are also desirous, sir, of being incorporated under an Act of this honourable House of Assembly under the terms set forth under the draft Bill which is enclosed with the petition.

I have pleasure, sir, in supporting the prayer of this petition and ask the leave of this House for its acceptance.

MR. SPEAKER: The Clerk has certified that the required fees are in his hands. The petition therefore is according to the rules.

On motion petition ordered referred to a committee on standing orders, to see if the Rules of the House have been complied with.
Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

Hon. F W. Rowe (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table in the House the annual report of the Department of Public Welfare for the year ending March 31, 1955.

On motion report tabled.

Mr. Smallwood: Mr. Speaker, I think yesterday or possibly the day before I tabled some maps, in response to a request from the Opposition, showing the boundaries of those new constituencies that have been created by the Act or the boundaries of existing constituencies that have been subdivided into two or more. The remainder of the maps I now table.

Giving Notice of Motion:

Dr. Rowe: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following:


A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Poultry and Poultry Products Act."

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Regulations of Mines Act."

Hon. M. Murray (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Establishment and Administration of Local Government."

Dr. Rowe: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Establishment and Administration of Local Government."

Dr. Rowe: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Health and Public Welfare Act."

Notice of Questions given by Mr. Browne.

Answers to Questions

Question No. 19:

Mr. Smallwood: Mr. Speaker, I have no answers to questions—None have been delivered to me.

Question No. 20:

Hon. L. R. Curtis (Attorney General): I think that question, Mr. Speaker, should be addressed to the Honourable Minister of Health, consequently I am passing it over to him. I don't look after the Mental Hospital.

Question No. 21: (Addressed to Honourable Minister of Economic Development).

Question No. 22:

(1) What has been the total cost of the Royal Commission on Forestry to date?

(2) Give particulars of all amounts paid by way of remuneration
with names of persons receiving same.

Answer tabled by Dr. Rowe.

The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources in reply to Question No. 22 (Mr. Hollett). Order Paper dated March 21st, 1956.

*Question:*

1. What has been the total cost of the Royal Commission on Forestry to date?

*Answer:*

$98,593.75.

*Question:*

2. Give particulars of all amounts paid by way of remuneration with names of persons receiving same.

*Answer:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Remuneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major General H. Kennedy, Chairman</td>
<td>$ 7,847.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. R. Cameron, Commissioner</td>
<td>13,071.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. C. Goodyear, Commissioner</td>
<td>12,587.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy Forward, Secretary</td>
<td>1,880.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Brodie, Forest Fire Protection</td>
<td>993.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. S. Davidson, Forest Engineer</td>
<td>6,952.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. F. Turnbull, Forest Engineer</td>
<td>9,522.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. J. Henry, Aerial Photographe Interpreter</td>
<td>858.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. K. Goundrey, Economist</td>
<td>2,124.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Knight, Draftsman</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chas. A. Smith, Hearings Reporter $1,100.00
Mrs. H. Whitten, Stenographer $2,530.32
Mrs. M. A. Beach, Stenographer $425.91

*Question 4:*

Answers to questions asked by Mr. W. J. Browne.

1. Names, addresses and occupations, of all persons invited to the Regional Conferences have already been submitted.

2. (a) Copy of letter of invitation already submitted.
   (b) Copy of telegraphic invitation to delegates attached.

3. Delegates arranged their own accommodation.

4. On the basis of their being representative citizens.

5. This question cannot be answered as the information is not in hand.

6. In the case of the Labrador Conference, the Department of Public Welfare.
   In the case of Northern Newfoundland and Southern Newfoundland Conferences, the Department of Finance.

7. Authority of the Executive Government.

8. This information is not in hand.

*COPY of letter of invitation to regional conference:*

Mr.

Dear,

The Government will be holding a
Conference on matters similar to those recently held on other parts of the province, commencing Tuesday.

The Conference will be held in the Cathedral Parish Hall, Queen's Road. It is proposed to discuss all aspects of and including health, and welfare services, economic development, transportation, education, etc. The Conference will be attended by the appropriate Ministers and their officers from the Government of Newfoundland, representatives from several Departments of the Government of Canada and private agencies. A copy of the Agenda is enclosed.

I should like to extend an invitation to you to attend or send a representative to the opening session and any other sessions in which you may be interested.

Yours sincerely,
F. W. ROWE,
Minister.

Copy of Invitation Sent to Delegates by Telegram

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS YOU INVITATION ATTEND CONFERENCE AT ST. JOHN'S (Date) STOP YOUR EXPENSES WILL BE PAID STOP PLEASE CONFIRM COLLECT
F. W. ROWE,
Minister of Public Welfare.

Date . . . .

LABRADOR CONFERENCE
February 13th-16th

Rev. F. W. Peacock, Superintendent, Moravian Missions, Nain.

Rev. Dr. L. Burry, U.C., North West River.

Rev. Father A. M. Tessier, Pinware.

Rev. Father J. Cyr, Davis Inlet.

Rev. J. M. Reid, C. of E., St. John's.

Dr. Gordon Thomas, Actg. Superintendent, I.G.A., St. Anthony.

Dr. W. A. Paddon, I.G.A., North West River.

Magistrate H. Noseworthy, Goose Bay.

E. R. Rowsell, Welfare Officer, Cartwright.

H. M. Budgell, Depot Manager, Nain.

Ronald Roberts, Mayor, Happy Valley.

T. D. Lindley, District Manager, Hudson's Bay Co., Montreal.

C. A. Crosbie, Managing Director, Crosbie & Co. Ltd.

Capt. Joshua Winsor, St. John's.

Capt. Earl Winsor, St. John's.

Donald Andrews, Andrews Labrador Fisheries, St. John's.

Guy Earle, Earle Freighting Service, Carbonear.

C. M. Lane, General Secretary, Nfld. Federation of Fishermen, St. John's.


NORTHERN NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE
March 6th-9th

Canon J. T. Richards, St. John's (formerly Flower's Cove).

Rev. Father H. Walsh, Baie Verte.

Rev. P. M. Macaskill, U.C., St. Anthony.


Rev. Father John M. Nixon, Port Saunders.

Brigadier Cornick, S.A., St. John's.

Dr. Gordon Thomas, I.G.A., St. Anthony.

Dr. J. Gough, Bonne Bay.

Magistrate A. L. Spracklin.

A. E. Hart, Welfare Officer, Bonne Bay.

Chesley Pittman, Welfare Officer, Harbour Deep.

A. Oldford, Welfare Officer, Hampden.

R. Avery, Welfare Officer, Foxtrap (formerly Flower's Cove).

A. W. Thomas, Mayor, La Scie.

Baxter T. Gillard, Mayor, Englee.

Robert Wells, Mayor, Main Brook.

Edgar McNeill, Mayor, St. Anthony.

Joseph Elms, Fishermen, Quirpon.

W. Maynard, Flying Officer, St. John's (formerly Flower's Cove).

John H. Beaufield, Raleigh.

George Lewis, Fisherman, Goose Cove.

Selby Martin, Bus Operator, Bonne Bay.

Captain U. Strickland, St. John's.

James Knott, Bonne Bay—Fisherman.

Claude Martin, Fisherman, La Scie.

Fred A. Fillier, Mechanic, Roddickton.

Clarence Hewlett, Fisherman, La Scie.
Captain Field, Cook's Harbour.

SOUTHERN NEWFOUNDLAND
CONFERENCE
March 13th-16th

Canon G. Martin, Port aux Basques.
Rev. Father M. T. Connolly, St. Lawrence.
Rev. A. N. Holmes, U. C. Fortune.
Rev. M. Mate, C. of E., Pushthorpe.
Rev. Father R. Tompkins, St. Bernard's.
Rev. Father J. Fleming, Marystown.
Rev. Dr. H. M. Dawe, Superintendent, Home Missions, U.C., St. John's.
Dr. C. L. Legrow, Port aux Basques.
Dr. J. Burke, Grand Bank.
Dr. W. Collingwood, Placentia.
Magistrate A. E. Cramm, Channel.
Magistrate E. Jones, Grand Bank.
M. White, Welfare Officer, Port aux Basques.
J. T. Spencer, Welfare Officer, Milftown.
G. Grewe, Welfare Officer, Grand Bank.
E. G. Peckford, Welfare Officer, Marystown.
Mrs. Ethel Williams, R.N., Woody Island.
Jacob Bartlet, Fisherman, Rose Blanche.

Parumenius Pope, Fisherman, Port Elizabeth.
Michael Collins, Fisherman, St. Ann's.
Henry Strang, Fisherman, Lawn.
John W. Simms, Fisherman, Pass Island.
Fred Edwards, Fisherman, Lawn.
Garfield Follet, Fisherman, Grand Beach.
Captain Gerald Hann, Fisherman, Petite Forte.
Michael Carroll, Fisherman, Red Island.
Gabriel Billard, Fisherman, Margaree.
Gordon Harris, Fisherman, St. Joseph's.
Saul Reid, Fisherman, Tack's Beach.
Freeman Green, Fisherman, Isle aux Morte.
Joseph Feltham, Mayor, Port aux Basques.
Maxwell Andrews, Councillor, Burgeo.
R. Mavin, Mayor, Ramea.
Leo Collier, Chairman, Community Council, St. Alban's.
Stephen Hynes, Chairman, Community Council, Harbour Breton.
William Lee, Mayor, Belleoram.
P. M. Tessier, Mayor, Grand Bank.
E. Riggs, Mayor, Fortune.
Isador Tarrant, Chairman Community Council, Lawn.
Aubrey Farrell, Mayor, St. Lawrence.
Dr. C. Harris, Mayor, Marystown.
William Ramsay, President, Businessmen's Association, Port aux Basques.
Robert Newman, Merchant, Petite.
R. Strickland, Merchant, West Point.
Arthur Chant, Merchant, LaPoile.
Arch Neil, Merchant, Grand Bruit.
Augustus Moulton, Merchant, Burgeo.
D. McDonald, Manager, Co-op, Burgeo.
Mrs. M. Penney, Merchant, Ramea.
Albert Banfield, Merchant, Belleoram.
Captain Gordon Williams, Pool's Cove.
Joseph Hackett, Mechanic, Terrenceville.
Harold Freeborne, Harbour Mille.
George Lawrence, Bay L'Argent.
George M. Banfield, Merchant, Bay L'Argent.
Gideon Lorenzon, Merchant, Garnish.
Harry Walsh, Accountant, Grand Bank.
Augustus Patten, Clerk, Grand Bank.
P. Riggs, Carpenter, Grand Bank.
H. R. Lake, Merchant, Fortune.
George Bartlett, Councillor, Burin.
Thomas Jensen, Merchant, Harbour Breton.
W. J. Abbott, Manager Fortune Bay Products, Fortune.

Robert Lambe, Merchant, Lord's Cove.
D. A. Poynter, Manager, St. Lawrence, Corporation, St. Lawrence.
Alex. Tarrant, Accountant, Nfld. Fluorspar, St. Lawrence.
Aloysius Turpin, President Labour Union, St. Lawrence.
R. Moulton, Merchant, Lewin's Cove.
Gus. Etchegary, Manager Fishery Products Ltd., Burin.
John Veitch, Inspector Co-ops., Marystown.
William T. Monk, Clerk, Monks-town.
John Beck, Caterer, Swift Current.
Mrs. Mary Canning, Merchant, Presque.
Mrs. T. Garland, Merchant, Gaultois.
John Wilson, Manager Fish Plant, Merasheen.
Calvin Chaulk, Student Vocational School, St. John's (Burnt Islands).
J. English, Bowater's, Corner Brook.
C. J. Bond, A.N.D Co., Grand Falls.
C. A. Crosbie, Managing Director, E. P.A., Crosbie & Co.
Walter Davis, Executive Secretary, Nfld. T. B. Assoc., St. John's.
C. M. Lane, General Secretary, Nfld. Federation of Fishermen.
C. K. Howse, Nfld. Representative, BRINGCO.
Spencer Lake, H. B. Clyde Lake Ltd., St. John's.
J. T. Cheeseman, West Atlantic Products, St. John's.
DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I am also tabling the remaining answer to a question on the order paper of yesterday.

**Question No. 4:**

2. A copy of the invitations sent to those invited

3. The city addresses of those who had accommodation provided for them.

4. On what basis was the selection made of persons who were invited to the Conferences.

5. State separately the cost for each conference of:
   (a) Transportation
   (b) Accommodation.
   (c) Entertainment.
   (d) Other expenses in detail.

6. The source or sources of the funds required to pay for the costs of the Conferences.

7. The authority for expenditure of funds on the said Conferences.

8. What amounts, if any, are still outstanding?

MR. ROWE: I tabled yesterday the answer to the first part of the question as asked by my honourable friend, the member for St. John's West, relative to the conferences. I table now the remainder of the question. I don't think there are any comments necessary. The answers are all typed out.

**Question No. 23:** In course of preparation.

**Question No. 25:** In course of preparation.

**Question No. 26:** Answer being prepared.

**Question No. 27:** Answer being prepared.

**ORDERS OF THE DAY:**

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I don't know if it is appropriate to raise this at the moment, but I have been thinking over the motion that was made by the honourable minister of Provincial Affairs yesterday, relative to the two men who lost their lives in St. Pierre. I was wondering if the Government would consider making inquiries into the conditions of these families, in view of the fact that the people of St. Pierre have taken notice of it? Would the honourable minister care to look into that?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, on that point—The Welfare Officers in the districts have standing orders to make special reports on cases of that kind. I doubt that we would have it yet unless it were telegraphed in. I have not seen any. No doubt within a few days we will have a written report from the welfare officer in the district.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, should not Item 1 on the order paper be “Amendment to the Address in Reply.”

MR. CURTIS: It is still under the
general order—The Address in Reply.

MR. BROWNE: The amendment is being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps it would be more proper to have "Amendment" in brackets.

MR. BROWNE: Until we eliminate it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak to the amendment to the Address in Reply. The Amendment to the Address in Reply asks for the appointment of a Royal Commission to make an immediate investigation into the status, present and future status, of all Government owned or sponsored new industries. And the reason given is that Superior Rubber Company has been compelled to cease operation. The other reason given is that there is an alleged fear that other new industries financed by public funds are meeting great difficulties. And the Leader of the Opposition in his speech yesterday,seconding this amendment, declared that the life of this Government is at stake in this amendment. And he went on further to say that, if only we will appoint this Royal Commission he will never speak again on the subject of the new industries. And he makes the offer (I took down his words) "I will keep my mouth shut." I assumed when he said that that he would never again speak of the new industries and that he would keep his mouth shut, that is including all direct and indirect references to the new industries and those associated with the new industries, such as Dr. Valdmanis or Max Braun-Wogau and Mr. Eckhardt and Mr. Koch and a number of other Germans.

Now I am torn personally between two powerful desires, one: Adopt the amendment, appoint the Royal Commission and stop the honourable gentleman now for all time on the subject of Dr. Valdmanis and all the others associated in that sense with the new industries, and the other equally powerful desire to have the honourable gentleman continue speaking about Dr. Valdmanis and all his friends. (I mean Dr. Valdmanis's friends). Because if the honourable gentleman were to follow the first of these courses, that is to say to close his mouth on that subject, what on earth would he find to talk about in this Chamber?

MR. HOLLETT: Boglands.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He never talked about anything else since he came in here. He has not as yet been able to find another topic. If he is to stop talking about Valdmanis and the new industries we are going to have a magnificent example of eloquent silence from the honourable gentleman from that time on.

So, Mr. Speaker, I don't know what is the best thing to do, whether it is better to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous speeches from the honourable gentleman on Dr. Valdmanis or to suffer the even greater slings and arrows of outrageous silence on the part of the honourable gentleman.

MR. SPEAKER, there is no need of a Royal Commission. I do not, on reflection, propose to support the idea nor to vote for it. I propose instead to endeavour to show that there is no need of a Royal Commission.

Sir, on the purely industrial side, the Government have enabled the creation of eighteen new industries in its seven years in office. Now there are others besides these eighteen industries established. There were fisheries industries established. But on a purely industrial side there are eighteen of
them, the cement mill, the gypsum plant (there is no need for anyone taking down these names because I have had them typed in a list of which I have ample copies for distribution, so that neither my honourable friend nor anyone need jot down these names. I will have them distributed in type-written form), the birch plant (so called) the machinery plant (CMIC), Atlantic Hardboards Industries, Limited, (that is the plant in there beside the birch plant), Atlantic Gloves at Carbonear; Koch Shoes at Harbour Grace; Gold Sail Leather Goods at Harbour Grace; William Dorn, Newfoundland Tanneries at Carbonear (the small leather garment factory at Carbonear), United Cotton Mills in St. John's; Terra Nova Textiles in St. John's; the Battery Plant (Hanning Electric) in St. John's; the rubber plant at Holyrood; Eckhardt Mills at Brigus; Atlantic Films and Electronics in St. John's; the plant at Clarenville (the creosoting plant) and finally Adler's Chocolate Factory at Bay Roberts.

Incidentally Mr. Speaker, when the page comes in I will take pleasure in sending the honourable the Leader of the Opposition a chocolate bar from Adlers. It is a little crushed. I have had it in my pocket. It has melted a little. But I will straighten it out and it will still serve. I would like him to enjoy my speech while munching at a chocolate milk bar from Adlers in Bay Roberts. I think he will enjoy a little talk of mine on the new industries as he enjoys the flavour and goodness of one of these products of our Newfoundland skill.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, has it been passed by the inspectors of food?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has passed inspection. It is made by one of England's greatest firms, now in Bay Roberts. He is a naturalized Englishman.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I seize this moment to thank the honourable the Premier for this very handsome package he has given me, although I shall refrain from eating it at the moment. I am not quite certain of the contents; and it has not been passed by the food inspector here and it gives its address: A. Adler Ltd., 14-18 Nile Street, City Road, London, N.I.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The wrapper is one of a few hundred thousand wrappers that the firm brought with them to Newfoundland from their factory in London. The wrappers were of course printed in England, and I think will be continued to be printed in England when they run out of the present supply.

I am disappointed that the honourable gentleman does not trust me. But I assure him, election or no election, I want to see him here in this House. And far be it from me to hasten his departure from this Chamber. And he can eat that chocolate very safely.

Eighteen of them, sir, have been, you might say, brought into existence by means of financial assistance provided by this Government. I see no reason as I look them over for supporting the idea of a Royal Commission to investigate. I don't see any need of there being an investigation. Most of them are doing very well indeed. Let me run down through them:

The Cement Mill at Humbermouth:
The Cement mill is doing very well. They are breaking even. That is to say, they are meeting their operating expenses out of their operating income. They are making their way.
are breaking even. They are in the black, as we say. And they are a little better than that. They are taking in over a quarter of a million dollars a year. But their operating expenses, their operating income is more than a quarter of a million dollars. But their operating expenses, they are making enough money in their operation to pay all their running expenses and to pay the interest on their loan from the Government. They are not also making enough to reduce the principal amount, the actual principal of the loan. That will come. The product of that plant is admittedly of first quality, first degree. Everyone in Newfoundland knows that the North Star Cement is a first-class article because everyone in Newfoundland is using North Star Cement. You rarely ever today see any other cement used in this province. Rarely, I say, rarely ever, perhaps as much as one percent. Perhaps as much as one percent of the cement used in Newfoundland is not North Star. It is doubtful if there is as much as one percent. Over 99 percent of the cement used in Newfoundland is made by North Star Cement at Humbermouth now.

To the end of this calendar year this company will have spent in this province in wages and salaries and purchases of goods and services in Newfoundland, over seven and a quarter million dollars. That they will have poured into our Newfoundland economy. That is money that has gone into the pockets of Newfoundlanders by birth and by adoption. Some of them are Newfoundlanders by adoption. They still have, I think, a small number, six or eight, I think, German, key technicians working in the plant. But they are what I would call Newfoundlanders by adoption.

MR. HOLLETT: Some of that is for machinery.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. None is for machinery. That is for wages and salaries and purchases in Newfoundland of goods or services. When I say services I think of such things as electricity made in Newfoundland and sold in Newfoundland. Services would include trucking. If you engage a truck to do some trucking for you, you are engaging a service. In the year just passed, 1955, that company distributed amongst Newfoundlanders in the things I just mentioned, $1,166,000. And in this present year they will distribute in the same way wages and salaries, local purchases and services $1,300,000 or a total to the end of this calendar year of more than seven and a quarter million dollars.

Now I don't think that industry requires any Royal Commission to investigate it. It is doing very well. It is one of our flourishing Newfoundland industries, sound, solid, profitable and on the way to getting themselves in a position of starting to pay back the original cost of the plant itself.

Then we come to Atlantic Gypsum: That is the Gypsum Plasterboard and Plasterlath and plaster. This plant is also at Humbermouth. I am very happy to say is breaking even too. The company is now in the "black" from the standpoint of straight operation, i.e. it is now taking in from its sales, from its production which it sells, enough in operating income to pay all its operating expenses and last year with a hundred thousand dollars to spare. It took in this year just passed, 1955, more than a hundred thousand dollars operating profit. They are making a product which is first-class. In Montreal today and
Toronto and Hamilton and Kitchener and many cities and towns of Ontario and Quebec there are now, at this moment, hundreds of buildings, office buildings, schools, sealed inside with the plaster board or plaster lath or plaster made by this plant in Humbermouth. Not only that but at this moment as I speak there are in the United States many thousands, many, many thousands of schools and office buildings finished inside with plaster board or plaster-lath or plaster made in Humbermouth by the Atlantic Gypsum. Their sales across Canada, in the United States and here in Newfoundland are ample to absorb the full production of the plant, just as much as the plant can make it can sell at an operating profit. I will come back to that point, to the emphasis I am placing on the word "operating" as distinct from other kinds of profit.

To the end of this last calendar year this company will have put into our Newfoundland economy, that is to say it will have contributed in wages and salaries and local purchases, $4,700,000. In 1955, this year just passed, they distributed $831,000 in these forms that went into the pockets of the Newfoundland people except for a tiny fraction of Latvians, three, four or five in the plant and two Englishmen and there might be a German. But except for these six or eight people they are all native-born Newfoundlanders. This year 1956, such is their rapid growth, the figure will run over one million dollars. A cool million cash will be distributed to Newfoundlanders by that plant. And every dollar of that million will come into the company's coffers from the sale of its first-class product.

I don't see that there is need for a Royal Commission or any other commission to investigate the conduct or the state or the status of Atlantic Gypsum Limited of Humbermouth.

MR. BROWNE: Have you not sold that plant?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. BROWNE: It states in the Auditor General's Report it has been given an option.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Giving an option to buy is not selling.

MR. BROWNE: I wonder if the honourable the Premier would allow a question before leaving the Gypsum Plant. I asked a question last session as to the amount of money this plant cost up to the 28th of March 1955. The figure was given as $3,354,000. Now in the Auditor General's Report it is $3,855,000. In other words it is five hundred thousand dollars more. What I wish to ask is; did the Government, after the 28th of March last year, grant a loan or advance?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. What we did do was to guarantee a bank loan. The bank made a loan of half a million dollars on our guarantee. That is to finance considerable expansion of the plant, which has not as yet begun to come into effect. My honourable friend must have read or heard at the time of the return of the Attorney General, the minister of Finance and myself that we made a deal with Bellrock of London and John Lawrence of Scotland, a fabulously great construction man and builder of homes. We visited great areas of Glasgow with hundreds of magnificent new homes built by John Lawrence. John Lawrence and Norman Lowden of London made a partnership in the taking over of the Gypsum Plant in Humbermouth.
MR. HOLLETT: That was converted into a cash loan?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think not. Speaking from memory, I think not. At all events later in the session all the facts will be stated because, of course, it has to come before the House in the form of legislation. At that time the full detailed account of the affair will be given to the House. At this moment, for my present purpose, there is no need of my doing it here today.

Then we move on to the famous birch plant, which, in my own personal view, has been always one of the most or perhaps the most promising of all the local industries because of the fact that in its very nature it would be a big giver of Labour. It is what is usually called a labour-heavy industry, an industry that uses a lot of labour as distinct from machinery and a highly mechanized production. I have always been extremely keen about it.

To the end of this year that company will have distributed to our people, to the Newfoundland people, in the form of wages and salaries and local purchases, a total of $6,122,000. That is from the beginning to the end of this present year. And in 1955, the year just passed, the figure was $1,180,000, which went into the pockets of the Newfoundland people. I think five men of them are Newfoundlanders by adoption. The actual production manager is a Yugoslav, a little dynamic fellow, a ball of energy, a wonderful worker who has increased the production and efficiency of the plant. He is a Newfoundlander by adoption. And there are several others. In this current year they will expend, under the same heading, one and a quarter million dollars. $1,250,000.

This plant, has had, as the House well knows quite a checkered career. It has been under two types of management.

MR. BROWNE: May I ask a question? You don’t include the cost of the plant?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. If I were to include the cost of the plant it would be a figure much greater.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the honourable the Premier if that figure distributed for salaries, wages, services and so on - Now I look at the Auditor General’s Report, November 1955, a guarantee of $1,215,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That will have to be explained, and of course will be explained at the time that the ratification of that loan is brought down, as it will be in this present session, as it must be. That is not included in any of these figures. That is explained in this way: The company has gone in heavy for the manufacture of mahogany plywood. And as a good many in the House are well aware, the plant is now manufacturing a very large quantity of perfectly beautiful mahogany plywood, as good mahogany plywood as has ever been made in any plant in any country. The mahogany is brought from the African Coast, the Ivory Coast of Africa. It is African mahogany. It was brought in at first in relatively small amounts. That is to say some large steamship would be loaded with mahogany for some American plywood plant in the United States and perhaps some Canadian mainland plywood plant would
take on a couple of hundred mahogany logs. These logs, of course are huge affairs, as members who have been in there or who have driven by on the road must have noticed. Even a couple of hundred of them is really quite a shipment. But on a ship of that size it would be just a few logs on deck. It was expensive to bring this mahogany in, I mean relatively expensive. Actually it is cheaper to bring them from the Ivory Coast of Africa, it is cheaper landed in the yard in there than it is to bring birch logs from half way across the island. That is incredible but it is nevertheless true, the simple truth. So, as I say, to bring them in in this small number in these large ships on their way to Canada or the United States was a relatively expensive proposition. Furthermore it meant that the plant would be operating from hand to mouth. Before the next shipment arrived the first lot were used up, and so the plant would have to go on part-time for maybe a month until another shipment of mahogany logs arrived.

So it was seen and argued that the sensible thing was to bring in a shipload, a very large number of mahogany logs, enough to last for a year. So it was proposed to us, and the facts were stated. We agreed that it appeared to us to be a sensible and sound thing to do that the plant should bring in a full steamerload, a year's supply of mahogany logs. They could not finance it. The bank agreed to finance it for them on our guarantee, and out of the regular weekly and monthly cash income from their sales a first charge after the ordinary running expenses, of course, is at the bank. They lent them the million dollars or whatever the amount is.

That does not figure in these accounts whatsoever. They just don't appear here, and there is no reason why they should. I say that that plant is producing a very beautiful product in the form of plywood, mahogany plywood, (birch plywood I should put first because it is our native form of hardwood) walnut and oak plywood. Then in addition to that they are producing mahogany, birch and oak flooring, the birch a local birch, the oak imported. They also are manufacturing a very high-class door, slab or flush door. They have taken the trade in Newfoundland for flooring. Very little flooring is now imported into this province. Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited has virtually taken over the trade of Newfoundland in flooring, and in the next year or two it will be exclusively the production of this plant. But as I say, there will always be certain exotic woods which it won't pay to bring in to Newfoundland for manufacture in the small quantities to meet the demand. These will continue to be imported and similarly with the manufacture of doors. The plant manufactures mahogany doors, walnut doors, oak doors and, of course birch doors.

MR. BROWNE: Veneer?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Plywood doors of course, Some are handmade and some machine made. Some are made to order, custom made and some are plant assembly line products. But shortly the whole door trade of Newfoundland and the whole flooring trade of Newfoundland will be produced by this fine plant in on the Topsail Road.

Finally they are turning out another product of which any New-
foundlander can be proud. They are taking the fiberply, that is the pressboard, from the Atlantic Hardboards Industry across the track, up on the side of the hill, bringing it down to the plywood plant and veneering it with plywood, mahogany, oak or walnut or birch. They are veneering this fiberply, which gives you a table top as handsome and as beautiful and as good as the top of this beautiful table here, which is a handicraft table made in the province of Quebec. That, of course, is being used in the furniture trade.

So I say, the birch plant, with its checkered career, launched under the personal supervision of Mr. Chester Dawe, managed for several years by Mr. Chester Dawe as a sort of sideline in a man who had large interests of his own apart from the plywood mill and flooring plant, now in the hands of a man who has spent his whole life in this kind of business in France which he now owns, he and his partner, and operates a plywood mill just outside Paris and in Montreal and now this third one, which they don't own as yet but which they are operating with ever increasing efficiency and success. I say after a checkered career, my own personal faith in that plant, which has never wavered for even a moment, even in the blackest moments of its history, now is justified. It now is coming through with flying colours, and certainly is not in need of any investigation by any Royal Commission.

Now I come to one which is going to surprise the House, "CMIC": This machinery plant, which is not by any means the great industrial enterprise that was described for me by Dr. Valdmanis and by me described to this House — it is certainly not that — nor does it give any indication whatsoever as yet of becoming that. Nevertheless, that company paid out here in Newfoundland last year, in wages and salaries and local purchases one million five hundred thousand dollars, and will pay out a like amount this year. It might be a little less or it might be a little more. The bulk of it is right inside its four walls. It is almost incredible. To the end of this present year that company will have paid out, within Newfoundland, in wages and salaries and local purchases $6,230,000.

MR. BROWNE: Is it in the building trade, making money.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. It may be making some. It actually made operating profit this year just passed inside the walls of the plant it made an operating profit of seven thousand dollars. Now that is trifling, admittedly. Seven thousand dollars on so large a turnover is exceedingly small, but it is a profit, an operating profit. They did not go into the hole on operations.

MR. BROWNE: What was their sales?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have not that figure.  

MR. BROWNE: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have what figures I need for my purpose here with me today. And the figures that was paid out in wages (that is not their turnover) and salaries and local purchases combined was $1,500,000. So their turnover probably was two and a half million. That is inclusive of everything.

MR. BROWNE: They took on big contracts.
MR. SMALLWOOD: That is perfectly true. But inside the plant itself they did a million dollar business.

MR. BROWNE: Including the school desks.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Seven or eight per cent of their business consisted of school desks and ninety odd per cent is not school desks. My honourable friend may not be aware of it, but right now the plant in there is building a three mile penstock of probably thirty to forty inches. I don't know for sure, but know it would be around thirty inches or more in diameter, but it is three miles long.

MR. BROWNE: For where; in Newfoundland?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. And not only that, they are now negotiating, whether they will get anywhere with it or not, for the construction of a large number of tank silos, like you see on the Southside, across the Harbour, in which gasoline is stored. The mainland at the moment cannot get an order filled anywhere on the mainland for these silos, gasoline tanks, holding hundreds of thousands of gallons each. They are now negotiating. It may sound a little crazy to manufacture them in Newfoundland and freight them up, in pieces, of course, and weld them together on the job. Nevertheless often that sort of thing is possible when there is a great shortage as there is at the moment of production capacity for that in Canada due to the vast growth of the oil industry.

MR. BROWNE: Is the penstock being built for the power development in Trinity Bay?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not sure, to be quite honest, which power development it is. They are negotiating for several other power projects in sight for development in Newfoundland, because there are a number to be developed. If you can build a perfectly fine steel penstock and make it in Newfoundland and the price is competitive why not make it?

MR. BROWNE: The price is competitive?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The price is competitive or they would not get the order. No one gives it to them as a favour. They have not been so priz ed by my honourable friends opposite as to have won the love of the commercial and industrial community of this province. What business they get they will get on merit. So, Mr. Speaker, I don't see at the moment any necessity for an investigation of "CMIC" by a Royal Commission. They are breaking even and even making a small (admittedly a very small) operating profit for the year.

MR. HOLLETT: How many men are employed?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will come to the people employed at the end of the whole story; Now I take the Atlantic Hardboards Industries:

There again is an industry in which, from the beginning, I had great faith. My honourable friend the Attorney General will remember in Germany once, he and Dr. Valdemonis, the minister of Finance and I were at lunch one day in some industrial city. We were discussing the prospects of the various new industries. We agreed that each one of us would write down privately on a slip of paper the order, in his opinion, of their success. I put Atlantic Hardboards at the top of my list. I was
the only one who did it. One of them, I am not sure which had the cement plant at the top of his list. But each varied in his opinion as to which plant had the best prospect of success. I took Atlantic Hardboards as the top one and my second was Newfoundland Hardwoods, i.e. the Birch Plant.

To the end of the current year this company — they have come to the breaking even point. They are in the black. They are not losing money now on operating account. They will have spent to the end of this current year two million one hundred and nine thousand in wages, salaries and local purchases. Last year they spent under those headings four hundred and fifty-two thousand, almost half a million dollars cash. Most of that, of course, was in wages and salaries. This year they will spend five hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

Now, Sir, my faith in that plant has been very largely vindicated. That plant can now produce all of its products that it can sell, all of its products for which, as the economists say, there is an effective demand, not just a casual and wishy-washy but a positive demand would have to be three times as big as they are. They can only turn out one-third of the stuff that is wanted. Order after order has to be rejected. What is happening is this: They made a mistake actually of putting out their product as a building board. It is far too good because it has to compete with cheaper qualities of building board. So, since Mr. Grant came into Newfoundland and took over Newfoundland Hardboards, at our request he agreed to look into and did look into the whole question of marketing this fibreply (as it is called) on the mainland of Canada.

He was wise enough to see at once that it was just silly for that magnificent factory and that magnificent product to be wasted just on the building trade. It was too good a product. It was unnecessarily good, let us put it that way, it does not need to be as good as it is. There is value in it that is not needed. That value costs money, therefore it should not be sold to the building trade, but should be sold to the trade at a better price than the building trade would be willing to pay, and that trade, of course, is the furniture trade.

Mr. Speaker, the dining table in your home and certainly the dining table in the house I occupy (I have not got a home but I rent a house) is a handsome looking thing, as no doubt is this table here. Whether it appears to be solid mahogany or solid oak or solid walnut it is a fraud and a delusion. It is not solid. The mahogany is about 1/3 of an inch or 1/6 of an inch thick. It is three ply cross-grained plywood, one band this way, one another and a third this way. That gives terrific strength and with a thin skin of mahogany or some other wood glued on to something. That something has always been ordinary, or for a long time it has been soft wood cut into squares an inch strip, an inch square, glued together and then planed smoothly and the plywood glued on to it under pressure and there is your solid mahogany table or solid oak desk in your office. The lumber core is the soft wood; That is the core of the table top or the desk top or the front and sides of a chest of drawers or a sideboard or a radio cabinet or a television cabinet. The interior you don’t see is the lumber core. And fibreply is incomparably better than anything else known now so far in
the world as the lumber core for furniture. It does not warp. It does not shrink. It does not bend because it is made up of millions of individual particles or chips facing every possible and conceivable direction of the compass and bound together so it can't bend, can't warp. And the furniture trade is turning very rapidly to the use of this fibreply, so much so that they have abandoned their dry kilns, scrapping them, putting them out of their factories, abandoning the machines they had for binding together the lumber core. These are scrapped because they get a carload of fibreply and all they have to do is veneer it. This plant is turning out to be a brilliant success. It is breaking even, in the black on operations. They could sell three times as much as they are able to produce.

They are now working around the clock, three shifts and they are only producing one-third of the actual physical demand.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I interrupt there? Surely the honourable the Premier could tell us why even with that success they had to get nearly seven hundred thousand dollars from the Government last year. He is not giving us the full story. It is one-sided.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would give the honourable gentleman the story if he would leave me alone for a while.

MR. HOLLETT: The honourable the Premier did not leave me alone yesterday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I had a few pleasant interruptions just to help the honourable gentleman along, assist him in his argument, that is all.

MR. HOLLETT: That is good!

MR. SMALLWOOD: Koch Shoes: Now believe it or not Koch shoes are breaking even, i.e., on their operations. Gold Sail Leather Goods, also in Harbour Grace, are breaking even on operations.

The Tanneries: Incidentally here is quite a story. Really, to be quite candid with the House, the plant I thought had the least chance of succeeding is the Tannery in Carbonear.

Now for the last two or three years that is what I thought. Then suddenly, out of the clear sky, not one but several miracles occurred. The miracles are these. Down from the mainland of Canada come in succession a number of great boot and shoe manufacturers, but nearly all of them makers of the same kind of boots, i.e. hockey boots. The last who came was the manufacturer of the famous hockey boot "Daoust" or, no, it is a German name, I think "Boeur," I think. They are a very great manufacturing firm in some town in Ontario, Hamilton, I think. But he personally arrived in Carbonear the other day and placed an order which they could not accept, a trial order for three hundred thousand square feet of leather. This three hundred thousand square feet came on top of orders received just within weeks before, that ran to over eight hundred thousand square feet. As fast as they can train men now they will take them on, until they are operating around the clock. He has hit pay dirt, gold. Mr. Dorn, after three years of very hard plowing and precious little success has suddenly hit the rainbow or the rainbow has hit him, and he is in the "black."
United Cotton Mills here in St. John's are in the "black."

Terra Nova Textiles are in the "black" and making a small operating profit.

Atlantic Films are in the "black" and made a slight operating profit last year.

Finally the Clarenville plant is in the "black" and making a profit.

Now that is twelve of the eighteen that are in the "black," and of the twelve, eight are making an operating profit. Now let me tell the House what I mean when I use this word repeatedly "operating profit." Not one of the plants as yet, not as yet, is making enough profit to reduce its debt and also pay the interest on the debt. After they have paid their running expenses that is. Two of them are making enough profits now to pay all their running expenses, pay the interest on their debt — two of them are doing that.

MR. BROWNE: Which two?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Cement Mill and Terra Nova Textiles. These two are making enough to do everything except reduce their principal, and that will come.

Now the six that are not yet in the "black" are Atlantic Gloves in Carbonear; the battery plant out here on the Topsail Road; the Rubber plant which has been disastrously bad and has failed and had to be closed out altogether; Eckhardt Mills in Brigus and the Chocolate factory at Bay Roberts. These six have not as yet been able to break even.

The chocolate factory has just started producing the other day, and you would hardly expect that one yet to be breaking even.

MR. BROWNE: You only listed five that time:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, I will try it again: Atlantic Gloves (1); Battery plant (2); The Rubber plant (3); Eckhardt Mills (4); and the Chocolate factory is (5). The honourable gentleman is right. Now wait a minute. There is one I listed which is in reality two, the Tannery and the Leather Garment Factory are two separate companies. So that makes thirteen in the "black" and five that are not as yet breaking even.

MR. HOLLETT: Eight are in the "black."

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. Thirteen in the "black" and five that are not. MR. HOLLETT: We have not got eighteen new industries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes eighteen is the number. There are thirteen in the "black" and five that are not. And of the thirteen in the "black" eight are making an operating profit.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to say that in the next six months nor in the next year all of them will be in the "black". I won't say that. I believe some of the remaining ones will be in the "black" in the next twelve months. I think inside the next year three will be in the "black," and of the eighteen there will be far more than eight making a profit.

Now let me summarize: In 1955 (now this is a most interesting figure) the calendar year just ended these eighteen industries paid out within Newfoundland in wages and salaries and local purchases $6,744,000 and if you want the odd figure $6,744,-
797, nearly six and three quarter million.

MR. BROWNE: How much were the loans?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am coming to that, if the honourable gentleman will allow me: Now has the House got that figure? In fact the House does not need to take it down because I have the figures here typed and all.

MR. HOLLETT: With copies for us?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes with copies. Last year it was six and three-quarter millions. This year the same enterprises will pay out $7,647,000 and to the end of this year they will have paid out in wages and salaries, the same classifications (not changing the order) wages, salaries, local purchases and services, a grand total from the start (and it includes all here, Adlers only started a month ago to produce—all of them together) $38,896,335, almost $34,000,000.

MR. HOLLETT: About what you loaned them, is it not?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am coming to that. No it is not. Now they paid out last year six and three-quarters million dollars and will pay out this year nearly seven and three-quarters million dollars and to the end of this year from the start nearly thirty-four million dollars.

Now what we have lent them: Eighteen loans — total amount of loans in cash from the Government $24,000,000. Total number of employees:

MR. HOLLETT: What about guaranteed loans?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Everyone knows, for instance that million dollars guaranteed to Newfoundland Hardwoods, $1,030,000 for mahogany logs from Africa, knows we have to guarantee that and they are to pick that up out of their cash operating income. Because remember the full cost of these logs that were paid for in advance by the bank, and the bank picks up the draft as the logs arrive, and the draft is paid and the freight is paid by the bank and these logs are turned into more valuable products. They cost a million and are turned into two million by turning them into mahogany plywood etc. and it may be more. So from their cash receipts the bank will be paid off.

The number of employees 2,480. And of those 2,480 it could be eighty of them are English, German, Irishmen, Scotsmen, Latvians and Yugoslavs and twenty-four hundred are native born Newfoundlanders. Now the person who is managing the factory at Brigus is a girl, an Austrian girl. And she has five or six Austrian girls with her. They might even have to bring in a few more. So that is the story of the industries, the industrial side of it. There are copies here for my honourable friends opposite and the rest are for the press and the radio.

Now I won't take so long on this aspect because it is better known. We have lent ten million dollars more than that twenty-four million, ten and a half million dollars in fact to other concerns here in Newfoundland. The number is nineteen, one more than on the industrial side and nineteen loans on the fishery side. I am putting this in round figures, actually the amount is $10,432,000, call it for round figures, ten and a half million dollars, to nineteen firms. This money lent to them to enlarge fish plants
they already had. It was lent to them to establish plants they did not have at all, to create a new fish plant, or it was lent to them to put in new machinery, new equipment in plants they already had, or it was lent to them to put in boats of a different type, including draggers — ten and a half million dollars to nineteen firms.

Now here is where the opposition is going to agree with me. I dare them to disagree. The House has seen from the figures I just gave that twenty-four million dollars, public money, was put out by the Government, and circulated amongst our people the amount of $34,000,000. Now admittedly one has gone on longer than the other. The fishery has been going on a bit longer. It began earlier. We began to make fishery loans before we began to make industrial loans. It has been in existence longer. But the difference is terrific. Let me tell you what it is: Wages paid to the employees in and around these plants that our money created: In 1950, fifteen hundred employed; 1951, 1,406; 1952, 1,885; 1953, 2,229; 1954, 3,324; 1955, 3,208 and in 1956, 3,348. More than double, from fifteen hundred to three thousand three hundred. And in wages: $1,500,000; $1,800,000, $2,500,000, $3,300,000, $3,100,000, $3,500,000, a total of seventeen and a half million dollars. That is wages, cash, paid to these people in and around the plant but not fishermen. Now we come to the fishermen. They bought an awful lot of fish from the inshore fishermen. How many fishermen?

In 1950, 785; 1951, 1,100; 1952, 1,400; 1953, 4,400; and this year 4,500 fishermen, inshore fishermen. And they paid them $1,200,000; $1,400,000; $1,600,000; $1,800,000; $2,200,000; $2,300,000 and this year $2,700,000 a total of thirteen million dollars.

But besides that they had their own boats fishing with men on them rising from 168 men to 400 men receiving $244,000, rising, rising, until this year it is one million dollars; and a total of $4,100,000. Then besides that they bought fish from still other people (codfish) 80,000, 88,000, 46,000, 57,000, 466,000 and 686,000 this year, a total of two million dollars cash. And finally these same plants bought other species of fish at a cost of two and a half million dollars. Now add the whole up: $39,000,000.

MR. BROWNE: So what? Is not that a logical result.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Opposition are agreeing with me. I said I dared the Opposition to disagree with me.

MR. BROWNE: Of course.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They dare not disagree. Ten and a half million dollars loaned by the Government in these last seven years, loaned to nineteen firms which has produced the distribution of approximately forty million dollars amongst our people in wages, salaries and local purchases.

MR. BROWNE: I think Mr. Speaker, the honourable the Premier, recognizes there is more to it than the ten and a half million. There are all the contributions of the fishery, some of which would have gone into salt codfishery instead of into fresh fish.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Quite true. What I am saying is this: We lent twenty-four million dollars to eighteen industries that resulted in the contribution of thirty-four million dollars. Twenty-four million dollars produced the distribution of thirty-
four million in a slightly shorter period, which does not make much difference because the difference is quite trifling, twenty-four millions get thirty-four millions distributed to the people; but ten and a half millions to the fisheries gets forty million dollars distributed amongst the people.

MR. BROWNE: So what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: So what? So we wish again, as I have said over and over again, ad nauseam, ad infinitum, so I say again now, we wish there were more people in Newfoundland to whom we could lend considerable sums of money for fishery development.

MR. HOLLETT: You would have to borrow first before you could lend.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We can borrow.

MR. HOLLETT: Not too much.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh yes we can, we can borrow. We tried bringing them in from Iceland. That was not too successful. That, in fact, was anything but successful. That was a great mistake made by the Government. It was one of our biggest mistakes. And we have made some very excellent mistakes, which I will tell about in due course—in due course. We are not so ashamed of our record of the last seven years that we are afraid to mention our mistakes. The things that were not mistakes are so many and so good that we don’t mind mentioning half a dozen mistakes. That is about all we have really.

MR. BROWNE: I mentioned half a dozen yesterday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now to recapitulate—honourable gentlemen do not need to take this down because I have it typewritten out for convenience. Not that I expect it to be used. Nothing will be said in this House in this present session that is as fundamentally important to the Newfoundland people as these figures I am giving out today, but I don’t think they will be published. I don’t think they will. All these figures I am giving out this afternoon, I don’t think they will be published except in patches here and there. I don’t believe there is enough space in this modern stream-lined age to make room for figures of such vital interest to so many people, not put all together, giving the two sides.

The number of loans made—37 (19 Fishery Loans, 18 Industrial Loans). The amount loaned—Thirty four and a half million dollars—(Ten and a half for the fisheries and twenty-four million dollars for industrial loans). Paid out as a result of our making these loans, paid out within the Province, paid out in wages and salaries and for fish to fishermen and in local purchases, seventy-three and a quarter million.

Are we ashamed of that? Should we hang our heads over here because in the seven years we have been in we have lent out thirty-four and a half million dollars which already remember has resulted or not already but to the end of this present year will have resulted in seventy-three and a quarter million dollars into our Newfoundland economy, into the hands of ten thousand seven hundred Newfoundlanders, 10,743—should we be ashamed of that?

Now let me say it another way. If we were back seven years ago, if this were now the year 1949 and the House
were in session and I could say to
the House, (now in the first session,
Mr. Speaker, we have a substantial
amount of money in our Treasury
and besides that we will be making
surpluses each year on current account
for a number of years which will
add to the amount of money we have.
On top of that our credit is good
and we can go out and borrow a
hundred or two hundred million dol­
ars) I propose, Mr. Speaker, that we
shall spend in the next seven years
thirty-four and a half million dollars
in loans and investments of this type,
twenty-four million dollars of it in in­
dustrial enterprises and ten and a half
millions of it in the fisheries, and
I can assure you, Sir, and the House
must believe me, that has to be so.
That is seven years ago and I am
making the proposal and it is agreed
that the result will, along with other
things — Oh the rubber plant will fail
and we will lose money on that and
Valdmanis will go to jail and a lot
of reputations will be lost and an
awful lot of heart break and bad feel­
ing and accusations; nevertheless with
all that this will also result, 10,743
Newfoundlanders will have put into
their pockets at the end of the seven
years seventy-three and a quarter mil­
lion dollars cash, and in the ten years
following that seven years another two
hundred millions for the same money
— Oh yes, I can show you. I can
show you about the two hundred
million. That is twenty millions a
year almost, you notice that “almost.”
This year there will be paid out
amongst our people from these industri­
es seven and three quarter million
dollars and from the fisheries will be
up well over eight millions and the
next year, 1957, the result from the
fishery plants will be up well over
ten million dollars.

Now let me say that in 1958 there
are three new fish plants that the
House does not know about yet which
will be in full operation.

MR. HOLLETT: Only two are
mentioned in the Speech from the
Throne.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well there
will be three, three big new salt fish
plants, the negotiations for which are
practically complete, three large ones.
In addition to these three large salt
fish plants there is a big new plant
at LaScie which will be in full pro­
duction in 1958, so that we will have
four great new plants in production
and there will be twelve million dol­
lars distributed in 1958.

MR. HOLLETT: An election—No
it will be over and we will be looking
forward to an election two or three
years after that again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The election
year will be over, and we will be
back here, and overflowing to that
side, because we can’t make the Cham­
ber bigger.

MR. HOLLETT: You will go out
the door now if you don’t come back.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don’t take
too much satisfaction out of that.
Look, we have so many candidates, we
can get so many candidates that it
is embarrassing.

MR. HOLLETT: You have the
whole civil service.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. We got
350 applications and 150 for the va­
cancies in Green Bay, Fogo and Trin­
ity South in the last week.

MR. HOLLETT: Civil servants?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some of them
are. There is nothing wrong with that. My honourable friend was a civil servant thirty years and served his King in another capacity even before that, so he cannot say a word about civil servants.

Twelve million a year by 1958, and nine million, twenty-one millions, call it twenty millions, that is two hundred millions in the next ten years. That two hundred million is admittedly not chicken feed, admittedly it is quite a sizeable amount of money even in this modern age of astronomical figures. On top of this seventy-three millions another two hundred millions, all flowing from the same thirty-four and a half millions we have lent out. Excuse me! That is not quite right because these four new fish plants will cost probably another four million, a million each on an average, so that it is thirty-eight and a half millions. And say we have yet to spend some money on these industrial plants to nurse them along until they are all breaking even, call it forty million. For forty million dollars we will have lent we will have to show in seventeen years two hundred and seventy-three million dollars.

MR. HOLLETT: That is good business.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is good business for Newfoundland. My honourable friend could not put it better, I could not put it better. That is good business for Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: Five hundred per cent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If we could repeat that. Now let me put it another way: Suppose the Government never sees a single dollar of that thirty-four and a half million, we all know we got it back now in the seventy-three and a quarter million distributed amongst the people, because when it goes into the pockets of the people we get it back, don't we? A lot of it the Canadian Government gets back. The people do pay three per cent on practically everything they buy. That is coming into our coffers, into the Treasury of the Province. They do buy an occasional bottle of beer and glass of wine and a bottle of rum. That runs into three million every year that comes back into the Treasury. They do buy cars and gasoline and we charge them 17 cents a gallon.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes 17 cents.

MR. SMALLWOOD: So out of that seventy-three and a quarter millions we have taken in a good many millions. So if we were never paid back a single dollar of this thirty-four and a half millions or the forty millions, it will run to forty; yet we will get it back many times over in a prosperous people, because the ten thousand Newfoundlanders who received this seventy-three and a quarter million dollars are better off on account of it. And is not the Government better off when the people are better off?

Now here are these final figures, and then I have only one more point to cover and I am through: Mr. Speaker, I notice a peculiar thing about my honourable friends across the floor; I never heard a good word said by them about Dr. Valdmanis before he was arrested.

MR. HOLLETT: We are not saying anything good about him now either.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I never heard a single word said in favour of Dr. Valdmanis by the Opposition before
he was arrested. I never heard a single word said in favour of Max Braun - Wogau until we kicked him out of his job. I never heard a good word said about Schaffers in Harbour Grace until we kicked him out. I never heard a good word said about Ferguson in Superior Rubber from the Opposition until we kicked him out.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order. I suggest to the Premier that we have, at least I have not said anything that could be said to be good about any of them. I referred to them in the factual way but did not give an opinion as to their goodness or their badness.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In Parliamentary language, "I take not of what the honourable gentleman says". I never heard them utter a word in favour of Koch before we kicked him out or in favour of Eckhardt. Now I will be fair: I have not heard them say much since they were kicked out about Koch or Eckhardt. But I am an ordinary observant kind of person, and I take notice of these things - So long as Valdmanis was our man, there was nothing too vile to be said about him. But the minute I ordered his arrest from that moment until he went to jail for four years, on his own confession of guilt, to now, Valdmanis's word is used in this House by members of the Opposition to support this and to support that and to support something else. "Valdmanis says so." And so the Premier says differently. But it makes no impression, none at all - Valdmanis from jail, the criminal serving four years for his self-confessed crime against Newfoundland, Valdmanis the criminal says - but the Premier says - Oh well, never mind what the Premier says, he is only the Premier - Valdmanis says. He advised against the starting of that plant in Holyrood. Did he indeed? Did he now indeed? It is quite extraordinary. Somewhere in English poetry there is a line, which is running around in my mind, I wish I could remember it. My colleague the Minister of Finance or the honourable Leader of the Opposition's colleague there may remember - Somewhere in English poetry there is a line and it eludes me. I don't remember who wrote it. It goes something like this. I had something. To me it was useless, I put no value on it and flung it away. And somebody else picked it up and in his hands it became a beautiful jewel.

MR. POWER: That was Yeats.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, William Butler Yeats. Now - On March 1, 1923 in the town of Salem, Mass., a baby was born. That baby has had ever since a most unfortunate life. He got to the eight grade. But in the United States or in the great Commonwealth of Nations the eighth grade is not getting very far in school. But when he was seven years old he was committed to a reform school. And we find him ten years sentenced to a Massachusetts reformatory and in the same year sentenced to the Salem House of Correction. And right down to a few months ago, we find this gentleman arrested in Ohio, in California, in Mississippi, in Utah, in Washington, for being a fugitive, for theft of a motor car, for suspected burglary and then for burglary then for vagrancy and then again for vagrancy and then again for bigamy and then for forgery.

Then he comes to Newfoundland, and it is only by accident that he is not in the press gallery this after-
noon reporting the deliberations of the representatives of the people of Newfoundland for one of our local newspapers — it is only by accident.

Mr. O'Neill I am referring to, a drug fiend, treated for narcotics, a most admittedly — In God's name — a poor unfortunate creature.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, has this something to do with the industries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes it is part of my argument.

MR. HOLLETT: Which fish plant is that?

MR. BROWNE: The Germaine Plant.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes the Germaine Plant — that is the part, this poor sycophant. Mr. Speaker, I had a letter from a very respected and distinguished citizen of Newfoundland, on the West Coast of Newfoundland, about three years ago or maybe not quite three years ago, drawing my attention to the sad case of a man in Corner Brook. This man was a German. He had been brought out to Corner Brook to work on the building of the cement mill, and his wife and children were in Germany. This very distinguished personage wrote me a personal letter asking if I could help to get this man's family permission to come to Canada. So I did. I got his family into Canada. Then I forgot about it. It was just one of thousands of incidents that happen in my life. But maybe six months or a year later I had a visitor in my office. It was a German. And he identified himself to me as the man for whose family I had been able to get a visa to enter Canada and to enter Newfoundland. He told me that his wife and children were then in Corner Brook but that he was out of a job. He was out of a job and he owed money.

MR. BROWNE: Is this to the amendment, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't see it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will tie this together, Mr. Speaker,—I am so familiar with the rules of the House and parliamentary procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: I was going to say, I keep myself so unspotted from the world I have never heard of these people before, therefore I am unable to associate them with the argument or not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is associated with this amendment, Mr. Speaker, on which we are going to vote.

MR. HOLLETT: To a point of order: I don't know those people, and consequently don't know who is to be referred to now. The other fellow, O'Neill, I never saw him. But I don't think it is right for any member to say something, which I repeat again, is not "germaine" to the issue. In the beginning we don't know the connection, and suddenly at the end we find it has nothing to do with the issue.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I promise my honourable friend opposite it is very germane. And this chap said his family was hungry because he was unemployed and he was in debt. Now he was on one of the new industries, a German brought in to work on the building of the cement mill. He told me he was an artist, at which I pricked up my ears. He asked if there was a place for him in Newfoundland, I told him, if he were an artist I would like to help him. And I did help him,
Mr. Speaker. I had received my session pay not long before that, and I had some money in my pocket. I took out two hundred dollars and gave it to him as a gift. In addition to that I telephoned to Mr. Vardy, the head of the Tourist Board and asked if he had any tourist signs or anything he could paint. He said he had. I phoned the Minister of Public Works and asked if he had any fire protection signs or road signs and to the Minister of Mines and Resources. This gentleman was given several hundreds of dollars of work through me.

MR. HOLLETT: Did he paint the Cabinet members? Now I know who he is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Having received two hundred dollars from me as a gift, which I could ill afford to give and having received from the Government several hundred dollars worth of work, through me, he came to me again and said, "Mr. Premier, what I need to do is settle down in Newfoundland. I know I can get all kinds of work." So I telephoned a friend of mine, Mr. Frank O'Leary, and Mr. Frank O'Leary gave him five or six hundred dollars. Then I got a bit more work for him and he brought his family in. Then he came to me and his story is this:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, is not this a very remote way of coming to the point. Your Honour ruled in regard to the honourable Leader of the Opposition that he was redundant in his references to Dr. Valdmanis, who certainly appears to have had more to do with the industries than these two gentlemen.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member will recall I made several rulings or attempts to rule. Surely I can not be expected to rule out of order something on which we have the word of the minister that he intends to tie this in with the argument.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if that concerns me, does the honourable the Speaker intend to suggest I ignored the ruling of the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER: I suggested nothing.

MR. HOLLETT: But that is a statement, Mr. Speaker, and I say definitely now I have not ever on any occasion objected to any ruling of the Chair. I say that to this House and for the benefit of Newfoundland.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think that is correct. I don't think the honourable gentleman ever defied, although sometimes he has not quite understood, but never defied.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want it considered I had ever said the honourable gentleman ever did. I made no such statement. Surely it is not expected that I stop the House and produce Hansard which would show I repeatedly tried yesterday to try and keep a certain subject from being discussed. Eventually the discussion ceased. But to think I should prevent this when I have the word of the minister it is pertinent to the question. I am certainly not going to rule it out of order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief. This gentleman said to me: "If I could only get set up here I will get some work." So I helped him. But that did not last long. He came back to me again and asked if I could help him. I said; "maybe I can." I honestly wanted to help him. I very sincerely wanted to help the man. He suggested that he make a portrait of
the Cabinet. I said; "Alright." I will
tell you what you will do. You see
each individual member of the Cabi­
et and try to make your own appoint­
ments. And if it is agreeable we will
all chip in, say fifty dollars a man, if
you will make a good portrait. That
was not a lot if the paintings were to
be any good. Incidentally the painting
was no good. It was never finished,
and is not finished yet.

Then he came to me again and ask­
ed if I would back a note for him.
And I am a little ashamed to admit,
Mr. Speaker, but I did so. I backed a
note for twelve hundred dollars at the
Royal Bank of Canada. He never paid
a cent of it. It fell due and I had to
pay and pay and pay, and I was prac­
tically two years paying off that twelve
hundred dollars, but finally got it paid
off.

That same gentleman now is the
cartoonist of the "Evening Telegram"
and the Tory paper. Mr. Werthman,
the German, the Opposition have tak­
en him up and adopted him now that
he is presumed to be my enemy. He
is therefore suitable for employment
by the Tory paper and draws their car­
toons for them. I wish I could remem­
ber that line from William Butler
Yeats. His name is Bill Werthman.

MR. SPENCER: He is worth a lot
of your money.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He is worth
being employed by the Opposition or
their paper. Well, I could sue the Op­
position paper, I could sue the Even­
ing Telegram, or not sue them but
attach this gentleman's wages at the
Evening Telegram and at the Tory
paper, "The Newfoundland Press." it
is called. But I will live. I am still
alive. I have not gone hungry. I am
not glad I lost that twelve hundred
dollars and the two hundred I gave
him, but I never expect to get it back.
I did expect he would pay off the
twelve hundred. And I am not going
to attach his wages. I will do without
it. I will live. Please God, and Mr.
Werthman will go on drawing his car­
toons.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker,
there is one point I want to clear up.
May I point out that the "Tory Pap­
er" as referred to by the honourable
the Premier does not pay any wages
to Mr. Werthman.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, it must
be for the love of the Opposition he is
drawing their cartoons if he is not
getting paid. Even if I did intend to
attach his wages it is useless, as the
Leader of the Opposition tells me he
is not getting any wages. Would the
honourable gentleman put me on the
list so I could get the paper every now
and then and see the cartoons which
my friend, Mr. Werthman, is drawing
of me. I saw him here in the House.
He was in the press gallery. It is a
pity Mr. O'Neill was not here with
him. What a pair they would have
made, Mike O'Neill and Bill Werth­
man.

MR. HOLLETT: Is this "germaine"
to you?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No to the Op­
position. And now I hear, as the Hon­
ourable Leader of the Opposition said,
Valdmanis has been taken off to the
offices and homes. And I hear the
"Max" (remember the kidnapper)
Braun-Wogau has made an affidavit
in which perhaps my name occurs. Per­
haps the affidavit has something to do
with the gentle hints of the honour­
able and professional learned gentle­
man of the Opposition, the former
member of the House of Commons and
these gentle suggestions of the press. I think I detect some subtle connection between that and the rumors I hear of affidavits made by Max Braun-Wogau. If the Opposition can take Bill Werthan and if my enemies can take Mike O'Neill and if they can quote Valdmanis as being preferable to me for accuracy and truth, surely they won't hesitate to take Max Braun-Wogau of Holyrood and any affidavits they can get from him. Can't they get an affidavit from Valdmanis? Is he not accessible? Can't they get next to him to get some affidavit also?

MR. BROWNE: They are your men.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, they are not my men. They are now apparently the Opposition's men.

MR. HOLLETT: No they are not. You can keep them in the "Pen" if it be necessary.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will keep them in jail, and in Germany for Max Braun-Wogau. But will my honourable friend go after them for more affidavits? I ask this question, I am here in this Chamber. And I expect to be here to the end of this session and they will probably be here to the end of this session. When it is over whether a day or a week or a month or six, sometime after there is to be a general election, so that there will be some gap of time between the last day of this session and the day of polling. Between these two days there will be a long or short period of time. Will they produce the affidavits in here in this House where I can deal with it face to face, or will it be circulated surreptitiously throughout the Province during the election when I cannot answer?

MR. SPEAKER: I think I can anticipate the honourable gentleman's point of order that he fails to see how this can be tied in even remotely. I might remind honourable members the debate on the main question has hardly begun and it is not necessary to fire all the main artillery on the amendment.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I say on the affidavit question: Not to my knowledge has any member of the Opposition attempted to get any affidavit from any of these rascals the Premier brought into this country—not on any occasion, to my knowledge. And I am quite sure my honourable friend has no knowledge of such insinuations. I don't want this to be put across this country, that we are trying to get affidavits from criminals and crooks that the Premier brought in.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is an honest statement, and I admire and respect the honourable gentleman for making it. And I hope all associated with him in the coming election will feel that the scum to which he refers might make affidavits but that they should not circulate them, and that no filthy pictures should be circulated. I hope he will keep a sharp eye peeled for filthy pictures and affidavits made by the scum of the earth. And if they are to be produced here let them be produced in public so I can deal with it. "A lie can get half way around the earth whilst the truth is putting on its boots to chase the lie." And in an election filthy pictures circulated and affidavits circulated and hints and insinuation and gossip circulated are awfully hard to run down.

Now I am not too much afraid, because somehow in my heart I feel that the Newfoundland people are just not going to believe it. I don't think they will believe it of me. I don't believe they will. So I have nothing to fear.
That is all I have to say, Mr. Speaker.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, before the honourable the Premier closes, could he give us a little information about the Superior Rubber Company? He has not made one answer to accusations in connection with that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am not going to say anything about the Superior Rubber or the honourable gentleman's accusations. I am not going to deal with it. I am not going to answer—all this talk about illegal expenses and the rest—that is alright for a speech and talk but I don't think it deserved any serious attention at all. I will say this; it is our saddest experience in all our industrial programme. It should not have been. It ought not to have been. There ought to be room in this Province, this Newfoundland, for a plant making rubber footwear. It ought to be possible to make it pay. That plant never operated successfully, never operated efficiently. It is our big failure.

MR. BROWNE: Why did you not carry out the law?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, Mr. Speaker, the honourable gentleman, the Leader of the Opposition, says the Government's life is at stake. Frankly I don't know what he means. Does he mean here in this House and on this vote now or when the people vote in the coming election?

MR. HOLLETT: No, "reputation." If I said "life" I meant "reputation," not yours but the Government's.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am willing, even if affidavits are circulated, even if filthy pictures are circulated, even then I am willing to trust my name and that of the Government to the people of Newfoundland. I believe I can do that safely. And when the election is over and my honourable friend is back there, whether he is Leader of the Opposition as I sincerely hope he will be—first; Leader of the Opposition and secondly; have his seat right here facing us after this election, and when this happens and the air is cleared and my honourable and learned friend has his seat, perhaps in another House, which probably it is his ambition to have, we will be back to old times, with our friend "Nish" and one or two of the other members back here again, and it will be clear, there won't be this talk of filthy pictures and affidavits and all the rest of it. We will have a decent House and decent debates, and the life of the Government will not be at stake. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this amendment. There might just conceivably be a case for a commission of some kind to enquire into Superior Rubber alone—just alone.

MR. HOLLETT: Have that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman did not call for that. He called for a sweeping investigation into plants that are making money, profitable and successful. He wanted to have investigated every plant that we have. Every plant we have would be hurt by it, their name would be damaged by it. Once we did appoint a commission to investigate them all then all would be tarred—and "a lie gets half way around the world before truth can get its boots on to chase it." Don't forget that. Appoint that commission and they are all guilty the minute it is appointed, we are admitting there is something wrong, something rotten about it, that is what we are admitting by passing this amendment. That is why it can't be passed. If it were confined solely to Superior Rubber—
MR. BROWNE: Surely you don't say there is anything wrong?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Very little wrong, and what little is wrong is more than evened up by their success and by the millions of dollars they are putting into the pockets of the Newfoundland people.

MR. BROWNE: Would you explain to the House so that the public would know why Koch and Braun-Woga and Eckhardt and Grube and Schaffers and the whole lot have gone?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Do I need to do that. Do not the House and the people already know? Is it not as simple as this? They were trusted by us, by the Government, we trusted them.

MR. BROWNE: They were private companies, you said.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Private companies. They were trusted by us, by the Government and as and when we found any of them unworthy of our trust, we were anxious to find and we were able to find ways and means of getting rid of them. Some of these ways were absolutely and strictly lawful and legal and some of them were not quite so legal. But we found ways of getting rid of them, what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition call the "Scum of the earth." We got rid of them. Some of them were not allowed to set foot back in Canada ever again.

MR. BROWNE: You saw to that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They themselves in some cases saw to it.

MR. BROWNE: Whom are you referring to?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I won't name any names, even with parliamentary immunity. They are gone, let us forget them.

MR. HOLLETT: Why pay them their back wages?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We did not pay some.

MR. HOLLETT: Braun-Wogau.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't forget a case in Corner Brook, about which my honourable friend the legal gentleman opposite must know, a Supreme Court decision about a man claiming wages when dismissed. I am not familiar with it. I am not a lawyer. I know about it. And what was done was thought for the best. Look, my honourable friend does not think for a moment we are afraid of "Max" does he? We are not afraid of Valdmanis, the king pin of them all. We put him in jail. I am not afraid of any of them. But sometimes because of the law and because of judgment of the Court itself in recent months here in Newfoundland and there are cases pending and maybe I have said too much—you cannot do exactly as you would like to do. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this amendment and think it should be defeated.

( Applause from the Government side of the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: Am I to understand the Premier has spoken for that side of the House. Then I shall put the question:

To the motion that the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne be adopted has been offered the following amendment that the following paragraph be added: (Mr. Speaker read the amendment).

"This House, having become aware of the fact that The Superior Rub-
ber Company Limited which was financed entirely with public funds, contrary to the spirit of the mandate sought and received by the Government in its appeal to the electorate in 1951, has been compelled to cease operation, and fearing that other new industries financed by public funds, are meeting great difficulties, feels that the whole matter of the present and future status of all the Government owned or sponsored new industries should be referred to a Royal Commission for immediate investigation and Report."

On motion the amendment was lost. Division called by Mr. Hollett and Mr. Browne.

MR. SPEAKER: On request of the two honourable members the division is granted.

Those supporting the amendment: Mr. Hollett, Mr. Browne.

Those opposing the Amendment: Hon. the Premier; Hon. the Attorney General; Hon. Minister of Finance; Hon. Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives; Hon. Minister of Labour; Hon. Mr. Lewis; Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs; Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs & Supply; Hon. Minister of Public Works; Hon. Minister of Mines & Resources; Mr. Courage and Mr. Norman.

MR. SPEAKER: The "Nays" have it twelve to two, and the amendment is defeated.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move a recess of ten minutes.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the debate on the address in reply be deferred.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University Act":

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Speaker, this Bill requires very little in the way of explanation. As you will see, the effective clause is Clause 2, which is to reduce the number of the Board of Regents of the University which constitute a quorum from seven to five.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the honourable member could tell us why?

MR. MURRAY: The reason Mr. Speaker, is that some of the members of the Board are businessmen and there is some difficulty in having a quorum in order to transact business. And it is considered they could transact business with a reduced number of five.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to say very much about it. I dare say the University knows more about that than any of us here. I am just wondering if there is any possibility of the University being injured in any way by the practice of having five men to decide certain things in regard to the University instead of seven. I take it the Minister has gone into that very carefully.

MR. MURRAY: I understand the amendment is made at the request of the University authorities.

MR. BROWNE: I just want to say, Mr. Speaker, it seems strange when there are nineteen members that only five can do the business. It certainly looks a little undemocratic.
rum at the present time is only seven. And they can't get seven people to attend their meetings. There must be something wrong. Has there been any investigation made by the Minister to check on the strength of the reason given? If they can't get seven members together! I don't suppose they meet very often. I served as Vice-President of the Board of Governors of the Memorial University College for many years, and I don't remember any difficulty about getting a quorum at meetings, and I don't think we had nineteen members either.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I think I can throw a little light on this: I was one of the members of the first Board of Regents, and I served three years. I don't remember the exact number, but it must have been around that number. But we were plagued all the way through. On the committee were Mr. Gordon Winter; Mr. Derrick Bowring; Mr. R. Gushue; Mr. P. Halley; Mr. Claude House; Dr. Rusted; Dr. Roberts; myself, etc. And we were plagued over and over again. Sir Albert Walsh was Chairman. But he was unable to get a quorum. I think it was eight at that time, either seven or eight. Over and over there would be perhaps five or six out of the Province and two or three others might be out of town on that particular day and one or two tied up. I know everyone on that committee, as I remembered, served conscientiously and when around would come. Nevertheless over and over again the business of the University was held up by the inability of the Chairman to recruit a quorum.

MR. BROWNE: What is the good of putting them on if they do not attend the meetings?

DR. ROWE: Well, I was at the time deputy minister and perhaps two or three times I was out of the province or out of St. John's, in Corner Brook, Grand Falls or somewhere on business. And businessmen like Mr. Gordon Winter, etc., had to make trips abroad. At any rate whatever the reasons it is pretty valid, I think—Over and over the business of the University was held up by the fact that there was not a quorum.

On motion Bill read a second time—Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act":

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Speaker, I think this amendment is self-explanatory. It is to enable employees of the University who might temporarily sever their connection with the University and then rejoin the staff to come again under the pensions scheme by repayment of the amount due, plus interest. It is in line with the pensions scheme.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I suppose this follows our proud Bill introduced, I believe, last year or the year before to enable men to go into politics and who unfortunately happen to be defeated and can go back to their positions in the civil service. It seems to me there is a member now serving in Ottawa, representing the Constituency of St. John's East who is a former employee of the University. I trust it is not merely for his sake this is being introduced. The Minister rationalizes the whole situation to make the teachers of the Memorial University on the same level with members of the civil service.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if that is the idea behind this I would like to have the matter deferred in or-
to get some facts and figures. If it is a political thing, to allow professors of the University to go out into politics and then later come back and go out and resume his political status. I think we have to have plenty of consideration from this side of the House. I believe the person involved immediately is a present member of the staff. Even so if it applies to present members of the staff, the Premier at that rate is given the authority to be able to go to the University and say there is a district I want you to represent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has nothing to do with that.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope not. I say I am against the principle of the Bill. It is not mentioned there. Therefore I don't think I am justified in speaking along that line, Mr. Speaker. I hope it does not turn out that way.

MR. SPEAKER: On second reading a member has to be either entirely opposed to a principle or in favour. He cannot be partly in favour and partly opposed to it.

On motion second reading deferred until tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Cancer Control Act 1953":

MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, at the present time the Cancer Control Act is administered by the Department of Health and the effect of this amendment will be to transfer the responsibility for the administration of the Act to the Department of Finance, where we think it has a right to be.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion is before the House for second reading. The debate on the motion was adjourned at the request of the honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of the Bill.

On motion Bill read a second time. Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move that all remaining orders of the day do stand deferred, and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion all further orders of the day deferred.

On motion the House at is rising adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 22 at 3:00 of the clock.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1956—

The House met at 3:00 of the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.
Giving Notice of Motion

None.

Notice of Question:

Notice of questions given by Mr. Browne.

Answers to Questions

Question No. 28:

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the terms of the agreement under which Mr. Arthur Johnson was appointed Deputy Minister of Economic Development are quite simple: In the first place it is not in writing but is purely an oral agreement between him and me under which I asked him to accept the position for a year or two at the salary of ten thousand dollars a year. And he agreed that he would accept it for a year and possibly a bit longer but certainly did not feel that he would want to remain for more than two years. That is all there is to it. It is as simple as that.

Question No. 29:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have forgotten the name of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance. I am told it is Mr. Herbert Coombs. Mr. Coombs has been appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance in place of Mr. Channing after Mr. Channing's appointment as Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs. Mr. Coombs was, I think Chief of the Payroll Division of the Department, and he was recommended and his appointment was recommended by the Civil Service Commission and accepted by the government. I don't remember what his salary is but whatever is the scale for the position. He entered at the regular scale.

Were any civil servants considered for promotion to this position? I cannot answer that because I do not know what the civil service did. He was himself a civil servant and I dare say others were considered as well.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Others were.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Civil Service Commission handled it and may have had hundreds of applications. I don't know. My honourable colleague may know but I don't.

MR. W. J. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question in regard to the oral agreement with Mr. Johnson for a year or two? I take it is no less than a year. Is there anything in the agreement at all about quitting?

MR. SMALLWOOD: He can quit tomorrow if he wishes.

MR. BROWNE: But Mr. Coombs, I understand, Mr. Speaker, the Civil Service Commission has no authority over jobs of that bracket.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not Deputy Ministers, but that is an Assistant Deputy Minister.

MR. BROWNE: Do they advertise, do you know?

MR. SMALLWOOD: In most cases I understand in general and in principle you have a civil service of four thousand persons and there are promotions that occur from time to time. In the case of Deputy Ministers it has long been the practice it is the prerogative of the Premier, as he selects amongst his colleagues ministers of the House and recommends their appointment to the Governor, similarly he selects from the civil service or the general public persons he thinks would make assistants suitable to the Minister. That
has been his prerogative by custom for a long time past. But the practice in the Civil Service Commission is that amongst all civil service, promotions should be open to all to be seconded from one department to another if it is a better job or in the same department to be promoted to a better job. Therefore a first chance is normally given the existing civil servant but not necessarily so or always so. Sometimes it is desirable to go outside the civil service. In that case, I believe, they advertise in the public press.

MR. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): In other words I take it they are all political appointments. And I can see ourselves any time now or in the future with a bunch of Liberals or PC's or CCF's as deputy ministers in charge of all services in these particular departments. That is what it boils down to if it is the prerogative of the Premier. There is a danger he might be lenient.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not to appoint. The Premier selects and the Lieutenant Governor appoints.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the difference?

MR. SMALLWOOD: He is certainly not going to select a man to be Deputy Minister of the Crown who disagrees with the Premier's policy and programme.

MR. HOLLETT: Otherwise a "Liberal."

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not follow. He may or may not be a Liberal. It does not necessarily follow. Surely my honourable friend would not argue it is not necessary for a Deputy Minister to agree with the Premier's policy. That would be a little silly to bring in to enforce the policies of the government deputy ministers who don't agree with it. Would not that be a little silly? Would it not be silly for me to ask the honourable gentleman himself to come into the Cabinet as a minister? Would it be less silly to invite in on a permanent basis a deputy minister who disagrees with the policy? That is why it is the personal prerogative of the Premier; to see that his policy is carried out. The policy of the administration of government may be all very new to the honourable gentleman, but believe me before he was born or I or his grandfather this was the policy under the British Flag and a very ancient British tradition.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if I may—Now I take it the custom in the old days was that when a new government got in, of a different texture from that of the Honourable the Premier, for example, they immediately fired all these people and put in Tories.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It was commonly done in the past. That was an abuse of a sound principle. If when I came into office I had thrown out civil servants because they were not Liberals or were anti-Confederate, a lot would have been thrown out.

MR. BROWNE: Did you not do that? You seem to have forgotten.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have not dismissed one civil servant from the public service since we came into office for political reasons, not one. The whole world knows that.

MR. BROWNE: Just cut off his salary.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is talking about a certain judge or magistrate of the Police Court.
MR. BROWNE: The Central District Court.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A polite fiction, a police court, a magistrate court for St. John's, we dismissed none and certainly not a deputy minister. And I would hope that when a change of office occurs, if it ever does, the incoming administration won't dismiss good men who are deputy ministers because they happen to be selected by me.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege I must object to that insulting reply the Premier made that he did not dismiss—and he made a slighting reference to the police court. I was the judge of the Central District Court. And it was in existence for a hundred years. And he did not interfere in Ottawa and broke the Terms of Union to get me out of the position.

MR. SMALLWOOD: As a matter of fact, my honourable friend does not know this, his very resignation was the result, I assure him, of an utter misunderstanding on his part. I had no more interest in the honourable gentleman and his job at the time he resigned than I did in some judge down in Mexico. But he suddenly got it in his mind I was going to fire him or something. He was as wrong as a man could be.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I have it on authority of the highest officials in the Department of Justice in Ottawa that my name was taken off the list of salaries to be voted in the House of Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is another story, a long story and has nothing whatsoever to do with the statement I just made, nothing whatsoever. It is only confusing the question.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems we have gone beyond the bounds of questions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I have one or two answers.

Question No. 13: A full Report on Dominion-Provincial Fiscal Relations arising out of the recent Conference of Provincial Premiers with Mr. St. Laurent and Federal Authorities—Modest language. I don't think the honourable gentleman really wants a full report.

MR. HOLLETT: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Briefly I table now for the Opposition, a statement made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Harris, at our conference, and I table with it a statement of my own remarks, showing first the attitude of the Government of Canada as stated by the Minister of Finance and secondly the attitude of the Government of Newfoundland as stated by me. There is one each of these. I am sorry I have only the one copy of Mr. Harris' speech, but I had my office make several copies of my remarks, and thought they perhaps would prove of some interest to the press and radio. I believe Mr. Harris' speech has already been published in any case.

I have this to add—under the offer made by the Government of Canada of a fiscal relationship between Canada and each individual province after the expiration of the existing tax rental agreement under that new agreement, or that new arrangement, Newfoundland would receive an amount of more than two million dollars a year, two million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in excess of what she would receive under the existing arrangement. That is to say, under the existing tax rental agreement which is due to expire next year, the system
that the Prime Minister proposes to Newfoundland as he does to the other provinces as a replacement system, is a system that would give to the Treasury of this province an amount of two million, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars more than would the tax rental agreement if that continued into the next year following 1957. In other words, in 1958 when the new arrangement comes into effect we will receive an amount of two million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The formula itself and the offer made by the Government of Canada are extremely complicated, and unless we are prepared to have full-dress debate on it I fear it would be extremely difficult indeed to explain it in the House in such a way that the House would follow it with any ease or with any comfort. But I feel personally that it is not too terribly important to Newfoundland for this reason, that whatever is done as a result of an overall arrangement between Ottawa and the ten provinces will apply to Newfoundland in any case. In any case it will apply to us. And that having happened there will also apply to us special arrangements which will not be applicable to the other provinces, special arrangements arising out of the revision of our Terms of Union with Canada. As a result of that revision of these terms we will get payments apart from those that we will get from this new fiscal arrangement, which will in common be applied across the face of the whole country. So that what we get now as a result of this common arrangement applies to all Canada and is only of partial interest to us although I will say that two million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars a year additional revenue to come into our provincial treasury is not to be sneezed at, but it is in my view relatively small compared with what should come in to our treasury as a result of the forthcoming revision of the Terms of Union. I don't want to get into that. My honourable friend, the Member for Harbour Main, who is the Chairman of our own Royal Commission, has a vast fund of knowledge on that subject, which I would hope this House would some day have at its disposal by him. And if that is not done here in this Chamber I have no doubt at all it will be done on a very public occasion when the Federal Royal Commission is set up by the Government of Canada to review our Terms of Union, because on that occasion I have no doubt that my honourable colleague will nobly uphold Newfoundland's case.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask a supplementary question on that, Mr. Speaker? In view of the fact that (I understand) at least six of the Provinces have to operate the agreement, has this Government accepted this proposal?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have accepted. But it is not the case as my honourable friend says, that six have to accept it.

MR. HOLLETT: I read that in an article.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think my honourable friend is probably thinking of national health. The Prime Minister said the Government of Canada would be willing to bring in National Health Insurance when a majority of the provinces containing a majority of the people of Canada agreed. Because of course, obviously, it would be quite possible for a
majority of the provinces to contain a minority of the people. And that would hardly be just or democratically good, to have a majority which between them have a minority of the people of Canada. In other words the six provinces must contain either Ontario or Quebec to have a majority of the population of Canada.

Now Mr. Speaker, I have some other answers to the questions on the order paper of the same day, March 20th. Following that one is Question No. 14: of which Section 1 and 2 have been tabled before in the House, and there is no need to table that again.

Question No. 14 (3): There was no agreement made with Hill, Vreeland & Lewin in New York relating to the sale of the cement plant before the mill had been erected.

Now there is another question on the order paper by that honourable gentleman, Question No. 10, concerning $50,000 paid over to Hill, Vreeland & Lewin of New York during the construction of the cement plant at Corner Brook. These two questions refer, I think, to the same transaction. My honourable friend is misinformed if he thinks that the agreement was with Messrs. Hill, Vreeland and Lewin or that the $50,000 in question was paid to Messrs. Hill, Vreeland and Lewin.

The facts are as follows: There was an agreement made by Dr. Valdmanis in behalf of the Government of Newfoundland of course, with a corporation in New York known as Cement and General Development Corporation, the head of which is Sir William Stephenson, whose name will be familiar to my honourable friend. And the agreement was for the purchase by that corporation of a cement mill which the Government of Newfoundland proposed to build. In short, when the Government of Newfoundland set out to build that cement mill at Corner Brook it was with the knowledge that a sale of the cement mill was already in hand or at least already arranged for with Cement and General Development Corporation of New York. Incidentally the president of that company was Mr. Vreeland who is now with the International Bank in Washington. He is a high official of that bank in Washington. But at that time he was the president of Cement and General Development Corporation. Mr. Thomas Hill, who is a native of Maine and a close personal friend of Sir William Stephenson was, I think, the Vice-President or some other officer of the Corporation. Mr. Michael Lewin, whose name is a little misleading, is a native of Russia who has lived in Poland for a great many years and then in France, then in Canada and New York, and in the United States was a close business associate of this corporation.

The government decided after the mill was built, for two reasons, that it did not want to sell the mill to that corporation. It made up its mind it would be silly to sell the mill except in so far as we were obliged to do so. One of the two reasons is that the mill cost more to build than the price which Cement and General Development Corporation had agreed to pay. The fifty thousand dollars was paid to that corporation to enable the government to be relieved of the obligation to sell the cement mill at what would have been a fairly substantial loss to that corporation. The purchase price
of being relieved from the contract was fifty thousand dollars. Now it was argued that even if they had not had a contract at all under which the Newfoundland Government was obliged to sell them their cement mill at Humbermouth, even if they had never had such a contract they were entitled to at least fifty thousand dollars for the work they had done in developing markets, research and other things they did in connection with this mill in Humbermouth, and that fifty thousand dollars was little enough payment. But it was not only for that work they had in behalf of the cement mill that fifty thousand dollars was paid but chiefly to enable us to break the contract without punitive measures being taken against the government by the corporation in question. Also it was part of an amicable arrangement under which Sir William Stephenson himself was to come to Newfoundland and take active interest in the development of NALCO.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask a question on that, Mr. Speaker? Was that agreement made? It was made I understand now with Cement and General Development Corporation. My information was that the fifty thousand dollars was a bank draft signed by the Honourable Premier, Mr. Curtis and Dr. Valdmanis payable to Hill etc. Was the contract in writing?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't remember. It must have been in writing. It had to be in writing - no we could not have disregarded it if it had been in writing. American law is not like ours, and we found that out. It must have been in writing and it must be somewhere. I will see if it can be found and I would be glad to table it here. There is no difficulty about tabling it if we find it, and we must have it somewhere.

MR. HOLLETT: Do you want a question to table that agreement?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. Is it here in this question. Now we will go back to No. 4 of that same question (Question No. 14(4)) I know of no affidavit or certificate. I know nothing at all about it, and certainly have not got it. Question No. 14(5): I would have to wait until the Director General gets back and writes that for me, because he is handling it, Mr. Pushie and the Board of Directors. I am not personally familiar with it. But I will be glad to table it as soon as I can get it.

Is the Superior Rubber Company presently being operated, if so, by whom and how many people are employed? It is not being operated. Mr. Bert Force has been there as office manager of it for some months past. It is six thousand dollars a year salary. It might even be seven. It is six or seven thousand dollars. And he continues in charge of it. And they have a watchman there to keep the place from being broken into. And I think they have a fireman to keep the heat on, and to keep the place in condition, just to keep it from deteriorating, that is all.

Question No. 14(6): Apart from that there is no one else employed. Mr. Force continues in charge to clean things up, outstanding accounts and generally to clue up the current operation of the concern as a going concern, and a watchman, perhaps a day watchman and a night watchman, I am not sure, and perhaps a day and night fireman. It is a large building and there would be four
or five people kept there to keep an eye on the place. I have not got at the moment what the total cost is. I could get that from the Finance Department, and no doubt they are preparing it for me.

I am sure my honourable friends opposite understand when the notice is given here and the typewritten copy is tabled they are printed and these are sent around to the different departments, and the Deputy Ministers are supposed to pick out those they have the answer to and furnish the answers to the minister who is supposed to give the information here in the House. The minister usually sits tight until the answer is brought along except in cases where an oral answer is the one to give, and I have the information myself without having to have it given to me by some Deputy Minister or in fact by anyone else. I think that is all I have at the moment.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I draw the Honourable Premier’s attention back for a moment to that question in which he stated that Sir William Stephenson was associated with this cement company in New York?

MR. SMALLWOOD: His company.

MR. HOLLETT: (a) Mr. Albert Jekste.
(b) Title of Film
(c) “Education in Progress” ........................................... $ 14,740.00
“Old City with a Young Heart” ........................................ 5,000.00
“North East Coast” (Long Version) .................................. 5,415.00
“North East Coast” (Short Version) .................................. 3,080.00
“Danish Seining” .................................................. 5,502.20
“Progress Report No. IV” ........................................ 5,000.00
“Need Is My Neighbour” ........................................... 9,795.00
“Five Years Of Confederation” ..................................... 114,000.00
Bridge Building in Newfoundland ................................... 5,000.00
LaScie” (Development of a Community) .......................... 21,395.00

MR. BROWNE: Was he then—had he anything to do with Nalco? Had that been established?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. BROWNE: He shared in that fifty thousand?

MR. SMALLWOOD: His company, of course, Cement and General Development, consisted chiefly of Sir William Stephenson who is said to be fabulously rich, very, very rich and a man who is one of the principal shareholders of that big steel company, one of the big five who were owners of the Iron Ore Company of Canada, ARMCO Steel. He is very rich. His grandmother died just before we met him and she alone left him three hundred millions. He is worth many hundreds of millions besides that, and he is the next big shareholder of the Cement and General Development Limited. He is a very rich man. And I dare say they are rich men because they know how to make good contracts, or it is one of the reasons.

MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to Question No. 23.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The big shareholder of ARMCO is Payson, AMCO Steel and Cement and General Development.
MR. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply): Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to Question No. 8:

The answer to the first part is yes. The answer to the second part, which I table, with the exception to drugs, which section is going to take at least two weeks to prepare. We have to go through somewhere eleven or twelve hundred entries.

Question No. 20: The answer to (1), Mr. Speaker, is yes. Payment was made from the time of the last payment up to their date of suspension. And (2) every case is considered on its merit.

MR. HOLLETT: Being considered?
MR. HEFFERTON: Yes. Have been considered and being considered.

Orders of the Day


HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, we are facing something of a time limit on this particular bill, which explains why it is called as the first order of the day. I understand that the Government of Canada will next week in all probability be introducing legislation complementing this particular bill, and they hope to have it passed before the end of the month. Therefore we are morally obligated to deal with this measure before the end of March.

In order to appreciate this bill, Mr. Speaker, in order to understand its significance in Federal-Provincial relationship, I think we should go back a little, twenty or twenty-five years. The depression struck every province of Canada very hard, as it did most countries of the world. It struck Newfoundland hard. It left scars on those provinces and on Newfoundland that are still red and will be red for a long time. It in particular struck the Prairies and perhaps to a lesser extent the Maritimes. The only province that suffered to a comparable degree with Newfoundland's experience was Saskatchewan. In all our dealings with Saskatchewan's people during the various conferences that fact was very often mentioned. They are ever conscious of their vulnerability in the event of a world depression or even in the event of a serious recession.

During the depth of the depression in Newfoundland we had something like one-third of our people on able-bodied relief. If it were possible for us to have that today (I don't think it is actually; things have advanced so much not only in Newfoundland but throughout the world) if it were possible for us to have another depression of the same magnitude as the 1930's we would have something like one hundred and forty thousand persons on able-bodied relief. And at the present rate of relief, which averages at ten dollars per month per
person (that is the average rate; the rates vary) the cost to this province would be one million four hundred thousand dollars a month, or sixteen million eight hundred thousand dollars a year. Now I don't think anybody would dispute the fact that this Province could not carry, certainly could not carry such a load and still maintain its other welfare or indeed its other public services anywhere near the degree that we maintain them today. That applies also to the other Provinces of Canada, especially to those whose economy is dependent on one or two main items. There again, of course, we think particularly of Saskatchewan.

During the depression these provinces did represent to the Federal Government the need for some intervention in a matter of public assistance at the Federal level. But over again that idea was rejected by the Federal Government, and if not rejected at least it was not accepted by them. In 1941 there was a very famous report, based on the Sibios Royal Commission. That report is perhaps one of the best known in Canada. That report argued for a Federal policy in the matter of public assistance to the unemployed and indeed for the unemployable. In 1945 Prime Minister McKenzie King called a Federal-Provincial Conference, and there again the various provincial premiers put forth the argument for Federal responsibility. Mr. King, in a statement which indeed I am afraid some members of the Government have not always been prepared to accept fully since that time, seemed to accept the principle of the desirability for the Federal Government to assume responsibility for assistance, public assistance, to the unemployed and the unemployed. However the Government of Canada did not do that. But in subsequent years the Government of Canada introduced a number of far reaching welfare measures, family allowance, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance and several others. The biggest of these are the three principal ones.

MR. BROWNE: Not unemployment insurance, that was introduced before.

DR. ROWE: Yes, particularly family allowances and old age pensions. Nevertheless I am correct to this extent: The coverage of unemployment insurance was enlarged during those subsequent years. And some of the people in the Federal Government seemed to think that was a subject for Federal responsibility. However, the provinces were not prepared to accept that. Last May, 1955 — or we will go back, if I may for a moment, in 1950 the Canadian Welfare Council, which is the great Welfare Board for all Canada, which has representations on it from the Federal, Provincial and Municipal level and indeed has a representation of all the great private welfare agencies as well; the Canadian Welfare Council met at Regina in 1950. As it happened the Government of Newfoundland sent me as the Newfoundland representative to that conference. The principal topic for discussion was public assistance. And as a result of that conference, at a further conference afterwards, the Canadian Welfare Council submitted a report to the Government of Canada (and we must keep in mind that council represented every welfare association in Canada) arguing for Federal intervention in this matter. In May 1955 the Prime Minister of Canada called a Federal-Provincial
Conference. At that conference every premier in Canada attended. The Newfoundland delegation, which was of course headed by the Premier, consisted of the Honourable Attorney General, the Honourable Minister of Finance, and myself and I believe later the Honourable Minister of Health and Welfare, that was at the later conference. But at the first one in May these were the delegates. And at that time the Premier announced what has now become our historic position on this matter of public assistance, that while we might carry the normal load of public assistance of sick relief as we know it and able-bodied relief (when I say normal, i.e. such as we spent in the last year) but in the event of a serious recession or worse still a depression Newfoundland's economy would be one of the first to suffer, perhaps not to the degree that it did in 1930 but certainly in view of our dependence on world markets for fish and newsprint and fresh fish and salt fish, a serious depression would effect us very quickly and very drastically. That position was enunciated by the Premier at that conference. Then as a result of that conference last year, attended, as I say, by ten premiers and delegates some consisting of almost the entire Cabinet (I mention that to show the importance attached to the conference) as a result of that, some agreement was reached in principle or at least some indication of agreement was reached on this matter of unemployment assistance.

Now I don't want to give the impression that the provinces were all satisfied nor that any of the provinces were completely satisfied with the agreement which resulted from these conferences held last May, and subsequently in June. These were the two in which this particular matter was discussed. I would not like to give this impression that everyone was satisfied. I suppose the Federal Government would like to have no responsibility in this matter, which is only natural and the Provincial Governments would like for the Federal Government to take all responsibility. But a compromise was reached and this compromise is represented in this bill which we are asked to consider here today.

Now before I go into this in more detail I would say what the bill is in general. This bill is to ratify an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland whereby the Government of Canada assumes responsibility for one-half the cost of all public assistance, of all assistance to the unemployed including sick assistance, all assistance over a minimum basic figure of just slightly less than one half of one per cent, as a matter of fact it is 0.45 per cent, just under one-half of one per cent.

MR. HOLLETT: Of what?

DR. ROWE: Of the total population of the province.

Now I propose to spend a minute or two just looking at one or two of the principal sections of the bill. I believe most honourable members have the bill. I may say that the agreement is uniform with the agreement with the other provinces of Canada, i.e. those that signed the agreement will be asked in their Legislatures to ratify it.

Section (1) of the bill contains definitions. It will be noted that there is a definition for municipalities. And I may as well mention in passing that this "municipality" has no present significance to us because all assistance in Newfoundland and welfare in Newfoundland, unlike that of other Provinces of Canada, is assumed by the
Government of Newfoundland. No municipality has any responsibility in the matter of public welfare of any kind including unemployment relief. Nevertheless the word municipality is contained throughout that agreement here because of course of its general application to most parts of Canada.

Section (2) provides for reciprocal legislation in the House of Commons. As I indicated earlier, I understand that legislation is to be considered in the next week in the House of Commons.

Section (3) places the responsibility for the administration of assistance on the Government of Newfoundland.

Section (4) obligates the Government of Newfoundland to give to the Government of Canada all details regarding conduct of public assistance, the rates and so forth.

Section (5) provides for reciprocal legislation with other provinces. It is not critically correct to say Reciprocal Legislation with other provinces, but in this way, these other provinces which did sign similar agreements with the Government of Canada will in a sense have reciprocal legislation with us. And the very vexatious problems that have troubled and tormented people in Public Welfare for many years, this problem of residence in a particular province will be solved as a result of that section. A man is found here. He is in need. The police take over and it finally comes to the welfare authorities and they find he has only been here a week and he belongs to Nova Scotia. What to do with him? Of course that happens more often on the Mainland of Canada where persons from Newfoundland go up there and get stranded in one way or the other. But under this Section (5) there will be no problem in that respect because the Province in which the person is will look after him.

Section (6) provides for monthly claims to be provided in this respect. This agreement will differ from our Old Age Assistance Agreement, which I believe is based on quarterly claims. We shall be submitting monthly claims.

Section (7) is a purely formal section.

Section (8) gives the categories which are included. And I think perhaps it will be better understood if I mention the categories that are included, although the agreement does not specify. We shall be including all able-bodied assistance and all sick assistance and all persons (and this is rather important) on dependent allowances. That will include allowances to those persons who are the responsibility of the Government in our Home for the Aged and Infirm and in our boarding homes. It will exclude, as it does for every Province of Canada, persons on Mother's Allowances.

Section (9) is a protective clause put in, I believe, at the insistence of Saskatchewan and ourselves. That enables us to get reimbursement for assistance that we have given to recipients of, say, old age assistance. Our old age assistance rate is $30. a month, in some cases that does not cover all the cost. In some cases the Department of Public Welfare has to supplement that perhaps by supplying coal during the winter or perhaps by supplying special food or something of that kind. Under Clause 9 we will get reimbursements for that in the same way as we do for the general assistance.

Clause (10) excludes certain expen-
ses from the agreement. For example: The Federal Government will not assume any responsibility for medical help; or not under this agreement, nor for travelling nor for other forms of special assistance and above that of the ordinary public assistance.

Clause (11), (12) and (13) are statistical and they are designed, particularly Clause (13), which I can assure the honourable gentlemen nobody understands who is not an accountant. I am given to understand that the only people who really understand the mathematical process of Clause (13) is our chief accountants. Actually it is a procedure worked out by the mathematical persons and others who were advising the ministers at the conferences. It is a mathematical formula which is designed to protect the Government of Canada from having Mother's Allowances in the various provinces unloaded on them. That is what it amounts to. Every province but one now has Mother's Allowances, and the number getting Mother's Allowances include most of the widows with children and all families with the husband out of the picture for one reason or another, he may be in an institution or he may be disabled at home. So that every province has a large number getting Mother's Allowances and there would be a temptation at any rate for any province, in view of the fact this agreement excludes Mother's Allowances, to transfer persons getting Mother's Allowances to public assistance.

The Federal Government is protecting itself in this very long and complicated mathematical formula, statistical procedure of having the recipients of Mother's Allowances unloaded on them during the next few months or years.

Section (14) is procedure, as is Section (15).

Section (16) is a provision for arbitration between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland.

Section (17) gives the time of the agreement. As will be of interest to all of us, this is retroactive to the first day of July last year, and the agreement itself will last until 1960. It is a five year agreement. I have no doubt, at the end of that time and in the light of experience, that an even more comprehension agreement will be effected between the Government of Canada and the various provinces.

I have just two points, Mr. Speaker, I want to make on this bill. I imagine quite a number of questions will come up, mostly in committee and which we can answer in committee. We would not argue this bill contains everything we would like it to contain. Naturally in view of the cost to us of relief, sick relief and permanent relief (we have one thousand persons on sick relief permanently. That is a cost which is always with us. I don't mean it is the same with one thousand families. It is actually people getting sick and getting well. The same people are not always sick. But we do have that one thousand families) and able-bodied relief our economy is such that in the foreseeable future it is very doubtful that all able-bodied public assistance can be eliminated. A lot of our men don't qualify for unemployment insurance. In St. John's for example, where the majority of labour working here qualify for unemployment insurance it has been impossible to eliminate able-bodied relief although it is not nearly as great as it used to be. Nevertheless at the peak season of the year, this time of year for example, last
year at this time there was something like four hundred families in St. John's looking for assistance or four hundred and fifty, I think. Luckily this year, I am proud to say, only half that number looked for relief.

MR. BROWNE: Only half?

DR. ROWE: Only half 230 last month to be exact. The point I am thinking is this, even if we could tomorrow get two more great paper mills in Newfoundland there would still be a residue looking for unemployment relief or able-bodied relief, partly because of our isolation, the immobility of our people. You may very well have a number of short jobs available here in St. John's but the men needing the jobs in White Bay or St. Barbe or on the South Coast; or which they may not be even able to take because so many of our Newfoundland people are not skilled. And you have a shortage of sheetmetal workers, plumbers and electricians at Goose Airport where they are calling out all the time for skilled workmen and yet we have men in Newfoundland on relief for the very simple reason they cannot take those jobs.

The Honourable Premier has reminded me of another ever present factor, i.e. the tendency of industry to take younger men. In Public Welfare we have these cases all the time. For instance a man 58 or 60 years of age who is a logger and has been all the time. He must be sixty-five before he gets old age assistance. What is he going to do? And we often have, in fact, people released from the Sanitorium or hospital and in most cases those people can do light work. I have come across that hundreds of times in my constituency. And what is the good of telling a fisherman he can do light work? The only light work available is to get out in a storm of wind and jig. And he can't do that. What does he do?

I am sure the House will be interested to know how many of the provinces have signed. I am not quite sure, but as far as I was able to find out, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have either signed or indicated their intention of signing the agreement, and no doubt most of the other provinces will sign the agreement. But at the present time prosperity is so great in most provinces, particularly in Ontario, it does not mean a thing, because actually there for the greater part of the year there is less than one-half of one per cent unemployment in Ontario, whereas in Newfoundland that does not happen very often, in fact I doubt if it has ever happened because of our fairly large incidence of sick relief. There is another factor also, and that is the hazardous occupations of our people. I was thinking over at lunch today, as far as I can recall in my own constituency, which as the House knows, is small in population, probably not more than ten or eleven thousand, I can count up seven men who lost their lives last year. I am talking about Labrador. I am still the representative of Labrador, all Labrador. One of my friends here only last week has had the sad experience of hearing of the death by drowning of two of his constituents. The Honourable Member for Fortune Bay-Hermitage has a higher percentage of widows in his district than any other representative in all Canada, I suppose. And we all know why, We have a large number of widows because of the hazardous nature of their work. We all know during the war of how many thousands of our loggers were turned down by the doc-
tor because of strains and hernia occasioned by the nature of their work.

This agreement in a normal year will bring to the Treasury of Newfoundland over one million dollars. When I say a normal year I think of a year such as last year or such as the last two or three years, fairly normal years I should think. The great value of the agreement however, is that it is an insurance in the event that in spite of all we do and all the efforts we make here we become the victim of a great world depression. It could easily be, if a world depression set in over the next few years, the cost of public assistance to us could easily rise up to seven or eight or nine or perhaps ten million dollars a year, and that would be a staggering burden on this province. Under this agreement we have some insurance because it would mean, in effect, if we had a depression which would cause our public assistance costs to go up to say seven million dollars the cost to the Province of Newfoundland would be approximately three and a half million dollars.

MR. BROWNE: No. that is not right. Everything over.

DR. ROWE: That percentage is so low—I put it this way—the cost to us would be perhaps something under four million. The cost would not reach four million if the total cost seven million.

MR. BROWNE: Under this agreement?

DR. ROWE: Under this agreement, Mr. Speaker, I don't think there is much more that I need say at this time. As I indicated earlier we do not regard this as a substitute for unemployment insurance for fishermen, we don't regard it as going as far as we would like it to. We fully enunciated that principle over and over again, the Honourable the Premier did at the several conferences, that it is the responsibility of the Government of Canada to assume the costs of unemployment assistance. However, it is a step forward. It brings more money into the Treasury of this Province. It is a protection against the future to the extent at any rate—and if I might put it crudely, it marks the thin edge of the wedge, a wedge which no doubt every government in every province will attempt to drive ever and ever deeper every year. I move the second reading of this Bill, Mr. Speaker.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, before the Honourable Leader of the Opposition speaks I wonder if I could ask a question in regard to the deductions under Section (11). Could the minister give us a concrete illustration say for three thousand families who received on an average of fifty dollars a month for six months. What would be the cost there?

DR. ROWE: If the honourable gentleman would permit me—take the figures for a month from last year and work it out and calculate it. I won't be able to do it today, but we are to have a committee on this tomorrow, I understand, and I would certainly be glad to do that in committee. There was one point I did not make, Mr. Speaker, and it was this: Of all the Provinces of Canada we will benefit the most from this agreement.

MR. HOLLETT: Why?

DR. ROWE: Because we have the largest percentage of sick relief in Newfoundland, and we have a bigger percentage of disabled persons because we are already spending the biggest amount.
MR. HIGGINS: So we will benefit the most proportionately.

MR. HOLLETT: The government will, you mean.

DR. ROWE: The Treasury will. Ontario, for example, will benefit very little because it is unlikely it will ever get very far above that zero point four or five, whereas we are always above it, ever since Newfoundland was Newfoundland. And of course at certain times in the year through nobody’s fault in particular, I suppose, and particularly in times of recession, we could even go as high as 33 per cent and did go. In the worst years of the depression there were ninety thousand.

MR. BROWNE: At the present time there must be a large number of people, if you are to include the unemployment insurance and the relief, taking all together.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, but that is seasonal unemployment but before we had unemployment insurance they got nothing.

MR. BROWNE: Able-bodied relief.

MR. SMALLWOOD: People getting unemployment insurance never get relief.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes, after which Mr. Speaker returned to the chair and debate on second reading continued:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I want to say right now that in reference to the general principle of this Bill we are not opposed to it in any way. It is certainly obvious to all of us we are now Canadians and the central government should participate in the expenditure incurred for or in behalf of the Canadian people. It is quite right and proper, I dare say, for the provinces who are in position to participate to an extent, but I do feel that the Federal Government ought to be a government which would eventually (and it will come, I hope, in our time) become wholly responsible for needy assistance of the nation. I don’t know how it works out in other countries nor in Great Britain. I think the poor and needy are taken care of by the municipalities, which, properly so, receive help from the central government. We are not therefore opposed to this, which I believe is the beginning of an idea which will eventually work around to the benefit of the province, the Treasury, with regard to the poor and needy.

Now I believe I heard the Honourable Premier say that during the big depression of the 1930’s we had ninety thousand people on relief, that were getting dole, a dollar and eighty cents a month. Well a dollar and eighty cents a month in the thirties, I take it in my opinion at least, was almost if not wholly equivalent to the amount of five dollars now being paid to our needy. At least here in the city five dollars per person per month is correct. I may be wrong on that. If I am I hope I will be corrected. But I do think that five dollars at the present time is not sufficient to take care of one person for one month here in Newfoundland. And if it is possible for the government to increase the scale of relief to those who are in need before making arrangements with the Federal Government I would suggest that they might very well do it. I speak, Sir, with some knowledge of this thing, because I have had an awful lot to do with a good many of those who are destitute here in St. John’s and I do find that not one in fifty who is getting this five or six dollars, whatever it is per month, per person for
the family, is able to get along and get the nourishment to carry them over the thirty or thirty-two days. I say, therefore, now is the time to increase the allowances to those who are poor and needy. And backing that up, Sir, any of you who have been in any city on the mainland know that prices of all sorts of commodities but particularly food on the mainland are very much below any prices which you find here. For instance I was in Montreal last year and I discovered that you could buy a bottle of milk the same size as ours, with cream three inches thick, for twenty cents a quart. I think we all know what we pay for it here. Well the person who most needs milk is a child, children need milk and if the milk has to be purchased at 32c a quart, whereas on the mainland, in any of the other provinces, they get it for 20c a quart, I say the mainland people who are in need are much better fed than ours. That is one instance. I do hope the Honourable Minister of Public Welfare and the Honourable Premier and the Government will take up with the powers that be, and they are the powers that be in this connection, this matter. Anyway you look at it—the price of milk and eggs, meat, pork and bread here in the city and all the other things which go to make up a livelihood of any family here and compare that with similar items on the mainland in large or smaller places and just see how much better off is the person who gets relief in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, than is the family who gets it here in St. John's. Therefore that is one line of distinction which as far as I see has never been raised with the Federal Authorities. I may be wrong about that, but there is nothing in this bill to indicate it. So if you are going to have the same rate all across Canada we must therefore accept the fact that our children, the children of our poor and needy are going to be underfed. If those on the mainland are saved from starvation ours will be very much underfed. That is an important point, Sir.

The minister says that the average cost of relief per person in this country is ten dollars. Now I think he knows as we all know that the amount paid to the individual is only five dollars per person per month. The other five dollars is made up of various other expenses of administration.

DR. ROWE: One per cent, if the honourable member would like I could give the scale for the city. One person $15 and two persons $19. I said the city, but this applies now to all Newfoundland. At one time there was a difference between the city and outport rate. One person $15, two persons $19 and $23. It is in the annual report.

MR. HOLLETT: I am dealing with big families, nine people forty-five dollars. And all the families I have had to do with so far or practically all have eight and ten in the family and the average therefore is about $5 per person per month. And anyone here who wants to try to feed a family of nine on forty-five dollars per month I don't begrudge them the job.

Now as far as I see it .045 of one per cent is practically one-half of one per cent assuming that we have four hundred thousand people in this country. Therefore Newfoundland will have at least two thousand souls on relief, and if the average cost is as the minister has said, ten dollars per person, that will mean twenty thousand dollars a month, or two hundred and forty thousand dollars a year, which the Provincial Government will have to pay out. In other words the Pro-
Vincial Government will have to feed at the rate two thousand people at a cost of $240,000 before they can in any way approach Ottawa. Having gone beyond that then Ottawa will come in on a fifty fifty basis. That is as I see it. Again I may be wrong, and if so I will probably be corrected.

Now I did see somewhere that this piece of legislation will mean the payment into the Treasury of one million dollars. Now am I to understand that we are to have some serious recession rising here? At least one million dollars—that would indicate that the dole or able-bodied relief plus the sick relief is to amount in the years to come and the year to follow at least two million two hundred and forty thousand dollars. To me that is a rather sad picture. I am given to understand that the relief during the past year has been nearly two million dollars. I am not sure of the figure, but the minister will know. But somebody on the Government side, I believe it was in the Speech from the Throne, said that at least one million dollars would come into the treasury from the Government of Canada. This will mean that we are going to have relief enough for people to cost two million two hundred and forty thousand dollars. I am sorry that we have to take that gloomy outlook as to the future particularly in view of the fact that everybody is obsessed with the idea that we are in a most prosperous time in our history.

Now I notice that there shall be excluded in the reimbursement claim, payment made in respect of medical, hospital, nursing and optical care and drugs and dressings. Now the Federal Government have been talking about some sort of a medical insurance, national hospitalization, etc. Now if they are in earnest about the sort of thing I don't see why they can't allow this government or any government of any province to include in the amount sent in for reimbursement the medical, hospital, nursing, optical, drugs and dressing of any sick child. I don't see why they should eliminate that. Then it goes on to (b) and excludes funeral expenses. Well, if the Government of Canada is going to pay fifty-fifty during a depression, and a person, during the time he is on able-bodied relief, dies somebody has got to bury him. Why therefore should not the Federal Government pay half that as well as paying half to feed him? That is the Federal Government, Sir. They are too mean, I take it, to bury a man.

Then all travelling expenses except those, if Canada is not contributing thereto under some other arrangements that are made from time to time. I take it that is after being in hospital in here and so on.

There are various things which we shall have to take up with the Committee of the Whole, Sir. These are just a few thoughts that occurred to me at the present time. I am not against the principle. As a matter of fact I am in favour of the principle of the Federal Government taking care of all unemployed employable, and those who are on sick relief I don't see why they should not. This is Canada, and if we ever want to unite all the provinces into one whole nation I think that they ought to see the light and take care of such things as we had here in the thirties. Just imagine, the honourable minister has said that on the basis of that depression in 1930, if we had it now we would probably have to provide around sixteen million dollars. At that rate, with sixteen million dollars we would have to find over eight million dollars for relief alone. Well
I hope we will have very little to do with that side of the House if that should happen to come, because it would be an awful problem, a bigger problem than has ever been passed to the government. We contribute towards the Federal Government and it is right to have the Federal Government contribute this small amount to us. It is not a small amount, I admit. But it is something, I do think, for the Federal Government to be concerned about. They cut out all sorts of things, the cost of administration and then they cut out that first twenty thousand people here in this country and they cut out a lot of other things. But we shall come to that in the Committee of the Whole.

I say again, Mr. Speaker, we are in favour of the principle of this bill, up to a point.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have just a few remarks to make on this bill. It is in so far as it represents a decision of the Government of Canada (and of course that is exactly what it does) makes a very great step forward by the Canadian Government in the field of social welfare. And that step is that the Government of Canada for the first time in history offers to share with the governments of the provinces the cost of unemployment assistance. Now in the “BNA” Act where the division of responsibility and rights are made setting forth the responsibilities and the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada and setting forth those of the Legislatures of the provinces it is provided (in Section 9 (2)) that relief of the indigent is exclusively a provincial jurisdiction and a provincial responsibility. So from the beginning of Canadian history as Canada, as a federal state, it has been.

Now in most provinces that responsibility was discharged by the municipalities. And the municipalities in an earlier and more leisurely age were able to discharge that responsibility and did so before the pressures of this modern industrialized age left so many human wrecks strewn about. The ordinary small communities, through the churches and through their societies were able to take care of the occasional person who could not take care of himself. But as society developed and industries developed and became so much more complicated it began to be beyond the ability of the municipalities to take care of the indigent poor and to take care of the needs for public relief. So although today it is across Canada for the most part still the responsibility of the municipalities, it is still mainly the duty of the municipalities, (unlike this province where it is never the responsibility of the city council of St. John’s, for example, to take over relief of the unemployed and destitute people). Across Canada it still is normally the responsibility of the municipalities, although due to the very complex nature of the way society has developed it is the government of the provinces that have had to assume ever more and more of that responsibility, although they have never assumed as much as we have always had in the Island of Newfoundland where, from the beginning, we have always been responsible in the government for the relief of the indigent and unemployed except in so far as the churches and the various societies discharged that responsibility.

It was in Newfoundland the responsibility solely of the government, but least of all it was the government of Canada, they just disowned it.

But, Sir, an amazing thing is hap-
pening. The Government of Canada, chiefly through the influence of the Liberal Party—Oh Yes, we all know that! It is undeniable—This legislation was passed by a government that was Liberal, passed by a parliament of Canada that was controlled by the Liberal Government, the Liberal Party. I say, primarily under the influence of the Liberal Party working in the House of Commons and in the Senate, Canada has moved boldly away from that old position where she was not concerned with these great matters of public welfare, and they have increasingly admitted their responsibility (not admitted but taken on responsibility) and taken on responsibility and assumed responsibility. We have had the great introduction of the old age pensions. There was a time in Canada's history when there was an old age pension. It was given by a province or a municipality. It was not given by the Government of Canada. But the Government of Canada stepped in in the late 1920's, I think it was 1927, speaking from memory, with the first old age pensions scheme. And it was a very modest old age pension and they agreed to pay part of the cost if the province would pay the other part. Well that was the beginning. This old age pension scheme developed very rapidly after that, and the Government of Canada assumed more and more of the responsibility. They raised the amount and they agreed finally to take half the cost of it from the provinces who would take half. Then finally they took all the cost of pensions at seventy for everyone in Canada. So that was a great move from nothing to being responsible for every person in Canada who reaches the age of seventy regardless of means and paying every person a pension of forty dollars a month for life, both husbands and wives. That was a great step.

Then they brought in the great system of unemployment insurance in Canada, which was unquestionably one of the greatest steps ever taken in Canadian History. Now I don't think that the Liberal Party is solely responsible for Unemployment Insurance and I would not claim it for them. But I do claim what is undeniable, i.e. the introduction of the great system of unemployment insurance in the Parliament of Canada, and its adoption marked another great step in the same direction of setting up the welfare state.

Another great step in the direction of having Canada as Canada, i.e. the Parliament, the Government of Canada as a whole, assume responsibility which down through the decades had been regarded as purely the responsibility of the municipalities or the provinces was the introduction of Family Allowances. By then the Government of Canada was paying out many hundreds of millions of dollars a year to people all across Canada, in all the provinces, and taking more and more of that burden on their shoulders and thereby more and more relieving the provinces and relieving the municipalities. And now today in this House we have a piece of Legislation which represents the latest great step forward for the Government of Canada to take, which is to assist the provinces in the relief of the indigent and the unemployed who are not eligible for unemployment insurance.

My honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, sensed instantly some holes in this great proposal, he sees some flaws in it, and the principal flaw that he sees in it is that it does not go the whole way. He would like to see
the Government of Canada assume full
and not just part responsibility. But I
would remind him that when the Gov-
ernment of Canada introduced old age
pensions they assumed only, I think,
twenty-five per cent, one-quarter of the
cost of old age pensions leaving to each
province the care of the other seventy-
five per cent. Then as a great step
forward the Government of Canada of-
tered to pay fifty per cent of the cost.
That was some years later, just around
the time we became a province of Can-
da. After that again they made an-
other great step when they took over
the full cost of old age pensions at the
age of seventy. At the same time they
took on a new responsibility, which
was to pay half the cost of old age
assistance at the age of sixty-five up to
the age of seventy.

Who can doubt in the very nature
of things that Canada will eventually
pay not one-half but all the cost of
unemployment assistance between
sixty-five and seventy because it is in
line with precisely the things they
have been doing. That is the undoubt-
ed trend of the Parliament and the
Government of Canada. So I say, in
this modern day, the minister who has
to administer this great welfare scheme
in the Province would like, as we
would like, to have the Government of
Canada assume full responsibility. But
I doubt not that they will. If they
don't it will be the only occasion,
amongst many, of their failing to do
precisely that. Because on all occasions
they have where they at first paid less
than all finally ended up paying all,
and then moving on to something new.

Now, Sir, I am supposed to be a per-
son who has been chiefly wrapped up
in social welfare. I have been accused
of wanting Confederation, for example,
chiefly because of the social welfare
benefits that Confederation would
bring to our Newfoundland people, fa-
mily allowances, old age pensions, pen-
sions for the blind. (I might have cit-
ed pensions for the blind a moment
ago. There was a time when the Gov-
ernment of Canada paid pensions for
the blind who had reached a certain
age, I forget what the age limit was.
I speak from memory. It was twenty-
five or twenty-six, I believe. Then they
lowered the age limit, I think to
eighteen. I don't know how it stands
at the present time, but at all events it
is another example of beginning small
and growing and ending up by taking
over the whole of the responsibility).
But I was going on to say that I am
supposed to have been chiefly concern-
ed with the benefits of these social
welfare plans and pensions and pay-
ments and the rest of it. Now while it
is perfectly true that I have from the
beginning seen what a blessing these
things would be in Newfoundland of
all places, although that is true, I say,
from the beginning never for a moment
had I failed to see it, nevertheless
I regarded that as being secondary to
something else, i.e. development. I do
not think that Newfoundland should
ever be allowed by its leaders on both
sides of this House and the leaders
outside this House to become a place
where the payments from Ottawa in
pensions and the like would assume
more than a certain amount of import-
ance. Sure, let us have it by all means.
All we can get let us have. But at the
most, if things are well ordered in
Newfoundland, at the most they will
constitute only a modest part of our
income. If we are going to amount to
anything as a people our income must
be development of our resources, the
creation and expansion of our indus-
tries, and that is where my first faith
is. But, Sir, having said that may
I go on to say this: If, as my hon-
ourable colleague said, we were to get another two great new paper mills established in Newfoundland and then on top of that half a dozen new mines were to open up and ten or fifteen or twenty new factories and three or four or five great new fish plants, if all that were to happen, we would still have a great need for public welfare in Newfoundland as you would in any other part of Canada or the United States, and for this remarkable reason: Increasingly private enterprise, private industry, is insisting on taking men only for the most energetic portions of their lives. They like to take them from about eighteen years of age, when a young fellow has so much strength and energy and is able to waste enough energy every day to run a couple of men, bursting with health and energy. And even then they won't take them until they subject them to medical examinations. It is almost like before you buy a horse you want to see that he is sound in wind and limb and you pry his mouth open and look at his teeth etc. So they do with the young eighteen year olds before taking them to work on a plant or a base. If they are asked to take them on at fifty they laugh in their face. And increasingly no matter what your prosperity is, no matter what development you get, no matter how many people are employed, increasingly there is this tendency to reject, to throw on the scrap heap, the dump of the expendable, the pile of the useless men in their late forties and their early fifties. And that is why, whether we like it or not, whatever we may think philosophically, whether we are Tories or Liberals or Socialists or Communists, regardless of what we are in our political ideology regardless of all that, the hard facts of the case only laugh at these ideologies regardless of what we think, the fact remains that more and more social welfare will become necessary. As a matter of fact I cannot see any alternative to it but Communism. I don't see it — the Social Welfare State of Communism—whether you like it or not. Because if you get men in their forties who are willing to work, in pretty good health but not with bursting energy of the eighteen year olds and the twenty-three year olds, if you get men in their late forties and early fifties who private industry does not want and won't have and the only alternative for them is the scrap heap; you will either provide them with social welfare such as this bill envisages or they will go Communist — and I would say they were fools if they did not—Because any man who allows himself and his children just to starve is no man.

MR. HOLLETT: What does Communism offer them?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know.

MR. HOLLETT: You had better find out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know. I know what the scrap heap offers them. If the best that society as it is can do is to throw them to the scrap heap, can Communism do any worse?

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, send them to Siberia.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They still would not be on the scrap heap. They would be fed.

MR. HOLLETT: You would send them to Labrador.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't compare Labrador to Siberia. That is a new thought. The Honourable Member for Labrador would be interested
to hear that. Don’t send any candidates to Labrador this election, don’t waste the time and money. Send them to St. John’s. Don’t waste time and money. Save up your money and give it to your candidates in St. John’s.

I am not advocating Communism. But I think my position is secure enough that I don’t care if anyone calls me one or not. I think my position is secure enough for that. There was a time I would have fiercely fought, like a tiger, against any accusations that I was a Communist. Today I don’t care who calls me that. I think I can say the truth—and the truth is this—if you have any form of society in which men in their late forties and fifties are useless, if there is no place for them in it, if they are not allowed to earn a living and the only thing facing them is the scrap heap or Communism I would say they would be fools if they did not try Communism. But what I advocate is neither Communism nor Capitalism but this kind of legislation here today. It is well known it is not I who advocated family allowances and old age pensions. I introduced them into Newfoundland or had a big part in introducing them into Newfoundland, Family Allowances, Old Age Pensions and Old Age Assistance and Unemployment Insurance, and now this today. That is what I advocated. There are only three choices: Social Welfare, Communism or the scrap heap. And Liberalism advocates social welfare. I am sure there is not an honourable gentleman on the other side of the House but agrees, because if they don’t admit they are Liberal they would like to be able to admit it. That is a note, I can see something fierce coming in reply to that.

It is a good piece of legislation, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure it is going to go through this House without a division and without a dissenting voice.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, the reason I wrote down so rapidly what the Premier said at that time when he spoke about the Liberals being responsible for the measure—surely he does not think for a minute—the fact is contradicting. All Governments have the same sense of responsibility when they are in office as regard the unemployed. And the Liberal theory in the old days, not so long ago, after the industrial revolution was the very one which is ignored.

MR. SMALLWOOD: “Laissez faire”—the Manchester gaol in England—I know.

MR. BROWNE: There was no interest taken except that taken by charitable associations inspired by Christianity. And it appears the situation he talks about which is so menacing to civilization today, which arises out of this industrial revolution. The thing today is that people have gone hard-hearted more than they were long ago, and the labour unions are fighting for higher wages while the capitalists require good men, and pay twice the money they pay the ordinary man. I see men working as carpenters and it is amazing how fast they work. These are the men the employers want because they get twice the value out of them, or greater value than out of ordinary men. So they don’t take ordinary men looking for work. They are looking for the best they can get, to get the most value out of them. Well, Sir, there are a few things I think the honourable members should recall in this discussion in regard to old age pensions. They are being paid for by the people from St. John’s to Vancouver, two per cent on income tax and two
per cent and ten per cent on customs, which was devised by Mr. Abbott, but which means the public is paying it. Even that is not sufficient. The rest comes out of general revenue.

Now the Premier referred to the duties that were assumed all throughout the years by local authorities throughout Canada and in other countries as well and by charitable organizations looking after the poor. Well that was possible, as he said, in a more primitive economy when the majority of people lived on the farm. Down here in Outer Cove it was Sir John Puddister's boast and Father O'Callahan's boast that nobody in Outer Cove received relief all through the depression, nobody in the Parish of Outer Cove because Father O'Callahan drove them into St. John's. No, Father O'Callahan went amongst the people and he would say—Look, I want a bag of potatoes from you for an old man—and he got the bag of potatoes—and nobody knew who was receiving assistance there by his doing it in that charitable fashion.

Unemployment Insurance is paid by the people, and paid by the people who have no prospect of receiving unemployment insurance.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Or hope they won't.

MR. BROWNE: Well, it is paid by everyone. It is paid by the employers who don't expect they will be receiving unemployment insurance.

But the main feature of this legislation today is that the Federal Government, the Central Government in Ottawa, is collecting more money than it knows what to do with, through its taxation, through the income tax on individuals and through its corporation taxes and customs and excise duties and other special taxes. And with the rapid development of industry taking place all over the world and with the immense increase in production the amount of material goods has been increasing and therefore the taxation has been driven higher and revenues have been higher and therefore the government has this revenue there. And if it were not, I suppose, for some old fashioned men like Duplessis who is always demanding the power.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Old fashioned?

MR. BROWNE: He might not like that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Streamlined, nothing like him in North America.

MR. BROWNE: He wants to stick to it. But in the British North America Act, the provinces were given the power to put on direct taxation, and that taxation was taken over by Ottawa during the war. And they don't want to give it up. And hence the Federal provision for renting of taxes by which they brought in millions of dollars to this country, which we could have taken ourselves if we had the power of direct taxation. And this is only one of the ways, one of the little pieces of dole given out by the Central Government at Ottawa.

MR. SMALLWOOD: "A little dole"? It is a cool million to start with.

MR. BROWNE: I know but if we had the power of collecting income tax we would be able to collect taxes ourselves. The amount of money that flows to the central government is not only taken from the rich and the great corporations in Montreal and Vancouver but from the people here in the remote places who are contributing to their profits by buying their goods.
And if it is true, as has been stated so often, we are buying a hundred and fifty thousand dollars of goods from the other nine provinces, those goods are producing profits, therefore, indirectly the people of Newfoundland are contributing to the great revenue taken in at Ottawa. And this is one of the ways by which the Federal Government are returning to the people the money which it takes from them, and this is one of the ways it should pay it back.

I would like further to support my colleague here on my left, my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, in his proposal he put to the Government now that the Federal Government is going to take over such a proportion of the cost of public assistance they ought to consider being a little more generous. In some cases in giving five dollars on an average for a family of nine, which as the minister knows is impossible and people can't live on it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are few if any getting that because they get additional and extra assistance and get supplementary amounts.

MR. BROWNE: I know they have to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They do. We give it to them.

MR. BROWNE: As the Premier will appreciate, if there is any delay in giving it, it causes great hardship. And here in the city we feel it more than perhaps outside the city because the man cannot pay his rent and cannot get coal in the winter time. Then he has to go around begging. And he is not supposed to do that, under the very modern system we have today. A situation arose there about a month ago when a number of people suddenly came to my office, as the member for St. John's West, and said: "Look here, we are entitled to unemployment insurance but it is not due for another three weeks because there is such a big crowd they cannot process my case until then. What am I going to do in the meantime? I was only living from hand to mouth, a labourer." And the official there did not seem to appreciate the grave situation in which these families found themselves. And I had to interview personally the officials in the department, and they seemed to recognize then that the men did have a case. In the meantime of course they had suffered a great deal of anxiety. But they did give the assistance necessary to tide them over until the unemployment insurance was granted.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I could say too that the Liberal Government happens to be in power, and has been in power a long time in Ottawa, since 1935, over twenty years. And they have been in charge of affairs just when this wave of prosperity went over the whole world, and just when this wave of social welfare developed over the whole world. If any other government, Socialist, "CCF" or Conservative had been there they would have been doing the same thing.

MR. BROWNE: To some extent.

MR. BROWNE: The minister knows Ontario led the way of all governments in Canada. And Ontario has had a Conservative Government for many years too.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How many?

MR. BROWNE: Since 1940, sixteen years, since George Drew became Premier it has been continuously Conser-
ervative. Before that it had an administration of Liberals, which was no great shakes—and a Liberal Premier. So that all governments recognize this problem. And I would like to leave this thought here. I am not so sure that this rapid technical development of the world in this machine age and then doling out relief to people is really a solution at all. Is it a solution? It is only just temporary easing of an extremely critical situation. But where is it going to end? Where is it going? How far can it go? There was one time when people were self-supporting. It has been said by the minister that there was never a time here; but there was a time when a great majority of the people were self-supporting.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The first petition brought into this House in 1932 was a petition for relief, the very first one.

MR. BROWNE: Even so, Mr. Speaker, I think it is the duty of all governments to consider a way of solving the situation other than by granting relief, or trying to find a solution which would enable those whom the Premier says are thrown on the scrap heap can have respectable security and self respect as well without having to receive public assistance.

Everyone has to support this bill, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I support this bill. I am not greatly interested in the historic origin of government assumption of responsibility. I am not greatly concerned whether it is coming, as my honourable and learned friend from St. John's suggests, as conscience money or whether it is merely benevolence on the part of Ottawa which says we should share the wealth. The fact remains, the minister assures us (and I know that in committee he is going to be able to work out that formula of .045 to our satisfaction) we are going to get for a change considerable more than we give, and that is a great thing. I am not concerned whether it is a Liberal Government started it or a Conservative Government. Let us take the cash and let the credit go!

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, if no other honourable member wishes to speak I will close the debate with a few comments on some points made, particularly those raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

The scale: This point is not clear. Perhaps I did not make it clear in introducing the bill. The scale of assistance is designed by the provinces. The Federal Government has no say whatsoever in deciding the scale nor the conditions of assistance nor even the terms of eligibility other than those outlined specifically as exemptions in the bill.

In June there was a second Dominion-Provincial Conference. And at that Conference the Premier did me the honour of asking me to represent him in Ottawa. And I recall that one or two points I took up in committee with the Prime Minister was the very fact that we in Newfoundland might very well, if our present prosperity continued, want to change the relief rates, raise them, of course, and that we would not want to be restricted by a five year agreement. And the Prime Minister concurred with that position. As a matter of fact you will notice, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing there to say that we cannot change it. On the other hand there is nothing there to say that we can. As a matter of fact if
we want to change it we can. And I can mention (although I don’t suppose it has been made public yet) that the government a few weeks ago approved that. It may be modest but still a significant increase in certain categories of relief to take effect from the 1st of April this year.

There is one other point which needs some elucidation: My honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is not giving too valid a picture when he says it is five dollars per person. The point is this that we have a certain basic relief rate, one person fifteen dollars and two persons twenty dollars, and we can pay and do pay two persons twenty dollars per month. But in addition to that, as the Premier already indicated, we do assist in various ways. I say the majority of persons on relief in St. John’s, in coal in some cases, in rent, and they are assisted, as everyone knows, in medical matters. For example take the family spoken of, of seven or eight, there may be two children in that family who are delicate. A doctor examines them (at no cost, of course to the family) and says those children need extra nourishment, and we write out an extra ten dollars a month for each child. It is done in hundreds of cases, so it averages out.

This is important—this will not take care of all these individual cases. You get individual cases of hardship. But the important thing is that in order to see the picture fully, the assistance we give averages out at ten dollars per person per month.

Now there is one other thing I don’t think we should forget, and which we sometimes seem to forget. We speak of a family—and the Honourable Leader of the Opposition says: “I know a family of nine that cannot live on forty-five dollars a month.” We should, I think, at the same time recognize that very rarely is the case, that a family has to live on that. They do get family allowances. Such a family would probably have forty dollars coming in family allowances. In addition to that let us recognize the fact that the springs of private and family charity have not died out in this province. I doubt if there is any province in Canada where we have so many philanthropic and charitable organizations, under the churches in some cases. Every one of us here belong to some particular church, and we all know that church and any Church (my own church,) George St. United, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Church of England, and all of them have working in them, as part of their organization, groups and committees and what not, who do assist. And of course the people they do assist are people who for the most part would be getting relief. We know organizations such as the Red Cross, Fraternal Clubs like the “Lions”, “Kiwanis” and “Rotary” and the fraternal organizations like the “Knights of Columbus” and the “Orange Societies” and “Oddfellows.” Every year they give out in assistance hundreds of dollars around this province. So in general we can say that whilst no family can really live on relief rates themselves, very, very seldom is any family compelled to do that. We are a family-minded people in Newfoundland in addition to being Christian minded. There is not a member of this House who does not remember helping when some friend of his or some relative got into difficulties. We have all had it happen. We have all done it personally. And of course, as said earlier, there are charitable organizations in Newfoundland doing tremendous jobs in helping those who need help.

There is one other point, Mr. Speak-
er. My honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition was wrong in his arithmetic, four hundred and twenty thousand.

MR. HOLLETT: I said four hundred thousand.

DR. ROWE: In other words we are not getting enough sick relief alone to take us over the minimum.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He should not be allowed to figure at all. His figures are always wrong. They want an adding machine over there.

DR. ROWE: I have one final word to say, Mr. Speaker. I am not going to get involved in the philosophical aspect of welfare right now, I am not one of the few persons today (and I dare say my honourable friend from St. John's West is one as I know is the honourable Premier) only a handful of persons I know have gone through all the records of this House of Assembly since it was set up in 1832. But I cannot recall one year all through the nineteenth century when one of the major points of discussion and one of the matters of chief concern to members was not this business of able-bodied relief. In 1860 one-half of the people in Newfoundland were living on Indian Meal and molasses and again in 1890, again in 1906 and 1914 and as we all know in the 1930's. Over and over again the fact was shown that we still had some relief, and like fishery problems in Newfoundland every government has had to deal with it and every government tried in some way to conquer it and no government ever succeeded fully. And I would go so far, I think, as the Premier implied a few moments ago, no government ever solved it fully.

MR. BROWNE: The poor you shall always have with you.

DR. ROWE: We know that of course. We certainly try to solve this problem of spasmodic employment, as any government has to do that.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I have covered most of the points. In committee there are a number of small matters we can iron out and explain.

I feel I should thank the honourable members for their support of this bill, and I move second reading.

On motion bill read a second time. Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

First Reading—Orders of the Day, Items 13 through 20:

HON. L. R. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, March 23, at 3:00 of the clock.

Friday, March 23, 1956

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: If I might say so, the attendance in the gallery today almost ensures correct parliamentary procedure.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Here! Here!

Presenting Petitions

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Municipal Affairs & Supply): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House a petition from the residents of
Little Catalina, signed by seventy per cent of the people of that place, praying that the name of their town, “Little Catalina” be changed to that of “Fairview.”

It might have some logic, I think, since there is some little confusing in the mail delivery between Catalina and Little Catalina, a distance of three miles. I would point out also in some justice, it is no longer an appendage of Catalina but is practically as large as Catalina itself.

I support the petition, Mr. Speaker, and I beg leave to have it tabled and sent to the department concerned.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the department concerned:

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present a petition on behalf of the people of Cormack requesting that electric power be made available in that area.

Now we all know that Cormack is a very big and busy farming area in close proximity to the town of Deer Lake where some hundred and fifty thousand horse power of electricity is generated. And these people up in that area who are just seven or eight miles from that great power house are without power.

We all know that today in order to farm successfully power is one of the greatest assets of a successful farmer. And these people have been requesting through various channels that electric power be made available to them.

I therefore, Mr. Speaker, recommend that some action be taken. I agree with the request of those people and would ask that the petition be laid on the table of the House and referred to the proper authorities.

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I would like to give my support to the petition presented by my honourable colleague. The settlement of Cormack is one of the few purely agricultural communities in Newfoundland set up as an organized community. We do have there a number of families who are making their living out of agriculture. During the past few years they had quite a number of obstacles to overcome. In one sense they have been the wards of the Department of Mines and Resources. We have a great deal of contact with them. In fact in this past year they have written me several times in regard to this petition. There is no doubt at all in the mind of the Division of Agriculture of the Department of Mines and Resources that the people of Cormack are entitled to every possible consideration in their valiant effort to make a living out of agriculture.

I would like to support that petition, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the people who sent this petition to their member, the Honourable Minister of Labour, have telegraphed me asking me to support the prayer of the petition in this House. I do so all the more gladly because it gives me an opportunity to say something in relation not only to that particular request or rather with regard to the request from that particular place, but with regard to many requests that are reaching the government for the encouragement of electrical development.
We have now on hand requests from ten to twelve different places in Newfoundland for the development of electricity. I recall at once, St. Anthony, Springdale, Baie Verte, Wesleyville, Greenspond, without stopping to think any further at all, and there are more than twice as many as that.

The House is aware of the fact that about a year ago we passed a bill into law, giving the government authority to set up a power commission. That power commission would regulate the development of electricity in Newfoundland by private companies and would also be responsible for the introducing and carrying out of a programme for rural electrification, which is a name for a straight subsidy from the Treasury of the cost of transmitting power. Usually when places have not got power it is because of the cost of transmitting it and not so much the cost of generating it. And that is gotten over across Canada as a rule by means of a straight government subsidy on the cost of transmission lines. That Act was passed, and the government have now the authority to appoint the commission. We have not as yet appointed the commission, because we felt it was useless to appoint the commission until we first got for its chairman a man who would be the chief expert of that commission and who would take the matter under his control. We had such a man in sight in the person of Commander Desbarets who has had more experience than any other living man in this province in surveying the water power and hydroelectric potentials of the province. He has tramped over thousands of square miles of it and has made many surveys for Bowaters and the Newfoundland Light and Power Company and for United Towns Electric Company and the Union Electric Company of Port Union and for many town councils including Wesleyville, Badger's Quay, Valleyfield, Lewisporte and St. Anthony's.

He was not, however, available to us because he had made the plans for the great million dollar development for Port Union, and having made plans and the contract having been awarded he then was appointed as supervising engineer on behalf of the operating company, supervising the contractor. So he could not come with us until that work was finished. That work was finished about three weeks ago (it was three or four weeks. I am speaking from memory. It was probably a bit longer) and Commander Desbarets was appointed chairman of the power commission. We have not yet appointed the other two members. But Commander Desbarets is quite busy at work compiling notes and reducing them to a plan. Because clearly we cannot have hydro-electric development at St. Anthony and Baie Verte, Springdale, Lewisporte, Badger's Quay and Valleyfield and out here at Cormack and up in Fortune Bay, from which place my honourable friend brought in a petition yesterday, and in all these other places at one and the same time or even in the year. So what is necessary is that a plan be made calling for so much this year, so much next year and the year after and every year, spreading over a period of years. We are deadly serious about it. We have not moved until now because we felt it was a waste of time to do so without the right man to take charge. We now have what we believe is the right man, and we hope to see action in the next four or five years. For the next four or five years we hope to see very important hydro-electric development.
MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member’s time has expired.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, with the indulgence of the House, I would like to add just one word more: In Newfoundland the latest demand going up all over the island is not for schools, much as they are demanding these, not for hospitals, but the latest demand, the latest evidence of the growing discontent of the people with their life is that clamour now demanding electricity. And we have got to meet it. We got to meet it or we will pay the consequences.

MR. W. J. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Premier will give us assurance that before these plans are adopted with regard to power expansion that the House of Assembly will be consulted and advised so that it could be considered here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We certainly would have to before we could spend any money. I think we would have to bring a programme before the House. I don’t know exactly if it will be possible for the plans to be prepared in time for the present session of the House—I doubt it.

MR. BROWNE: Is Commander Desbaretts under salary now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: What is the amount?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Twelve thousand dollars a year. And it will raise to about twenty thousand dollars a year when the business handled runs to many millions a year, say six or eight millions a year. He won’t be satisfied then with twelve thousand a year. We won’t get any hydro electric engineer of any account to work for as little as that. I think that is obvious to the whole House.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the department concerned.

MR. J. R. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Milltown and the Head of Bay D’Espoir asking that a road be constructed between Morrisville and St. Alban’s.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a petition which I received last spring, just after the closing of the House, and consequently too late for presentation during that session. Although a little work has been done, or some work has been done on that road it has not been completed. And it will be necessary to construct a bridge across the Northwest Brook before this road can be completed.

Bay D’Espoir, as everyone knows, is one of the natural beauty spots of Newfoundland. It has great potentialities. And I regard it as the hope of the Southwest Coast. A road is very necessary to connect all the places in Bay D’Espoir.

Since 1949 we have joined up a number of these places. St. Alban’s is now joined with Milltown and with the Head of Bay D’Espoir and Morrisville has been joined with Milltown. Now this is the greatest gap remaining to be closed, between Morrisville and St. Alban’s, which the people are asking for in this petition.

I have much pleasure in supporting the prayer of this petition, Sir, and I ask that it be laid on the Table of the House for reference to the Department of Public Works for consideration.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the department concerned.
MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have here a petition which has just now been handed to me, a fact which I rather regret because if I had it in time, it would certainly have been the first, for obvious reasons, to come before the House today. However, now that it has been handed to me I consider it an honour to be asked to present it, and I do so:

"TO THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS AND SPEAKER OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND."

The Petition of the Presbyterian Church in Canada humbly sheweth:

"1. By the Act of Parliament of Canada being Chapter 65 of the Statutes of Canada 1939, the congregations, members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Canada who did not, on the 10th day of June 1925, become part of the United Church of Canada, and those persons who since that date have or might have joined them as members and adherents were permitted to use the name "The Presbyterian Church of Canada."

"2. That by an Act of the Parliament of Canada being Chapter 64 of the Statutes of Canada, 1939 the Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was incorporated for the purpose inter-alia of holding property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada as in the Act set forth."

"3. That your petitioner is desirous of having the Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada incorporated in Newfoundland for the purpose of holding property of your petitioner in Newfoundland."

"4. For this purpose your Petitioner is desireous of having an Act of the Honourable House of Assembly passed in the terms set forth in the Draft Bill which is hereto annexed marked "A".

"YOUR PETITIONER THEREFORE PRAYS that leave may be granted to your Petitioner by this Honourable House of Assembly for the introduction of the said Bill.

"AND AS IN DUTY BOUND YOUR PETITIONER WILL EVER PRAY ETC.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada
Sgd. James Dutton
Chairman, Board of Administration;
Sgd. E. A. Thompson,
Secretary, Board of Administration;
Sgd. Allen M. Old,
Minister, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, St. John's, Newfoundland.

And attached to the petition, Mr. Speaker, is a draft bill which of course gives effect to the prayer of the petition. The draft bill being a private bill, which will go through the regular procedure of private bills. For that purpose I believe it will be necessary to move for the announcement of a select committee so that the procedure may be completed. I feel that this petition will meet with the approbation of the whole membership of the House and that the prayer of the petition will be acceded to gladly and willingly by the members of this House.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that the petition be laid on the table of the House and referred to a special committee to consider the same.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I beg rise on behalf of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition to support the prayer of this petition, which is so well put to-
together and so ably read by the Honourable Premier. I note the delicacy with which it was presented to the House and Addressed to the Speaker. I am certain we will be very happy on this side of the House to support the prayer of this petition.

MR SPEAKER: The petition first of all automatically goes to a committee on standing orders. When the report is made, then the motion is made that it be put to select committee on Private Bills.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

None.

Giving Notice of Motion

HON. M. MURRAY (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the School Attendance Act."

MR. JAMES D. HIGGINS: The Honourable Minister picked a good day.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax Act."

MR. HOLLETT: Not again.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Department of Public Works Act."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Memorial Stadium Act, 1954," also A Bill, "An Act to Empower the St. John's Municipal Council to Raise a Loan for Municipal Purposes by the Issue of Bonds."

Giving Notice of Questions

Notice of questions on tomorrow given by Mr. Browne.

Answers to Questions

Question No. 30:

MR. BROWNE: To ask the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information: Is Mr. Forse still employed by the Superior Rubber Co. Ltd.? What is his position and salary per month? What duties is he presently performing? When was he appointed? On whose recommendation was he appointed? What are his qualifications for this position? Do the Directors of the Company receive any salaries or honoraria? If so give details.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in reply to Question No. 30 on the Order Paper of today, I may say that I gave in the House yesterday some of the reply when I said that Mr. Forse is still employed and gave his salary as six to seven thousand (I forget which) but not more than seven thousand but I don't think it is less than six thousand. I told what his duties are. Does the honourable gentleman want the exact date of his appointment? He was appointed last year. On whose recommendation I don't know. He was appointed by the Board of Directors. His qualifications for the position consisted mainly in the fact that he is, I think, a chartered accountant.

MR. BROWNE I understand he is not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In that case he
is a "CPA", a thoroughly competent accountant. The work he was doing was that he was in charge of the office in there. There was another man in charge of the plant.

Do the Directors of the Board receive any salaries or honoraria? The answer is no, none. They have not received any and they are not going to receive any.

Question No. 31:

MR. BROWNE: To ask the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information: What is the present position of the Government in relation to the Javelin Company? Are the Government Directors under salary from the Company? What was the amount of travelling expenses incurred by members of the Government in connection with this Company? Give the dates and duration of trips, the names of the persons travelling and the cost of each trip?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer to that question is that there were no trips and there was no cost, there were no travelling expenses incurred by members of the Government in connection with this company, so I cannot give you any amount. There was none: The Government Directors are not under salary because there are no directors and no salaries.

That leaves one part of the question: What is the present position of the Government in relation to the Javelin Company? The present position is that the Government are the owners, on behalf of the public, of the land in Labrador which has been ceded to Nalco. Nalco in turn having ceded so many thousand square miles to Canadian Javelin. In other words the position of Canadian Javelin vis-à-vis the Government and vis-à-vis Canadian Javelin and with Nalco in between the Government are the landlords of certain property in the Labrador which has been ceded to Canadian Javelin. I don't know that I can add anything to that. I don't know just what the honourable gentleman wanted to know.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I could enlighten the Honourable Premier as to the meaning of the question. We had a special session in September and we authorized a bill allowing the government to guarantee sixteen and a half million dollars. I understand from the press that the company is unable to raise the money, and I wondered if the government has anything to say, and what is the position at the present time?

MR. SMALLWOOD: If I were in the position of the honourable gentleman I would take reports in the newspapers about the inability of that company to raise a bond issue with the greatest possible reserve. If he wanted to know that he might have asked. But he does not ask, "What is the present position of the Government?"

MR. BROWNE: Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, I understood the time limit was the 15th of March for the raising of the loan.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think the honourable gentleman is mistaken.

MR. BROWNE: Perhaps I am.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ask a supplementary question with regard to Question No. 30? Could the Honourable Premier tell us who are the Directors of Superior Rubber Company now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are the same today as they were a week, a month and three months ago. I think
they consist of Mr. C. A. Pippy, Mr. Gordon F. Pushie, Mr. Donald Dawe—I think that is the lot—there is no change in the directors.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, here I have the Act dealing with the Waterbush Lake Railway Company. It says: "The Government shall not require to guarantee the Loan under Subclause (I) of this clause" unless all that is required be done to the satisfaction of the Government before the 15th of March.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What does that mean?

MR. BROWNE: The Government is not required to guarantee the Loan.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Unless what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: All these things contained in the bill have to be done before the 15th of March.

MR. BROWNE: Well, what is the situation at the present time?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The situation at the present time is that all of the things required to be done on the part of Canadian Javelin by the 15th of March have in fact been done. That is the position.

MR. BROWNE: Then they can get the loan any time they can raise it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: If we care to give it. But after the 15th of March we cannot be required to give it unless they have met these conditions.

MR. HOLLETT: They have.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. Therefore I take it they require us to guarantee. But they have not in fact required us.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, the minister said there were no trips. Once again I must say my information was given through the newspapers that the Minister of Finance and the Attorney General and the Premier met Mr. Doyle in New York.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I understood the question to be as follows. What was the amount of travelling expenses incurred by the members of the Government in connection with this company? No members of this government made any trip in connection with that company. Some directors of NALCO did.

MR. BROWNE: Oh, I see! We could vary the question.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And would not get an answer. We don't in this House table the details of the expenses of NALCO. If some directors of NALCO visited New York or Montreal for the purpose of conferring with Canadian Javelin or anybody else that surely is the business of NALCO and not all of the details of NALCO's business are necessarily tabled in this House.

MR. HOLLETT: They were last year.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, the balance sheet, and the annual report were tabled, yes. And if my honourable friend has in mind that there was any trip to the West Indies, for instance, to confer with Javelin, they can put it out of their minds. There was a visit to Montreal or New York (I am not sure which) on the part of three directors of NALCO, to confer with Canadian Javelin. NALCO paid the cost of that trip which amounted perhaps to $150 per head. From there we went to the West Indies at our own expense. Neither the Government, Javelin, NALCO nor anyone else paid the cost of a purely personal vacation. The Attorney General did not go.

MR. BROWNE: The Premier then
went to Germany. Was that in connection with Javelin?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer is that there were no travelling expenses incurred with this Government, no expenses incurred on behalf of NALCO. And the trip I made to Germany with Mr. John C. Doyle, neither the Government nor NALCO paid for that.

MR. BROWNE: Who paid for it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that anyone’s business?

MR. BROWNE: I think so.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is entitled to think. So am I entitled to think. Now where does that get us.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, just one question arising out of that: The Premier said Canadian Javelin has done all things required of them to do and can in fact force its undertaking under the sixteen million guarantee. How long a period does that hold good? That is not forever? I think there must be some reasonable time.

MR. CURTIS: I may say, inherent in the Act is that certain conditions should be fulfilled according to the approval of the Government.

MR. HIGGINS: If that has been done, how much longer can Javelin hold that right?

MR. SMALLWOOD: As far as I am concerned, and if the House would agree, if there is not early action I would ask the House to repeal that part of the Act. Not at this present session—I don’t mean that early.

MR. HIGGINS: Next session?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes.

Question No. 32: Answer in course of preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any answers to other questions?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, that is all the answers I have for today.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, on the first day that the House reconvenes I shall have the answers to questions on able-bodied relief.

MR. HOLLETT: We are very anxious, Mr. Speaker—I might say we are a small crowd on this side of the House, and we have asked a considerable number of questions. And we have to proceed with the Address in Reply very shortly, I take it, and we are very anxious to get replies to a number of these questions to help us in our work here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If they can’t be used in this debate they can be used in the budget debate.

MR. HOLLETT: It may make a lot of difference.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman wants to make too many good speeches.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not here to make speeches but to represent the people.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, if I could ask the Honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs when is the museum to be opened?

MR. MURRAY: The position is this: During the present session of the House I am going to ask leave to introduce a Bill setting up a Board of Trustees as a corporate body, on the same lines as the Library Board. The Board of Trustees met on several oc-
casions. This morning I received an interim report. But they are not altogether unanimous as to when it should be opened. Certain members do not exactly think that there are enough exhibits entered there. In so far as decoration goes we have done everything we could. The thing is in very good shape. The exhibits we did have were catalogued scientifically by Mr. Digby last year. But certain other things, exhibits to be put up there representing outport life in Newfoundland, some of our members on the Board of Trustees are not at all satisfied. Some of the things there they say are not accurate.

The management and control of the museum will be turned over completely to the Board of Trustees as soon as this legislation is enacted.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have a request here, which would be somewhat out of order, but there would be no other opportunity to ask it. I have a request from a photographer to ask if it would be permitted to take a picture of the students here attending the House today, while the session is going on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, would join with me in praying Your Honour to extend that courtesy and that permission to the photographer, so that these young lads who are here in the People's House may have a permanent record in the years to come of their visit, which doubtlessly they will remember with pleasure throughout their lives.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I certainly join with the Honourable Premier and the Government in requesting that privilege. I think we are honoured today in having with us these ladys. I am sure it reminds some of us old fellows of our younger days. I think the Honourable Attorney General is a little younger than I. He must recall the old school days.

MR. SMALLWOOD: For goodness sake—How old are you getting to be.

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Premier is much older than we are because he is bald.

MR. SPEAKER: The House gives leave. But let me add that this must not be considered to be a precedent for any photographer at any time to come in and take pictures inside the House. The gentleman in question has the permission of the House to take a picture of the visitors from, I believe, St. Bon's.

Orders of the Day


On motion Mr. Speaker left the Chair:

Mr. Courage, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole:

On motion Clauses (1) and (2) carried:

Agreement:

Clause (1)—On motion carried.

Clause (2)—Read—On motion carried.

Clause (3)—Read—On motion carried.

Clause (4)—Read—

MR. HOLLETT: On that point, the rates of assistance payable, has the
Government made any decision with regard to the rates of assistance to be payable under this new setup.

DR. ROWE: It is presumed the rates in force now will continue until such time as the Lieutenant Governor in Council uses its authority to change the rates. Yesterday I gave the small increase there has been in the last few weeks. That will have effect on the 1st of April. It works out roughly at about $10.75 per person, as the honourable gentleman will see from the table attached hereto.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the average cost per person. But I am asking the average monthly allowance for assistance. What would be the average rate—the same as it is now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Act does not touch that at all.

MR. HOLLETT: What I am asking is, has the Government made any decision yet or do they plan to make any decision—I pointed out yesterday, Mr. Chairman, five dollars here in Newfoundland to buy goods will not go so far, I venture to bet, as four dollars in Ontario, and perhaps would not go as far as that. So what I would like to know is, if there is any intention on the part of the Government of trying to give these people a little better allowance. Canada is going to pay half, so I think we ought to be a little more generous. The reason I say this is because I have had a little bit to do with people here in St. John's since I have been here, with people in very poor circumstances. And day after day, week after week and month after month, I have people come to me and say their food was gone on a certain day and they were not getting it until a certain date. They come to me about it on the 20th and sometimes the 15th and they say they will not get their allowance until the 27th and they have not got a bit of food in the house. I would like to say this now: I have gone to City Welfare and found them very co-operative. And I would like to hand out, if you like, a verbal bouquet to those people in the City Welfare Office, and I congratulate the Honourable Minister on the people there. But I do hope that the Government will take into consideration, and I am quite sure the Honourable Member for Harbour Main, who is also a member of the Royal Commission, has gone into that matter with regard to the cost of living here in this country. And I don't know whether he would like to speak on this matter or whether he has any information for us. But I am quite sure, when looking for the proper scale of terms in this country, he must have gone into the cost of living and the value of the dollar here as compared to the value of the dollar in Montreal for example. Anyway I would like to make that appeal to the Government, to try and do something, I feel the people will "darn" near starve, Sir, on that five dollars. They only get five, a good man, I know. I know one family of nine with forty-five dollars. Who can half bring up nine children for that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is double that. On top of that there is family allowance. That is cash money. On top of that again there would be an order for coal and there might be an order for clothing and on top of that they might get their rent paid, and there might be a supplementary allowance. So they might well be getting a hundred or more a month, which is still not enough.

MR. HOLLETT: But five dollars a month each is all that man has to
buy food. The family allowance goes for other things. The children have to be clad. And the kettle has to be boiled, that is fuel, and the landlord has to be paid. That is another matter. But they have to eat, these children and the father and mother have to eat. So if the amount cannot be increased more than the five dollars it is at the present time—I pointed out a quart of milk in Montreal costs 20c and we pay 32c here. These people have to drink it, otherwise we are going to have sick people on our hands, and we are going therefore to increase the charge to another department. I do make this appeal now to the Government to consider well this important matter, because the value of the dollar in food, in "Grub" today (if I may put it that way) is not anything like it was or is on the Mainland, and it is certainly not anything like it was in the thirties. And five dollars, although it is five dollars, is not very much. It does not look any more to that man getting it than the $1.80 in the old days. I feel the Government have done some very good things since coming here. They had to do them because the circumstances of the nation compelled them, the circumstances of the world compelled them to do it. And I say, in certain cases they have done a very excellent job. Certainly, as the Honourable Premier admits, they made a few mistakes. I don't think they made many mistakes with regard to welfare. And I contribute that to the Honourable Premier and Dr. Pottle, who was at one time the Honourable Doctor Pottle. I believe he was made that for some kind of work, and I am sorry he is not here. But I will say the Honourable Premier and the Government on certain matters in regard to welfare have done an excellent job, and I am not going to be the last to give a word of praise for it, even though it cost us ten thousand votes. I like to see honour where honour is due. But I do ask you to take this matter into your hands right away.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I notice here in this table handed over to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, able-bodied relief for ten thousand persons costs $5.60, whereas the percentage in the home for the aged and infirm, some of whom of course I know to be helpless cases, is over ninety dollars each. There is a big difference between the relief given to able-bodied people and the people in the home for the aged and infirm. When do we get the people who are in boarding houses other than the Home for the Aged and Infirm? What would they come under? How are they added in?

DR. ROWE: If we could let that clause stand for the moment.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, could we have this clearly understood. There is no desire in the wide world to stop debate on the matter which has now been raised. But this is not the time. The vote for that will be here in the estimates and that opportunity to debate it, the rates paid and payable and the rates that ought to be paid and that will be paid. This is a bill to give effect to a contract we have signed with the Government of Canada, and whatever we as a government may pay is not affected by this Bill, it is quite independent of it. Whatever we pay, whatever the rates may be from time to time, the Government of Canada will pay half and this table was given merely as an example of how the bill would be rendered to Ottawa. But if we can't have
it, and we will have to ask the Lieutenant Governor not to come. This is not to close off debate, because we cannot choke off debate on this—But there is a time coming in the session when this can be debated, four or five days if it is wanted, but not now on this Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: Will the Honourable the Premier tell me when this Bill comes into force?

MR. SMALLWOOD: This does not provide the amount of relief. Only whatever the rate may be in the future for able-bodied relief, social assistance, dependent allowances, Canada will pay half if we pass the Bill. Now what the rate should be or should not be can be debated when voting the money for these purposes in the estimates.

MR. HOLLETT: What I am trying to say “Section (4)” Newfoundland shall make available to the officials of Canada particulars of rates of assistance payable. We pass this Bill now, and next month we have to tell the Government of Canada just what rates we are paying.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is up to us. We, the Government of Newfoundland and the House of Assembly, determine what the rates will be, and so it will be in the future. Whatever the rates are, if we pass this Bill, Canada will pay half.

MR. HOLLETT: I think Canada will have some regard to the limit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No regard.

MR. HOLLETT: If we pay a hundred dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, they will pay fifty of it.

MR. HOLLETT: That is just stupid.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, any rate we pay, or any province, is acceptable by the Government of Canada. And the Government of Canada will reimburse half. For example, British Columbia's rate is away up higher than ours. I just don't remember exactly what it is. And if we drove it up to $25 per person the Government of Canada would reimburse us for half.

MR. HOLLETT: It says “rate.”

MR. SMALLWOOD: It uses the word “rate,” yes. But it does not set the rate.

MR. BROWNE: Is this an actual report?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. It is just an example.

On motion Clause (4) carried:

Clause (5), Clause (6), Clause (7)

—On motion carried:

Clause (8) read:

There shall be excluded from the reimbursement claim any person, together with any payment made to or on behalf of each person, who is

(a) an inmate in any institution maintained in whole or in part out of funds appropriated by

(i) the Parliament of Canada,

(ii) the Legislature of the province,

(iii) a municipality, or

(iv) a charitable organization;

except that there may be included in the reimbursements claim payments made by the province or by a municipality for the upkeep of inmates in homes for special care and the number of persons in respect of whom such
payments are made, provided that said inmates are unemployed and in need and the payments claimed do not exceed what an individual might reasonably be expected to pay for accommodation of a comparable kind and quality in the same locality and provided further that said inmates are not such as would normally be cared for in general, acute, chronic or convalescent hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, mental institutions, institutions for incurables, orphanages or child welfare institutions;

(b) a person in receipt of
   (i) unemployment benefit under Unemployment Insurance Act,
   (ii) a pension under the Old Age Security Act,
   (iii) assistance under the Old Age Assistance Act,
   (iv) an allowance under the Blind Persons Act,
   (v) an allowance under the Disabled Persons Act, or
   (vi) a supplemental allowance or cost-of-living bonus provided under the law of the province to recipients of benefit under any of the aforementioned Acts; or

(c) a recipient of mother’s allowance.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister could explain
(a) “an inmate in any institution maintained in whole or in part out of funds appropriated by
   (i) the Parliament of Canada,
   (ii) the Legislature of the province.”

I note that in this plan here that persons in the Home for the Aged and Infirm and Sunset Lodge are excluded. Well then, how are they included if excluded by this?

DR. ROWE: This Act is drawn up as uniform for all provinces. This is to make sure that some of the institutions operated by the different provinces don’t come under this. And we argued from the first that persons in our aged and infirm institutions ought to come under this agreement. And I think one other province did stand out for it. At any rate we got the Federal Government to agree to accept our Boarding Homes and the Home for the Aged and Infirm. That is why the exemptions are made here—Homes of different categories.

MR. BROWNE: Does that mean all residents in the Home for the Aged and Infirm and all persons in the boarding homes come under this Act? They all come under it, nothing excluded at all.

DR. ROWE: No. And incidentally it is a very great consideration.

MR. BROWNE: I fail to understand the section as read because it reads differently to my mind.

On motion Clause (8) carried:

Clause (9) read:

Notwithstanding sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 8 there may be included in the reimbursement claim any additional relief payments made by the province or by a municipality to persons described in the said sub-paragraph and the number of persons to whom such payments are made if such persons are unemployed and in need.

MR. BROWNE: Does that mean if a person is under unemployment insurance he may still get other assistance?

DR. ROWE: Yes. The typical claim
would be a person getting old age assistance at sixty-five to seventy. He gets thirty dollars a month, and because where we have to supplement that thirty dollars in a special way, and in that case the Government of Canada will reimburse us for one half of that additional assistance we give over the thirty dollars.

On motion Clause (9) carried:

Clause (10) read:

There shall also be excluded from the reimbursement claim payments made in respect of

(a) medical, hospital, nursing, dental and optical care and drugs and dressing,

(b) funeral expenses

(c) all travelling expenses except those, if Canada is not contributing thereto under some other arrangement, that are made for the purpose of

(i) returning a recipient of unemployment assistance and his dependents, if any, to his normal place of residence under an arrangement to which the municipality or the government of the province to which he is being returned has agreed in advance,

(ii) enabling a recipient of unemployment assistance or dependent member of his family to obtain assured employment as certified by the National Employment Service, or

(iii) enabling a recipient of unemployment assistance or a dependent member of his family to obtain needed medical, nursing home care which cannot be provided at his normal place of residence; and

(d) the cost of administration.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question there on (c) (iii) In other words a person sent in from an outport to hospital, their travelling expenses may be excluded.

DR. ROWE: They are included.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes they pay half. That is an essential part of the cost.

On motion Clause (10) carried:

Clause (11) read—On motion carried

Clause (12) read:

The average per person monthly cost of assistance shall be calculated by dividing the total of the payments made during the month, as set forth in the reimbursement claim, by the total number of persons, including dependents, who received assistance during the said month as set forth in the reimbursement claim.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, what it really means is that they pay roughly about a quarter of the cost of relief and not half. That is what it amounts to.

DR. ROWE: I don't see how the honourable gentleman gets that.

MR. BROWNE: Put it this way. If we start at the 1st of April this year and for the twelve months following our total relief is two million two hundred thousand dollars, then the reimbursement from the Government of Canada will be almost exactly one million dollars. But this does not show that.

DR. ROWE: That reduction would be the same if the total cost were five million. The minimum is .045 of the population.

MR. BROWNE: The average
monthly cost per person is given here at .05 of the population. They are not paying fifty per cent of the cost of relief but fifty per cent of .045 of relief.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. When the population of a province on relief goes beyond .045 per cent of that population then the Government of Canada will pay half that.

MR. BROWNE: That is right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In other words paying half on practically all but less than half of one per cent. Is that clear?

MR. BROWNE: Yes. I had forgotten.

DR. ROWE: It just happens the ratio is small.

On motion clause (12) carried:

Clause (13) read—On motion carried:

Clause (14) read.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman according to this form here.

MR. CURTIS: That is a uniform agreement signed by all the provinces.

DR. ROWE: This is signed by the Auditor General and also by the Deputy Minister of Welfare.

MR. BROWNE: Who has to sign this, the Provincial Auditor General? The Minister does not have to sign it all? Is it only the Provincial Auditor?

DR. ROWE: The Deputy Minister also would sign it too even if not called upon.

On motion Clause (14) carried.

Clause (15) read—On motion carried.

Clause (17) and (18) read—On motion carried.

Clause (2) of the Bill—On motion carried.

Motion that the Committee rise and report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried:

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair:

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and has passed this Bill, No. 10, without amendment.

On motion report received and adopted. On motion ordered read a third time now: On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes, after which Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University Act":

On motion, Mr. Speaker left the Chair — Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committee of the Whole:

Motion that the Committee report having passed the Bill without amendment, carried:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act":

On motion Clause (1) carried:

Clause (2) read:

Section 20 of The Memorial University (Pensions) Act, chapter 110 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, is amended by renumber-
ing the section as subsection (1) and adding thereto as subsection (2) the following:

"(2) A person who has ceased to be an employee and who has received a refund under subsection (1) may, if he is re-employed by the Board and if the Board approves, repay to the Fund the amount of the refund received, together with simple interest on that amount at the rate of three per centum per annum from the date he received the refund to the date of repayment to the Fund, and this Act then applies to him as if he had not ceased to be an employee except that the time during which he was not employed by the Board does not count as pensionable service."

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would tell us what is the purpose behind the necessity. It has not been told us yet.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the principle of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question might have been more properly put at second reading. Probably the minister would like to explain this clause.

MR. MURRAY: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the clause is self-explanatory. It follows verbatim a similar clause under the Teacher's (Pensions) Act. It would be difficult to clarify it any further. The words are simple as anything to me. If a person resigns temporarily from a post at the Memorial University College, withdrawing his pension fund, under this Bill, if he rejoins the staff and repays the money withdrawn at 3% interest then he can reinstate himself under the pensions fund.

MR. HOLLETT: That is quite true and quite simple, as the honourable minister says, I want to know what is behind it. We do realize that under the Teacher's (Pensions) Fund, I believe it is, a person can be taken from the profession and sent out into the political field and win, lose or draw can come back to the profession again and enjoy his pension and rates the same as if he had not been sent out into the political field.

MR. SMALLWOOD: To a point of order, Mr. Chairman: Is Your Honour going to permit a member of the committee to make a second reading speech in Committee of the Whole. Is not that what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is doing? Is not that a speech properly to be delivered at second reading but is not proper in Committee of the Whole. Can he discuss the principle and purpose behind the Bill? Is he not confined to the actual verbage of the Bill? Is he not debarred from discussing the principle of the Bill in Committee of the Whole? Will he be permitted to break the rules?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order — The
point is very well taken. I would like the honourable member to confine his remarks to the clause, and not discuss the purpose of the Bill. The rule is that a member speaking to a clause must confine himself to the clause under discussion.

MR. HOLLETT: Alright, Mr. Chairman, I shall confine myself to the clause; "A person who has ceased to be an employee and who has received a refund under subsection (1) may, if he is re-employed by the Board and if the Board approves, repay to the Fund the amount of the refund received, together with simple interest on that amount at the rate of three per centum per annum from the date received the refund to the date of repayment to the Fund, and this Act then applies to him as if he had not ceased to be an employee except that the time during which he was not employed by the Board does not count as pensionable service."

The whole idea, as far as I can see, Sir, is making a laughing stock of the Civil Service—in my opinion—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, to a point of order. Is Your Honour going to permit a member of this House, any member, to violate the rules of the House? Is the Honourable Gentleman in order to question the principle of the Bill now that the principle has been adopted? We have gone into Committee of the Whole to discuss the verbage, not the principle, not the purpose of the Bill, not the morality of the Bill—Is the Honourable Gentleman permitted to break that rule?

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Premier is permitted to break such rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not quite sure what the last remark of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition was—If he said that this clause would make a laughing stock of the Civil Service, I was going to let him develop it—I don't know what he meant. But he must confine himself to the clause.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And not the principle, Mr. Chairman, of the clause. That has been adopted.

MR. HOLLETT: Go on—railroad it through.

On motion Clause (2) carried:

Motion that the Committee report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Cancer Control Tax Act, 1953."

Clauses (1) and (2) on motion carried:

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, before this Act is carried, at any rate, I wonder if the Minister of Finance could tell us roughly how this tax has worked out, whether the money has been received and what it is being used for?

MR. POWER: I think in the year 1954-1955 that the total amount collected was something like a hundred and fifty two thousand dollars.

MR. BROWNE: Does it go into the Consolidated Revenue Fund? Or does it go into a special fund?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Consolidated Fund.

MR. BROWNE: And used for the purpose of the Department of Health, no special purpose?

On motion Clause (3) carried:
Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Registration of Deeds Act."

On motion Clause (k) carried:
Clause (2) read:

The Registration of Deeds Act, chapter 141 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, is amended by inserting therein immediately after Section 6 as Section 6A the following:

"6A. For the purpose of Section 6 leases granted by The St. John's Housing Corporation under the St. John's Housing Corporation Act, 1944, are deemed to be leases at a rack rent."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the honourable and learned gentleman opposite explain what "rack rent" means?

MR. BROWNE: "Rack rent" means a house for example is rented and gets full rent say $50 or $60 a month. Ground rent would be rent over a long time, very much smaller, $5 or $10 or $20. "Rack rent" means the full rent that can be obtained from it, a hundred per cent of the rental value.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has a sort of disreputable connotation in literature.

MR. BROWNE: I don’t remember. But it is taken from the St. John's Municipal Act—in other words it is the highest rent obtained for a property.

On motion Clauses (2) through (6) carried:

Motion, that the Committee report having passed this Bill without amendment, carried:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act."

On motion Clause (1) carried:
Clause (2) read:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Chairman, I would move an amendment to that Clause: We like to or we think these Agriculture Societies should be restricted and the only money they borrow should be with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Otherwise they might get out of bounds. So, Mr. Chairman, I suggest this amendment: Upon such registration such society shall be deemed to become a corporation having the right to hold property and to enter into contracts and to sue and be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction and (d) subject to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, borrow money. The effect of the amendment is to just restrict borrowing of money to the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, does not that raise now a question of principle, the principle being that no Agricultural Society is permitted to borrow money without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. I don’t know whether the Agricultural Societies themselves have asked for this legislation or not. It seems to me to be an unnecessary piece of red tape, and unless there is some grave reason for it then I take it it should not be brought forward here this afternoon. After all the banks are the people who are the best judges of the capacity to repay, and I think they would secure it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But suppose they attempted to borrow elsewhere?
MR. BROWNE: If they attempted elsewhere? I don't know who would lend them money. It is not easy to borrow money unless you happen to strike somebody who is an easy mark. Any lender usually requires security and they usually require good security. I think the matter is pretty well taken care of and it is not necessary to have the matter go before the Lieutenant Governor in Council. I think it would be unnecessary trouble both for the association and for the Government. I don't think we should have to worry about that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, the principle purpose of this amendment is to enable the society formed recently at Clarenville to be assisted in the building of a large new stadium, towards the cost of which the Government is prepared to lend a hundred thousand dollars. It was adopted as Government policy some time ago that Newfoundland should be divided into four sections for the purpose of exhibition buildings, (1) consisting chiefly of the Avalon Peninsula with headquarters in St. John's. In St. John's the stadium was built and the Government lent a hundred thousand dollars on certain conditions. Another is the western slice of Newfoundland, west, say, of the Topsails, with the Capital in Corner Brook. There a stadium has been built, partly by means of a loan of an exactly equal amount, a hundred thousand dollars, made by the Government on exactly the same conditions. That leaves two sections, one immediately east of the western section, east of the Topsails and coming as far east, say, as Gander or Gambo or Terra Nova, around somewhere, with Grand Falls as the Capital. There a stadium is already in existence, built by the AND Company. So they were not in need of a loan of a hundred thousand dollars from the Newfoundland Government, which, therefore, in view of that loan, has decided to be especially generous in its contribution to the annual exhibition held annually by the Agricultural Societies of that region. And the final one would be the one lying between the central one and Avalon, that is, say, part of the Isthmus of Avalon and all of the Burin Peninsula and all of the Bonavista Peninsula and part of the centre of Bonavista Bay and part of Fortune Bay, or all of Fortune Bay, with headquarters in Clarenville, where a new building would be erected and towards the cost of which Newfoundland Government would contribute a loan of an exactly similar amount, one hundred thousand dollars on exactly similar terms.

Now the terms in the case of the three loans, to St. John's, Clarenville and Corner Brook are chiefly that the building in each case will be available to the Government for so many weeks a year for the holding of exhibitions which the Government endorses or which the Government even sponsors or which the Government indeed stages, since union the thing without which we will not do this is assistance from Ottawa, as part of their national exhibitions programme, subsidies of which we wish to get our Newfoundland share, for the purpose of which there must be Agricultural Societies. Well, an Agricultural Society has in fact been formed at Clarenville, and they must be empowered by law to borrow a hundred thousand dollars from the Newfoundland Government. That is primarily the purpose of this legislation, and the reason the amendment is now proposed that it is imperative we exercise that amount of control over the societies, that they don't have the right to borrow beyond
their means. I think it is a very reasonable and sensible limitation.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, it is all right to hear the Premier explaining about these loans.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They were all published more than a year ago.

MR. HIGGINS: But the original loan to the Memorial Stadium, the original sponsor, my impression was, an exhibitor or something.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No there is an exhibition society here in the City of which the chairman, is, I believe, Mr. Jack O'Driscoll. Mr. P. J. Murray, the Deputy Minister of Resources, is I think the active executive of it. And it has quite a lively and important membership, and contributions to the Stadium received from the Government of Canada are received through that exhibition organization.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, that is it.

MR. BROWNE: Do I understand from the Premier that hundred thousand dollars is in addition to a hundred thousand dollars paid by Ottawa?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Ottawa Government, in the Department of Agriculture makes available money for the building of this kind on conditions that exhibitions are held. I know all that because I took it up with Mr. Gardiner, the Minister of Agriculture when the Stadium was first planned and arranged for that to be done.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Arranged?

MR. BROWNE: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All right.

MR. BROWNE: Is the Government giving an additional hundred thousand dollars?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. We gave the additional one hundred thousand dollars in the case of St. John's and Corner Brook, and in the case of Clarenville we shall give a hundred thousand and over and above what Ottawa may give.

MR. BROWNE: The provision subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council—is that only being inserted for the purpose of protecting the Government on this loan? Does the Government seriously think that if the Agricultural Society of Clarenville owes a hundred thousand dollars to the Government anybody else is going to lend them any money?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The matter is not so terribly important.

MR. BROWNE: But all the other societies are bound by this.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They should be under some control. They are all subsidized.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't understand what the across the House conversation about a hundred thousand dollars has to do with the Government deciding to give them a hundred thousand dollars—that is that. But are you going to shoulder the burden for any others along with the Agricultural Societies of any particular place, for instance, why should the Government have to give approval for the St. John's Agricultural Society or the Clarenville Agricultural Society to borrow twenty thousand dollars from a bank out there. Does not that make the Government liable if it is approved by the Government. Can these people come
back and say, look they have fallen back on the loan?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't think so. Mere permission does not make us liable.

MR. CURTIS: It is not a guarantee.

MR. HOLLETT: That is what I want to be clear on, if you are going to make yourselves liable for any other borrowing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A town council can't borrow money without the permission of the Government. I don't think the City of St. John's will without a permission.

On motion Clause (2) carried: (as amended).

Motion, that the Committee report having passed the Bill with some amendment, carried:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act."

On motion Clause (1) carried:

Clause (2) read:

Section 28B of The Workmen's Compensation Act, chapter 288 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, and enacted by the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1954, the Act No. 20 of 1954, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"28B.—(1) The Board may by regulations made in accordance with subsection (4) establish a pension scheme for the members, officers and employees of the Board providing for

(a) the payment of a pension, annuity, allowance or gratuity to any such member, officer or employee or to any of his beneficiaries or dependents on

(i) the retirement at a stated age or on account of permanent disability;

(ii) the illness or death before or after retirement; or

(iii) the termination from any cause whatsoever of the employment,

any of such member, officer or employee,

(b) the grant of any other benefit whatsoever in cash or in services, to any of such member, officer and employee or to any of his beneficiaries or dependents;

(c) the payment or grant of any of the pensions, annuities, allowances or benefits referred to in paragraph (a) and (b); and

(d) the terms and conditions upon which any of the pensions, annuities, allowances or benefits referred to in paragraph (a) and (b) will be paid or granted; and

(e) the payment of contributions towards the pension scheme to be made by the Board and by any of the members, officers and employees of the Board to whom such scheme applies by virtue of such regulations and the amounts of such contributions.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could stop there for a moment and ask the Minister to tell us the difference between that subsection and the previous subsection in the Act of 1954—28B (1).

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Well, last year we brought an amendment into the Act, and after we had passed it, then in attempt-
ing to bring in a scheme, we had some proposal for a scheme and we were advised by the Department of the Attorney General that there was still something lacking, and the Bill had to include regulations. We could not make regulations under the amendment we made last year. So, upon the advice of the Department of the Attorney General, we have brought in this amendment. I don't think there is any difference in it except that it gives us the right. The Attorney General could probably answer that better than I because it was on the advice of his department we had to wait until the House opened this year in order to bring in this amendment.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, an examination of this comparative clause, last year, 1954, shows that considerable enlargement has been made. But the only section I can see to take exception to is in Paragraph 4 on page 5, where it gives the power to make regulations. "The Board may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council make such regulations as in its opinion are necessary or desirable to provide for the pension scheme and for any matter connected therewith for which no express provision has been made under this section . . . ."

That means, Mr. Chairman, they have very broad power in any matter connected therewith for which no express provision has been made or in respect of which only partial provision has been made. Then it goes on to enumerate two or three things. It seems to me to be a very broad enlargement, and nobody can say what its connection is or what is likely to be drawn into it.

There is one other observation I would like to make in connection with paragraph 5, I notice in the Bill introduced here today in regard to the publication of regulations takes effect on the date that it is filed and not the date when it is published in the Newfoundland Gazette. The better way would be on publication. After all how would people know what is going on between the Government and the Minister of Provincial Affairs. No one would ever have any idea as to what is happening there.

And that first point might be elucidated a little better, in connection with the wide scope which is given to this body to make regulations.

MR. CURTIS: What amendment would the honourable gentleman suggest?

MR. BROWNE: I am just asking myself—Is not that a very broad thing to add on? You have given all these powers, and this is suddenly something to cover something forgotten.

MR. CURTIS: I don't think it is as bad as it looks, Mr. Chairman. You see it is subject to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. I think it is just a necessary thing to keep them from coming back here for amendments on minor things which might be overlooked. We don't mind how it is changed. It is purely a matter of drafting.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't want to find myself for one moment even to a minute degree in disagreement with my closest colleague, the Attorney General, certainly the closest in this matter, but I don't go all the way for those who would forbid anybody the right to make regulations that would have the force of law. I don't think I would go that far. But this does seem to go a little far, a little further than is normally done. I think
those particular words—"and for any matter connected therewith for which no express provision has been made under this section . . ." Not the words that follow I don’t object to so much . . . "In respect of which only partial or imperfect provision has been made . . ." At least some provision either partial or imperfect though it be has been made. But the first part is a little bit sweeping.

MR. CURTIS: Suppose we let that stand.

MR. BALLAM: It is all subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Even the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should not have the power, not to say a Board.

MR. BROWNE: The Government is giving power to a Board to make regulations on something it knows nothing about at the time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should not have actually.

MR. BROWNE: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I might say, Mr. Chairman, there is no intention whatsoever on my part to cross the floor. And so far as I know, there is no intention of the honourable and learned gentleman for St. John’s West to come over here—not that I know of.

MR. BROWNE: I hope that makes it clear.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, as far as I know.

MR. BALLAM: I might say, Mr. Chairman, in connection with this section. It was for this reason or a similar reason we could not go forward with it last year. When we amended the Act last year we found out afterwards that we did not have sufficient scope in the amendment to go ahead with the pension scheme. And because of that this thing was added thereto.

MR. BROWNE: Well, may I ask the Honourable Minister of Labour if the matter had been put through the officials of the Department of the Attorney General last year?

MR. BALLAM: Yes.

MR. BROWNE: And they are now coming back on their own work and have to do it all over again. It does not say anything for them.

MR. CURTIS: Just a minute—We can’t take action for slander but we will sue them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

On motion clause (2) stand:

Clause (3) read—On motion carried:

Section 39 of said Act is amended.

(a) by deleting paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and substituting therefore the following:

(b) where the widow or an invalid widower is the sole dependent a lump sum of $100.00 and thereafter a monthly payment of $60.00.

(b) by deleting subparagraph (i) of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and substituting therefore the following:

(i) where the dependents are a widow or an invalid widower and one or more children, a lump sum of $100.00 and thereafter a monthly payment of $60.00 with
an additional monthly payment of $20.00 for each child under the age of sixteen years.

(c) by deleting paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and substituting therefore the following:

(d) where the dependents are children, a monthly payment of $30.00 to each child under the age of sixteen years, and

(d) by repealing subsection (4) and substituting therefore the following:

(4) Exclusive of the expenses of burial, the compensation payable as provided by subsection (1) shall not in any case exceed seventy-five per cent of the average earnings of the workman, and if the compensation payable under that subsection would in any case exceed that percentage it shall be reduced accordingly and where several persons are entitled to monthly payments the payments shall be reduced proportionately, but this subsection shall not operate to reduce the compensation for the dependents mentioned in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of subsection (1) if the total monthly compensation does not exceed one hundred and thirty dollars.

Clause (4) read:

The said Act is further amended by deleting from Sections 42, 43, and 47 the words “sixty-six and two thirds percentum” and “sixty-six and two thirds per cent” wherever they appear in those sections and substituting therefore in each case the words “seventy-five percentum.”

MR. BROWNE: I take it that applies to the weekly or monthly disability allowance being made to a person incapacitated, is that correct? Does it apply to the family?

MR. BALLAM: The payment made to a person having an accident is based on the extent of his injuries regardless of what it is. It is on his salary up to three thousand dollars and a proportion of that 66 2/3 per cent formerly. This makes it 75 per cent.

MR. BROWNE: I would like to know what that is about. If we could let it stand and go on?

On motion clause (4) stand:

Clause (5) read:

(1) The increases of compensation provided for by Section (3) of this Act apply to all payments accruing from the date of the coming into force of that section, whether the accident in respect of which the payments accrue occurred before or after that date and whether or not any payments in respect of the accident have been determined or paid before that date, but nothing in this section entitles any person to claim additional compensation for any period of time before that date.

(2) The benefits provided by Section (4) of this Act apply only in respect of accidents that occur from the date of the coming into force of that section.

(3) The additional money necessary to provide for the increases of compensation in respect of accidents happening before the date of the coming into force of Section 3 of this Act may be levied and collected from those employers that have been assessed in respect of the accident fund in such
manner and at such times as the Board may deem equitable.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I understood the Minister to say the other day there was to be no increase in rates—Here in Section (3) it provides for an increase in rates.

MR. BALLAM: If additional money is needed it provides for it.

MR. BROWNE: I take it when this Act comes into force it is going to effect all present rates.

MR. BALLAM: Not the present rates. The rates of accidents that happened after the coming into effect.

MR. BROWNE: Well, what does this mean here in Section (1)? How are you going to get the money?—Take it out of the fund as is or put on new rates.

MR. BALLAM: Take it out as it is. But it may be necessary in five or ten years to change the rates.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no necessary connection between that subclause and the various other clauses of this Amending Bill.

MR. BROWNE: There must be. This Act permits an increase in the rates—The money necessary is bound to be considered. I can't see what is the purpose of that section. You have the money to do it.

MR. CURTIS: Does not that just more or less safeguard, just in case it should be necessary in an emergency—It is not contemplated.

MR. BROWNE: Could not that be redrafted too, to show, should additional monies be necessary.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The additional money necessary to provide—Could you say that?

MR. CURTIS: Actually, legally it does not make any difference. I think it is safe enough.

MR. BROWNE: Additional money is necessary, but it is not necessary to put on a new assessment.

MR. CURTIS: I think, Mr. Chairman, this whole Act might stand over until after recess. I think we might finish reading the whole Act, but let the clauses stand.

Motion, that the Committee report having considered this matter and made progress and ask leave to sit again, carried:

Committee of the Whole on Bill, “An Act Respecting the Disposal of Waste Material and the Protection of Non Tidal Waters.”

On motion Clauses 1 through 5 read and carried:

Clause (6) read:

(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall dump or cause or allow waste material to be dumped along the bank within 250 feet of or into any non-tidal waters.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who by any means disposes of any matter or form of industrial waste into a running stream if he has received the written permission of the Minister to do so or to the discharge of sewage from any sewerage system approved under another Act.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I drew attention the other day to the 250 feet, which may take you into another watershed and have nothing to do with the drainage into non-tidal waters mentioned here. Has the Min-
ister given any consideration to that?

DR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult. You see if you said 150 feet you would have the same thing. It is less likely, it is true, but it would apply.

MR. BROWNE: Well, if some sort of a change were brought in there to make 250 feet maximum and to make it refer to the watershed of the non-tidal waters concerned. But if it does not concern these non-tidal waters it has no bearing. Say you have a lake now and the watershed flows into that lake. Well another watershed may begin less than 250 feet away from that lake and flow off into the other direction.

DR. ROWE: I think that would be a rather remote situation. I see my honourable friend's point alright. But it seems to me that the thing to do there would be to leave it to the discretion of the officer who was attending to it.

MR. BROWNE: I was just trying to think of an example: If you had a steep hill coming down by a river—Here is the river—This is a cross section—This is a shallow place around there—Here is the water, two hundred and fifty feet away—it would not hurt the river in any way at all.

DR. ROWE: You think it should be less?

MR. BROWNE: I think that should be the maximum but with power to vary it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair:

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and has passed the following Bills without amendment: Bills No. 1, 2, 3, and 11.

On motion report received. Bills ordered read a third time on tomorrow:

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and has passed Bill No. 5 with some amendment.

On motion report received. Bill ordered read a third time on tomorrow:

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has considered the matter to it referred and on Bills Nos. 4 and 6 I am instructed to report the Committee has made some progress and begs leave to sit again.

On motion report received. On motion Committee ordered to sit again on tomorrow.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to inform the House that His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived to assent to a Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair:

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair:

MR. SPEAKER: May it please Your Honour, the General Assembly of this Province has at this present session passed a Bill to which in the name and on behalf of the General Assembly I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

MR. CLERK: "A Bill, An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to An Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland Relating to Assis-
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

HIS HONOUR, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: In Her Majesty's Name I assent to this Bill.

His Honour left the Chair:

MR. SPEAKER: At five of the clock, this afternoon, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to give the Royal assent to a Bill, "An Act to Approve and Give Statutory Effect to an Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland Relating to Assistance to Unemployed Persons and the Sharing of the Cost Thereof."

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred, and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, April 3, at 3:00 of the clock:

On motion all further Orders of the Day deferred:

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Monday, April 3, at 3:00 of the clock:

April 8, 1956—

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): We were to have the pleasure of a visit here shortly from His Excellency, the Israeli Ambassador, the Honourable Michael Komay and Mrs. Komay, who were to visit the Province, I think, this week. And the Government had invited them to be their guests as a respect which we wished to tender them and in honour of them and their country. I regret to say that a message received today from His Honour, the Ambassador, informed me that the pressing political duties at Ottawa obliged him to cancel his visit to Newfoundland at the present time. I infer from his message that the Ambassador will wish to visit Newfoundland on a later occasion.

I just want it to be known that the visit of the Ambassador had to be postponed, but that we expect him to arrive a little later, perhaps sometime during the summer. I am sure the House will regret hearing of the inability of the Israeli Ambassador to pay his scheduled visit to us at this time.

Presenting Petitions

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Municipal Affairs & Supply): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of the residents of Deer Harbour, Britannia, Thoroughfare and Random Island praying that during the summer a road may be constructed from Deer Harbour linking that settlement up with Britannia. Deer Harbour itself is one of the most southernmost points of Random Island. The population is some two hundred people. It is separated from the other inhabitants of Random Island by a distance of some six or seven miles.

I support the petition, Mr. Speaker, and beg leave to have it tabled in the House and referred to the department concerned.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the department concerned.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from a considerable number of electors in the Town of Grate's Cove, in the district of Carbonear-Bay de Verde, praying that the road which leads
from Grate's Cove to Old Perlican, around the seashore via Daniels Cove be widened and straightened to enable a snow plow to operate during the winter months.

They have found, Mr. Speaker, that the narrowness and to some extent the crookedness of the road in question prevents the operation of a plow, and they are thereby prevented from using that road for some considerable time after every considerable snowfall.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the petition and ask that it be referred to the department to which it relates.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the citizens of St. Anthony Bight (an extremely largely signed petition indeed) which has the names of all the people of that area. The prayer of that petition is that a road be built to connect St. Anthony Bight with the centre of St. Anthony Town.

Now, Mr. Speaker, they point out that there already exists a road that covers part of the distance between St. Anthony and St. Anthony Bight, a road that was built by the United States Government in connection with certain military installations that exist between St. Anthony and St. Anthony Bight, a road that was built to connect that installation with St. Anthony. The need therefore is really only to build a section of a road from St. Anthony Bight perhaps half way to St. Anthony at which point it would connect with the road that already exists between St. Anthony and the military installations in question.

Mr. Speaker, I give both these petitions my very warm support, and I beg leave to have them laid on the table in the House and referred to the department concerned.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the department concerned.

Reports of Standing and Select Committees

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the reports on matters transacted by the Minimum Wage Board during 1955, under the Provisions of the Labour Relations Act.

I also beg leave to table, Mr. Speaker, the report of the Newfoundland Labour Relations Board for the year 1955. Also the report of the Proceedings of the Minimum Wage Board. I also beg leave to lay on the table the Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the calendar year 1955 as required by the Workman's Compensation Act.

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines & Resources): Mr. Speaker, arising out of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture I submit to this House—(at the last regular session of this House the Government engaged the services of Dr. Aasulv Loddesol, Director of the Norwegian Bog Association, who is generally considered to be the world's greatest authority on the utilization and reclamation of bog lands. Dr. Loddesol came here last year, in September and in October, and made a report which I now have the honour to table) the report of Dr. Loddesol on the investigation of the utilization of bog lands of Newfoundland:

Notices of Motion

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask
leave to introduce the following Bills: A Bill, “An Act to Amend the City of St. John’s Act”; and a Bill, “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Establishment and Administration of Community Councils.”

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, “An Act To Restrict the Use of White Canes to Blind Persons.”

Notice of Question
Notice of questions given by Mr. Browne and Mr. Hollett:

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): To ask the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:

(15)

(1) What amount of fire insurance is carried on all plants and equipment of each and every one of the new industries brought into being since 1949?

(2) How much has been paid out in fire insurance premiums during the operation of the Birch Plant, Gypsum Plant and Cement Plant?

(3) With what Insurance Company does each and every New Industry carry its insurance?

(4) Give full information as to the terms of the agreement under which the Birch Plant is presently being operated?

(5) What if any, loans or advances have been made to the present operators?

Answers to Questions
MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to one question, Question No. 15, asked by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition (Answer tabled).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Insurance Carried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Adler of Canada Ltd.</td>
<td>$425,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Films &amp; Electronics Ltd.</td>
<td>$299,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Gloves Ltd.</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Gypsum Ltd.</td>
<td>$1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>$982,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. M. I. C. Ltd.</td>
<td>$1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckhardt Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>$572,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Sail Leather Goods Ltd.</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanning Electric Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>$545,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch Shoes Ltd.</td>
<td>$700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Asbestos Ltd.</td>
<td>$73,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd.</td>
<td>$1,852,619.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Lloyds

Lloyds

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation Ltd.

Lloyds & Alliance Assurance Company Ltd.

Lloyds

Lloyds

Lloyds

Lloyds

Lloyds

World Insurance Company Ltd. & The Acadia Insurance Co.

QUESTION NO. 15 (Continued)

Nfld. Tanneries (Wm. Dorn) Ltd. .................. 500,000

North Star Cement Co. Ltd. .................. 97,000
Lloyds

Superior Rubber Co. Ltd. .................. 878,400
Lloyds & Alliance Assurance Company Ltd.

Terra Nova Textiles Ltd. .................. 367,000
Lloyds, Nfld.-American Insurance Co. Ltd.

United Cotton Mills Ltd. .................. 666,500

(2)

No fire insurance premiums have been paid by Government in respect of Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd., Atlantic Gypsum Ltd., or North Star Cement Co. Ltd.

(5)

Loans or Advances to the present operators of Nfld. Hardwoods Ltd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Guaranteed Bank Loans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
<td>$1,685,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable Minister of Finance to lay on the table of the House the following:

(5)

(a) Certified copies of the Minutes of Council. Copies of Reports and Recommendations of the Treasury Board in accordance with Section 177, Revenue and Audit Act.

MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable Minister of Finance or other appropriate Minister to lay on the table of the House the following information:

(9)

No.

(1) A complete list of all loans made by the Government of Newfoundland since April 1, 1949 together with the names of the firms or individuals to whom said loans were made and state whether loans were made: Fishery Loans, Economic Development Loans, Industrial Development Loans, Fishery Development Loans, Guaranteed Bank Loans or Tourist Development Loans? State the date of each loan and the rate of interest together with the amount of interest paid to date by each recipient of said loans.

(2) Give the total amount of each individual cash loan and the total amounts raised in the case of guaranteed bank loans? State in the case of each loan the total amount of interest which was refunded to the borrower.

(3) In the case of all Tourist Development Loans, table a copy of the Agreements and state the areas where said developments were to take place.

(4) Table a statement showing the money to the credit of the Government as of March 15, 1956 at (a) Bank of Montreal, (b) with Crown Agents, (c) with the Government of Canada.

(5) What amounts, if any, by way of Temporary Loans have been advanced to the credit of the Government by the Bank of Montreal since April 1, 1955 and what amount if any, is presently owing by the Government to the said bank on account of Temporary Loans or other Loans or Advances? Give dates.

MR. HOLLETT: No. (16): To ask the Honourable Minister of Finance or appropriate Minister to lay on the table of the House the following information:

(1) List the various brands of alcoholic beverages including beers, purchased by the Board of Liquor Control between the dates of Feb. 28, 1955 and March 15, 1956.

(2) Give the names of the firms or individuals from whom these beverages were bought, name of the local agents for each brand and the quantity purchased.

(3) Give the total amount of money paid out for the purchase of alcoholic beverages and the total amount realized by the Board of Liquor Control since April 1, 1955.

(4) Give the location of all licensed beer parlors, hotels, taverns, tourist hotels in Newfoundland together with the names of the proprietors. Have any such licenses been revoked since April 1, 1955 and if so, for what causes.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answer to Section (a), Question No. 5 and the answer to Question No. 16 and the answer to Question No. 9.
MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable Minister of Public Welfare to lay on the table of the House the following information:

(6)

(1) The total number of families receiving Able Bodied Assistance for each month since February, 1955.

Question No. 5

(a) Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 25th June, 1955, relating to the Meeting held on 23rd June, 1955.

628-'55

F. 56-'55 Ordered that, under authority of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $20,000 in favour of Subhead 304 to defray certain expenses under the Newfoundland Election Act, 1954. This amount is in addition to the sum of $15,000 authorized under authority of Minute of Council No. 628-'55 and will form a charge against the anticipated surplus for 1955-56.

(Sgd.) W. J. Carew

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 22nd December, 1955, relating to the Meeting held on 20th December, 1955.

1226-'55 Ordered that, under authority of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $30,000 in favour of Subhead 304 to provide for the cost of the making of ballot boxes, printing, and miscellaneous expenses incurred under the Election Act.

(Sgd.) J. G. Channing

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-
Governor on 28th January, 1956, relating to the Meeting held on 18th January, 1956.

74-'56 Ordered that, under authority of Section 37 (2) (b) of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $100 to permit the payment of storm damage compensation to fishermen who sustained losses as a result of storms in the Autumn of 1952.

(Sgd.) J. G. Channing,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 24th February, 1956, relating to the Meeting held on 23rd February, 1956.

160-'56 F 4-'56 Ordered that, under authority of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $884,200 in anticipation of the granting of a Supplementary Vote of $949,300 for 1955-56.

(Sgd.) J. G. Channing
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(b) Already tabled.

Date of Signatures:
28th November, 1955.

COPY
(Sgd.) Leonard Outerbridge

Lieutenant-Governor
(Sgd.) Gregory J. Power
Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Treasury Board
(Sgd.) J. G. Channing
Clerk of the Executive Council

By His Honour Sir Leonard Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S WARRANT

Under Section 37 (2) (a) of the Revenue and Audit Act, 1951.

In accordance with Minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the 23rd of June, 1955, and the 5th of July, 1955, copies of which Minutes are attached hereto together with reports required in accordance with Section 37 (2) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, which documents are identified by the signature of the Controller of Finance, the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to make issues from the Newfoundland Exchequer Account in such sums as may be required from time to time for the purposes designated in the governing Minutes, in an aggregate sum of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000), and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized and required to do whatsoever may be necessary in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the provisions of the above Act.

(Sgd.) W. M. Marshall
Entered:

COPY
Certified Copy of Minutes of the
Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 25th June 1955, relating to the Meeting held on June 23rd, 1955.

628-'55 F.65-'55. Ordered that, under authority of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1953, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $15,000 in favour of Subhead 304 to defray certain expenses under The Newfoundland Election Act, 1954.

(Sgd.) W. J. Carew,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(Sgd.) W. M. Marshall

COPY

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 7th July, 1955, relating to the Meeting held on 6th July, 1955.

703-'55 Ordered that, under authority of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $20,000 in favour of Subhead 304 to defray certain expenses under The Newfoundland Election Act, 1954.

(Sgd.) W. J. Carew,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(Sgd.) W. M. Marshall

COPY

Under the terms of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, I, M. P. Murray, Minister of Provincial Affairs, do hereby report that it is urgently necessary to incur expenditure aggregating THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000) to defray certain expenses in connection with The Newfoundland Election Act, 1954.

Dated at St. John's, Nfld., this 29th day of November, A.D. 1955.

(Sgd) Myles Murray,
Minister of Provincial Affairs.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall

COPY

Under the provision of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, I, Gregory J. Power, Minister of Finance, do report that insufficient legislative provision has been made in the Estimates of 1955-56 for issues aggregating THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000) to cover certain expenses under The Newfoundland Election Act, 1954.

Dated at St. John's this 29th day of November, A.D. 1955.

(Sgd) Gregory J. Power,
Minister of Finance.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall

COPY

Under the provisions of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act,
1951, the Treasury Board hereby recommends that a Special Warrant be prepared for signature by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in an amount of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000), being the sum required for issues in respect of the services referred to in this Warrant.

Dated at St. John's this 29th day of November, A.D. 1955.

(Sgd) Gregory J. Power,
Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Treasury Board.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall.

(Sgd) Leonard Outerbridge,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Dated at St. John's this 29th day of November, A.D. 1955.

28th January, 1956.

Date of Signature:

By His Honour Sir Leonard Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S WARRANT

Under Section 37 (2) (a) and (b) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951.

In accordance with Minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the 20th of December, 1955, and the 18th of January 1956, copies of which Minutes are attached hereto together with reports required in accordance with Section 37 (2) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, which documents are identified by the signature of the Comptroller of Finance, the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to make issues from time to time for the purposes designated in the governing Minutes, in an aggregate sum of THIRTY THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($30,100), and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized and required to do whatsoever may be necessary in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the provision of the above Act.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall.

(Sgd) Gregory J. Power.
Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Treasury Board.

(Sgd) J. G. Channing.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall.

Entered:

COPY

Under the provisions of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, I, Gregory J. Power, Minister of Finance, do report that insufficient legislature provision has been made in the Estimates of 1955-56 for issues aggregating THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($30,000) to cover certain expenses under The Newfoundland Election Act, 1954.

Dated at St. John's this 27th day of January, A.D. 1956.

(Sgd) Gregory J. Power,
Minister of Finance.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall.

COPY

Under the terms of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, I, M. P. Murray, Minister of Provincial Affairs, do hereby report that it is urgently necessary to incur expenditure aggregating THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($30,000) to defray certain expenses in connection with The Newfoundland Election Act 1954.
Dated at St. John's, Nfld. this 26th
day of January, A.D. 1956.
(Sgd) Myles Murray,
Minister of Provincial Affairs.
(Sgd) W. M. Marshall

COPY

Under the terms of Section 37 (2)
(b) of The Revenue and Audit Act,
1951, I, W. J. Keough, Minister of
Fisheries and Co-operatives, do hereby
report that it is urgently necessary to
incur expenditure relating to storm
damage assistance in a token sum of
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100).
Dated at St. John's this 27th day of
(Sgd) W. J. Keough,
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.
(Sgd) W. M. Marshall.

COPY

Under the provisions of Section 37 (2)
(a) and (b) of The Revenue and Audit Act,
1951, the Treasury Board hereby recommends that a Special
Warrant be prepared for signature by

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
in an amount of THIRTY THOUS-
AND, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
($30,100), being the sum required for
issues in respect of the services referred
to in this Warrant.
Dated at St. John's this 27th day of
January, 1956.
(Sgd) Gregory J. Power,
Minister of Finance and
Chairman of the Treasury Board.
(Sgd) W. M. Marshall.

COPY

Certified Copy of Minutes of the
Honourable the Executive Council of
the Province of Newfoundland ap-
proved by His Honour the Lieutenant-
Governor on 28th January, 1956, re-
ating to the Meeting held on 18th
January, 1956.
74-'56 Ordered that, under authority
of Section 37 (2) (b) of The
Revenue and Audit Act, chap-
ter 31 of the Revised Statutes
of Newfoundland, 1953, His
Honour the Lieutenant-Gov-
nor be moved to sign a Special
Warrant in the amount of
$100 to permit the payment of
storm damage compensation
to fishermen who sustained
losses as a result of storms in
the Autumn of 1952.
(Sgd) J. G. Channing,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

COPY

Certified Copy of Minutes of the
Honourable the Executive Council of
the Province of Newfoundland ap-
proved by His Honour the Lieutenant-
Governor on 22nd December, 1955, re-
lating to the Meeting held on 20th December, 1955.

1226—’55 Ordered that, under authority of Section 37 (2) (a) of The Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $30,000 in favour of Subhead 304 to provide for the cost of the making of ballot boxes, printing and miscellaneous expenses incurred under the Election Act.

(Sgd) J. G. Channing,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

COPY

(Sgd) Leonard Outerbridge
Lieutenant-Governor

Date of Signature:
February 29, 1956.

By His Honour Sir Leonard Outerbridge, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S WARRANT

Under Section 27 (2) (a) and (b) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951.

In accordance with Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the 22nd of February, 1956, a copy of which Minute is attached hereto together with reports required in accordance with Section 37 (2) of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, which documents are identified by the signature of the Comptroller of Finance, the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to make issue from the Newfoundland Exchequer Account, in such sums as may be required from time to time for the purpose designated in the governing Minute, in an aggregate sum of EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUR THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($884,200), and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized and required to do whatsoever may be necessary in pursuance of, and in accordance with the provisions of the above Act.

(Sgd) Gregory J. Power,
Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Treasury Board.

(Sgd) J. G. Channing
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall,
Entered:

Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Newfoundland approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 24th February, 1956, relating to the Meeting held on February 22nd, 1956.

160—’56 F.4—’56. Ordered that, under authority of the Revenue and Audit Act, chapter 31 of The Revised Statutes of Newfoundland, 1952, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to sign a Special Warrant in the amount of $884,200 in anticipation of the granting of a Supplementary vote of $949,500 for 1955-56.

(Sgd) J. G. Channing,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall,
C. of F.
I, Gregory J. Power, Minister of Finance, in accordance with the provisions of The Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, Section 37 (2) (a) and (b), do report that (a) insufficient provision has been made by the Legislature in respect of a number of services and (b) that no provision has been made to defray the costs of six services not foreseen when the Estimates 1955-56 were approved by the Legislature in an aggregate sum of EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUR THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($884,200) as set out in some detail in the annexures to document F.4-'56.

Dated at St. John's this 24th day of February, A.D. 1956.

(Sgd) Gregory J. Power,
Minister of Finance.

(Sgd) W. M. Marshall
Comptroller of Finance

Under the terms of Section 37 (2) (a) and (b) of the Revenue and Audit Act, 1951, we, the various Ministers as set out at foot hereof do hereby report that it is urgently necessary to incur expenditures, as shown at foot, in an aggregate of EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUR THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($884,200) to defray certain expenses in connection with the Public Service of Newfoundland for which inadequate provision (or in six cases, as shown, no provision) has been made by the Legislature.

Dated at St. John's this 24th day of February, A.D. 1956.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>New Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$30,600</td>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sgd) Myles Murray
Minister of Provincial Affairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>New Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$57,800</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sgd) Gregory J. Power
Minister of Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>New Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$900</td>
<td>Provincial</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sgd) Myles Murray
Minister of Provincial Affairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>New Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>Air Strips Wharves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sgd) E. S. Spencer
Minister of Public Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>New Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$306,600</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Grace Hospital Home for Aged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sgd) S. J. Hefferton
Minister of Public Welfare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>New Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$482,000</td>
<td>Public Welfare; School for Blind, Home for Aged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sgd.) F. W. Rowe,
Minister of Public Welfare.

(2) A statement showing the number of able bodied persons receiving relief since February 1st, 1955 by Electoral Districts and the cost of the same Districts.

(3) Give the rates per person or family receiving Able Bodied Assistance.

(4) Give the amounts paid out by way of Sick Relief for each month since February 1st, 1955 and where possible, by District.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to Question No. 6 on the Order Paper of Wednesday, March 20, (Answer tabled).

Question No. 33:

MR. W. J. BROWNE: To ask the Honourable the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House the following information:
Mr. Speaker, I now beg leave to table the answer to Question No. 26 and the answer to Question No. 32, March 23, in the name of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may ask the Honourable Attorney General when I might expect an answer to Question No. 2?

MR. CURTIS: I have that down on my desk, Mr. Speaker, and will have it tomorrow.

Orders of the Day

The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Public Welfare in reply to Question No. 6 (Mr. Hollett) Order Paper of Wednesday, March 14th, 1956:

**Question (1)**

Total Number of Families Receiving Able Bodied Assistance for Each Month Since Feb. 1st, 1955.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb., 1955</td>
<td>2809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1955</td>
<td>2648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1955</td>
<td>2547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1955</td>
<td>2089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1955</td>
<td>1248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1955</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug., 1955</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept., 1955</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct., 1955</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov., 1955</td>
<td>1266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec., 1955</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan., 1956</td>
<td>2879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb., 1956</td>
<td>3124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question (2) & (4)

February, 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electoral District</th>
<th>Able-Bodied</th>
<th>Sick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. John's, E.</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>7578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's W.</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>7578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hr. Main Bell Is.</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>4030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port de Grave</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hr. Grace</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>3032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carb. Bay de Verde</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity South</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>2754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity North</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>3399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista S.</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista N.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogo</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>3867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twillingate</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>3226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Falls</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bay</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>5656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Barbe</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>1231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humber</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Geo. P. au Port</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgeo La Poile</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>4623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort. Hermitage</td>
<td>1793</td>
<td>8962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>4908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placentia W.</td>
<td>1485</td>
<td>9596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placentia St. Mary's</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>2381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferryland</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>919*</td>
<td>5750*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures Nov. – Feb. inclusive.

Question (2) & (4)

October, 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electoral District</th>
<th>Able-Bodied</th>
<th>Sick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. John's East</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's West</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>1617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hr. Main—Bell Island</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>1216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port de Grave</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbour Grace</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>2756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboncar—Bay de Verde</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity South</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity North</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista South</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista North</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Fogo .............................................. 47 241 1835
12. Twillingate ....................................... 17 84 924
13. Grand Falls ....................................... 2 19 1037
14. Green Bay ......................................... 5 15 812
15. White Bay ......................................... 179 896 2348
16. St. Barbe ......................................... 85 456 508
17. Humber ............................................. 5 25 655
20. Fortune & Hermitage .............................. 343 1712 1050
21. Burin ................................................ 67 325 2353
22. Placentia West .................................... 332 1931 1759
23. Placentia—St. Mary’s ............................. 18 137 1015
24. Ferryland .......................................... 30 164 791
25. Labrador ........................................... 62 1153 86

Question (2) & (4)

January 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electoral District</th>
<th>Able-Bodied Persons</th>
<th>$ Cost</th>
<th>Sick Persons</th>
<th>$ Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. St. John’s East</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>4108</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. St. John’s West</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>4109</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hr. Main—Bell Island</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>3417</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Port de Grave</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Harbour Grace</td>
<td>1051</td>
<td>5478</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Carbonear—Bay de Verde</td>
<td>1106</td>
<td>5379</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Trinity South</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>4059</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Trinity North</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>3498</td>
<td>2240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bonavista South</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>2623</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Bonavista North</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>1108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Fogo</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2647</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Twillingate</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>4639</td>
<td>985</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Grand Falls</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Green Bay</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>1693</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. White Bay</td>
<td>1145</td>
<td>8857</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. St. Barbe</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Humber</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. St. George’s—Port au Port</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>2286</td>
<td>2142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Burgeo—LaPoile</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>4340</td>
<td>790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Fortune &amp; Hermitage</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>9130</td>
<td>2457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Burin</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>2914</td>
<td>1648</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Placentia West</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>7748</td>
<td>2829</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Placentia—St. Mary’s</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>2041</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Ferryland</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>2625</td>
<td>564</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Labrador</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>5860</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Public Works, in reply to Question No. 39 (Mr. Browne) Order Paper of April 3rd, 1956.

Question

Were tenders called for work now in progress in front of the Colonial Building? Was this work advertised calling for tenders? If so table a copy of the advertisement. Give the names of the parties tendering with the amount tendered in each case. Has there been any variation in the work called for and the work being performed? Out of what vote is this expenditure being made? Has any time been fixed for the completion of the work? If the agreement to perform this work is in writing table a copy of the same.

Answer

Tenders were called by public advertisement — copy annexed. The tender of Canadian Machinery and Industry Construction, Ltd. of $120,000 was the only one received. There has been no variation in the work. Expenditure is being met from subhead 40704 of Head IV. It is expected that all work will be completed by 31st May, 1956. The agreement is in writing and a copy may be inspected at the office of the Department of Public Works.

Question

What work is presently being carried on to improve or decorate the interior of the Colonial Building? Were tenders called for this work? If not why not? How much has been paid for electrical work, painting, etc., since the work commenced? Specify names of persons or firms to whom payment has been made with amounts paid in each case.

Answer

The exact extent of the work could not be determined in advance, making it impossible to write a detailed specification. It was not practicable, therefore, to invite tenders. The work was performed by J. B. Ashley & Co. at a cost of $11,570. Fixtures for the Legislative Chamber were purchased on tender from Canadian General Electric Company at a cost of $942. Other fixtures were purchased from Modern Electric Company for $110. Plaster damaged in course of making the installations was repaired by J. Conway at a cost of $952, and repainting was done by R. J. Green for $613. All other work was performed by departmental forces.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Sealed tenders for the construction of the Electric Fountain to be built in front of the House of Assembly at St. John's, Newfoundland, will be received up to close of business on Tuesday, September 6th, 1955.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned with the words “Tender for Electric Fountain” written across the face of the envelope.

Tenders are to be accompanied by an approved accepted cheque for $250 as a surety that the tenderer will, if successful, carry out the contract for the tendered sum. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers when the contract is awarded. The successful tenderer will be expected to deposit further sums to bring the total of his deposit up to 10% of the amount of the accepted tender, to be
held as security for the proper and satisfactory performance of the contract.

Plans and specifications may be inspected at the office of the Building Division and copies obtained on deposit of $25 with the Revenue Clerk of the Department. This sum will be returned if the plans and specifications are returned and a reasonable tender is made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. Manning,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Public Works,
St. John's,
August 22nd, 1955.

The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Public Works in reply to Question No. 26 (Mr. Hollett) Order Paper of March 21st, 1956.

1. Question

Give the names of all Contractors or Contracting Companies with whom contracts were made for the building of Roads and Bridges or for other construction work during the Fiscal Year 1955-56.

Give a description of the nature of the work which was done, and the cost of same in such instance.

1. Answer

(1) J. Goodyear and Sons Limited.

(a) Construction of road Wesleyville towards Gambo — approximate distance 20 miles, approximate cost $496,000.

(b) Construction of road Carmanville to Main Point, and cutting road right-of-way — approximate distance 9 miles, approximate cost $200,000.

(c) Cutting right-of-way Buchans Junction to Millertown—$7,480.

(d) Construction of road Buchans Junction to Millertown—$103,493.

(e) Construction of road Musgrave Harbour Wharf to Ragged Harbour $10,000.

(f) Completion of road Doting Cove to Musgrave Harbour and construction of road to wharf — $18,000.

(2) Grant-Mills Limited.

Construction of superstructure of Bridge, Lower Humber River — $35,220.

(3) Newfoundland Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd.

Construction of road Goose Bay to North West River — approximately 20 miles, approximate cost $417,000.

(4) Thistle & Sons Limited.

Cutting right-of-way from Burlington to connect with Baie Verte Road—$7,200.

(5) Willett Engineering & Surveying Co. Ltd.

(a) Location survey from Gander to Main Point via Gander Bay approximately 27 miles, approximate cost $12,000.

(b) Location survey Belloram to Pool's Cove—approximately 19 miles, approximate cost $8,150.
(b2) Location survey Pool's Cove to the head of Hermitage Bay—approximately 8 miles, approximate cost $9,600.

(b3) Location survey the head of Hermitage Bay to Harbour Breton—approximately 23 miles, approximate cost $10,950.

(b4) Location survey the head of Hermitage Bay to suitable point on Bowater's Road—approximately 28 miles, approximate cost $12,600.

(b5) Location survey from a suitable point on the survey between the head of Hermitage Bay and Harbour Breton to Hermitage—approximately 12 miles, approximate cost $5,400.

(6) Newfoundland Lime Manufacturing Company.

Construction of Causeway at Cobb's Arm—$9,321.

(7) Twillingate Engineering and Construction Company.

Construction of road Purchell's Harbour to Vincent Point on Twillingate Island—$10,000.

(8) Canadian Machinery and Industry Construction Ltd.

(a) Repair and Maintenance work on Ferry Landings, Placentia—$36,887.

(b) Grading Eight Miles East of Steel Mountain Road to Three Miles East of Steel Mountain Road (5.0 miles)—$364,712.

(c) Clearing & Grading Southwest Brook to a point eight miles East of Steel Mountain Road (4.1 miles)—$333,238.

(d) Construction of Mollichicneek Brook Bridge—$8,360.

(e) Construction of Overfalls Brook Bridge—$22,120.

(f) Construction of Barachoix Brook Bridge—$77,920.

(g) Construction of Fishells Brook Bridge—$146,130.

(10) Concrete Products (Nfld.) Limited.

Grading Gander to Glenwood (Part) (3.9 miles)—$222,516.

(11) Louis Briffett and Sons Limited.

Cutting & Burning right-of-way Charlottetown to Traytown—$34,020.

(12) F. W. McKay & Son.

Harbour Grace Court House heating—$3,500.

(13) Bernard W. Bartle,

Grand Falls Roads Depot, heating system—$2,425.

Agreements were also entered into with A.N.D. Company and Bowater's for the construction of approximately 26 miles of road from Trans-Canada Highway leading towards Baie Verte, each Company to carry out construction through its own limits at actual cost and to contribute $6,500 per mile towards cost of construction.
3. Question

If Tenders were called for in any case give the names of the Parties tendering and the amount at which they tendered.

Answer

It has never been the practice to give particulars of bids submitted by unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Question

Who were present when tenders were opened?

Answer

In the case of Trans-Canada Highway projects, tenders are opened in the presence of a committee consisting of the Minister of Public Works, officers of the Department of Public Works, and one or more representatives of the Federal Government.

Tenders for other works are opened in the presence of committees constituted for the purpose.

5. Question

What amount of work under each of the said contracts has been done and how much has been paid for same.

Answer

1. (a) Approximately 6 miles completed—$141,328.
   (b) 1.3 miles completed and 55.6 acres cut, no payment made yet.
   (c) Job completed—$4,796.
   (d) Approximately 15% completed—$8,895.
   (e) Job completed—$10,000.
   (f) Job completed—$18,000


3. Approximately 4 miles completed—$82,754.

4. 72% completed—$2,022.

5. (a) 27.3 miles surveyed—$12,285.
   (b) 21.58 miles surveyed—$7,769.
   (b) 12.13 miles surveyed—$4,367.


7. Job completed—$10,000.

8. (a) Approximately 30% work done—$12,233.
   (b) Approximately 15% work done—$13,117.

9. (a) 2 miles completed—$140,109.
   (b) 3 miles completed—$149,646.
   (c) 2 miles completed—$9,014.
   (d) Complete—$25,031.
   (e) 90% complete—$17,922.
   (f) 75% complete—$55,806.
   (g) 50% complete—$67,613.

10. 0.3 miles completed—$27,446

11. Nil

12. 80% work done—$2,380.

MR. HOLLETT.—QUESTION No. 9 (1)

FISHERIES LOAN BOARD OF NEWFOUNDLAND

List of Loans Made Since the Inception of the Board on August 1, 1950
to March 31, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Name</th>
<th>Term of Years</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Interest Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Period 1951-52)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16 – A. &amp; W. Osmond</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$1,088</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$89.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 4 – W. &amp; F. Sheppard</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$4,850</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$445.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 13 – W. J. Vaters</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$627.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 26 – Quirpon Fish Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td>4½%</td>
<td>$1,277.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20 – M. J. &amp; T. J. Croke</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$341.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 5 – F. Johnson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$2,585</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$59.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 27 – Peter Billard</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$938</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$80.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 17 – L. W. &amp; E. A. Davis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$1,051.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 16 – S. H. Shears</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$7,200</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$695.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Period 1952-53)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9 – F. P. Bursey</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$584.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 10 – J. Tobin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$860</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$59.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12 – J. Furlong</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$37.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23 – M. &amp; G. &amp; R. Rogers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$4,400</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$355.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8 – Alberto Wareham Ltd.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$17,500</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$1,426.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 9 – M. C. King</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$94.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15 – S. &amp; E. Farrell</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$2,625</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$275.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 9 – H. Frampton</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$1,275</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$113.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 29 – G. Howell</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$2,482</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$197.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15 – D. Regular</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$1,106</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$92.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 4 – A. Northcott Ltd.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>4½%</td>
<td>$1,508.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 6 – L. L. O’Brien</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$56.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1 – W. M. Morry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$5,700</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$592.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 8 – E. R. Tucker</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$1,040</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$65.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 10 – R. Sturge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$338.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 15 – V. M. Fiander</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$941.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 28 – F. J. Johnston</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$4,285</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$292.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31 – M. J. Burke</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$4,875</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$334.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Period 1953-54)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1 – G. C. Hayley</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$2,800</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$164.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6 – C. J. Price</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$5,745</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$180.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7 – W. Street</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$4,700</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$353.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10 – J. Kean</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$13,500</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30 – J. H. Ellsworth</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$3,063</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>$152.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Loans Made Since the Inception of the Board on August 1, 1950 to March 31, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Name</th>
<th>Term of Years</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Interest Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Period 1953—54)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 17—W. C. &amp; V. Hancock</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>95.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 4—James Furlong</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>78.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 2—A. &amp; R. &amp; B. Vincent</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,843</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>508.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 19—S. B. Barbour</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,989</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>198.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25—R. J. L. Burton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>191.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 27—J. H. Marshall &amp; Brother Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>269.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 21—R. W. Decker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>359.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 11—Leo Coombs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>45.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 19—C. J. &amp; J. R. Cheesemand</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,780</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>196.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 22—H. P. Lake</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>816.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 8—R. Buffett</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>1,264.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Period 1954—55)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 5—P. Hackett</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>234.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 5—A. L. Sturge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>386.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 8—M. P. Power</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>673.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 20—W. Evans</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20,135</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>944.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 5—W. Smith</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33,750</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21—J. F. &amp; M. J. &amp; M. R. &amp; B. Bridgeman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11,250</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>393.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25—C. Rogers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>168.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5—D. Downer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>22.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 5—Aubrey Patten</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>23.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 20—W. R. Hussey</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>38.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 14—C. M. Kennedy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>23.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18—J. Crane</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>25.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25—J. H. Marshall &amp; Brother Ltd</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19,400</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>415.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 15—Clifford Shirley &amp; Sons Ltd</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>84.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1—R. A. Smith</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20,146</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>625.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 12—G. S. Burry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 8—William Taylor</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>19.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 16—W. S. Gill</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FISHERIES LOAN BOARD OF NEWFOUNDLAND

List of Loans Made Since the Inception of the Board on August 1, 1950 to March 31, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Name</th>
<th>Term of Interest (Period 1955-56)</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
<th>Interest Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 19—D. M. Andrews et al</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30—C. Meadus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>12.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30—A. Short</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>12.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1—W. H. Vater</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1—C. Petten</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>24.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2—H. Petten</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>13.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4—A. Petten</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,975</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>33.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 6—C. &amp; G. Porter</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>31.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 7—J. M. &amp; W. Glynn</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>14.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 9—C. W. Pride</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>15.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 9—W. J. Lear</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>43.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 11—D. Keating</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>33.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22—G. F. Murphy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23—F. J. Tucker</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>9.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30—H. J. Blundon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>8.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11—A. J. Abbott</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>10.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14—D. J. &amp; P. J. Hawkins</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22—H. Burry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>23.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 3—E. C. Drodge</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>4.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 3—J. F. Flemming</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>154.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 3—H. Mouland</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>64.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 19—J. T. Miller</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1—W. &amp; F. Sheppard</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>24.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 9—R. Hicks</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>60.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 9—H. J. Keel</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 9—W. Lane</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 12—W. L. Aylward</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 13—T. J. &amp; V. Tobin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 21—J. R. Moss</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 23—A. A. Durnford</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>9.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 12—C. Beaufield</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>6.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 16—L. B. Pilgrim</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 23—A. D. Beazley</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 30—A. Murphy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11—A. Whiffen</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12—E. Warren</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13—E. Quigley</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 17—A. H. Evans</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,800</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 25—E. Kendall</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FISHERIES LOAN BOARD OF NEWFOUNDLAND

List of Loans Made Since the Inception of the Board on August 1, 1950 to March 31, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Name</th>
<th>Term of Years</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Interest Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 20—Eli R. Grandy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 12—G. M. Kelly</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 17—D. O. Organ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$675</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 21—C. Pittman</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 30—J. W. Bungay</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$2,300</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 31—W. J. Vater</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1,531</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 30—C. Pardy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 3—E. Caines</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 2—Clifford Shirley &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 10—F. Pink &amp; J. Hatcher</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$1,870</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1—J. Collier</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$5,150</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 15—A. Breen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>3½%</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Mr. Hollett) Question No. 9 (3)

THIS INDENTURE made at
in the Province of Newfoundland this day of
Anno Domini, One Thousand nine hundred and fifty between
in the Province of Newfoundland (hereinafter called the "Borrower" which expression shall where the context so admits include the heirs administrators executors and assigns of the Borrower) of the first part and The Tourist Development Loan Board of Newfoundland a body corporate constituted by Section 4 of the Tourist Development Loan Act, 1953, the Act No. 18 of 1953 (hereinafter called the "Board" which expression shall where the context so admits include the successors in title of the Board) of the second part and Her Majesty in right of Newfoundland represented herein by the Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood, Minister of Economic Development (hereinafter called the "Government") of the third part WHEREAS the Borrower is desirous of engaging in the tourist industry and for this purpose is constructing a hotel containing eleven bedrooms on the land described in the Schedule to this Indenture AND WHEREAS the Bank of
in the Province of Newfoundland (hereinafter called the "Bank") has to enable the Borrower to construct his said hotel agreed to loan him on the guarantee of the Government the sum of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars AND WHEREAS the Borrower has requested the Government to guarantee the Bank repayment of the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor
in Council has by Minute of Council authorized the Government to guarantee the repayment of the said loan by the Borrower to the Bank on condition that the said loan be used to construct on the land described in the Schedule to this Indenture an hotel containing eleven bedrooms and in accordance with a plan approved by the Board and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Indenture and upon having the same secured in the manner hereinafter appearing AND WHEREAS the Borrower has invested at least Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars in cash and in kind in his said hotel and has agreed to give the Government a first mortgage on the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described as security for the repayment to the Bank of the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars AND WHEREAS this Indenture has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH:

1. In consideration of the premises and of the guarantee given by the Government to the Bank on behalf of the Borrower to secure the sum of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars loaned by the Bank to the Borrower (receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the Borrower) the Borrower hereby covenants and agrees with the Government and the Board as follows:

(1) That the Borrower will repay to the Bank the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars guaranteed by the Government on behalf of the Borrower in quarterly instalments of Three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($312.50) each the first of such instalments to be paid on or before the 31st day of March A.D. 1958 and thereafter on or before the last day of each and every succeeding quarter year until the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars has been repaid to the Bank the last day of each and every succeeding quarter year until the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars has been repaid to the Bank the last day of each and every succeeding quarter year until the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars has been repaid to the Bank the last day of each and every succeeding quarter year until the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars has been repaid to the Bank the last day of December A.D., 1965.

(2) That the Borrower will as well after as before maturity pay to the Bank interest upon the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars or upon so much thereof as shall be outstanding from time to time at the prevailing rate of interest charged on Government guaranteed loans by the Bank from the date of which the Bank advanced the said loan or any part of it to the Borrower and the interest will be paid in quarterly instalments the first of such instalments consisting of all the interest then unpaid to be paid on the 30th day of September A.D. 1956, and thereafter on or before the last day of each and every succeeding quarter year during which the said loan or any part of it is outstanding.

(3) If—

(a) the Borrower becomes insolvent or makes a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors or otherwise acknowledges his insolvency or becomes subject to the provisions of any bankruptcy Act;

(b) the Borrower ceases to bona fide operate the said hotel and the tourist establishment in respect of which the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars was guaranteed by the Government;
(c) an execution or a distress is levied on the assets of the Borrower and remains undischarged for more than thirty days;

(d) the said loan or any payment of interest or any part of the said loan or payment of interest remains unpaid for thirty days after the date on which it ought to be paid;

(e) the Borrower without the consent in writing of the Board during the currency of this Indenture sells, removes or otherwise parts with the possession of any buildings, erections, improvements, premises, fixtures or equipment now situated in or on or attached to the land mortgaged under this Indenture or hereafter brought or erected thereon;

(f) the Borrower fails to fulfill or perform any of his obligations contracted under this Indenture other than his obligation in regard to the payment of the said loan and the interest thereon or commits a breach of any of the covenants or provisions contained in this Indenture on his part to be fulfilled performed and observed,

then the Borrower will pay to the Government on demand such part of the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars as shall for the time being be unpaid and will until the whole of the said loan is paid, pay interest at the rate of five per centum (5%) per annum and will pay to the Government on demand any other moneys payable under this Indenture.

2. For the consideration aforesaid and in order to secure the proper performance by the Borrower of his obligations contracted under this Indenture the Borrower as beneficial owner hereby assigns and conveys to the Government ALL THAT piece or parcel of land situated at and described in the Schedule to this Indenture (which Schedule forms part and parcel of this Indenture)

TOGETHER WITH all buildings, erections, premises, fixtures and equipment now situated in or on the said land or attached thereto and hereafter brought, built, constructed, erected or placed on the said land TO HOLD the same unto the Government absolutely but if the borrower shall pay to the Bank the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars guaranteed by the Government and all other moneys payable to the Bank and to the Government and the Board under this Indenture and the interest payable thereon the Government shall at any time thereafter at the request and cost of the Borrower reassign to the Borrower as he shall direct the said land, buildings, erections, premises, fixtures and equipment of the Borrower hereby mortgaged.

3. For the consideration aforesaid the Borrower hereby further covenants and agrees with the Government and the Board as follows:

(1) that every agreement entered into by the Borrower with a contractor for the construction of the said hotel shall be in a form prescribed by the Board and shall contain such covenants as the Board may require;

(2) that the design plans and specifications for the construction of
the said hotel shall be prescribed or approved by the Board at or before the execution of this Indenture;

(3) that the Borrower has invested in his said hotel and in his tourist enterprise in respect of which the said loan was guaranteed by the Government an amount in cash and in kind equal to Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars;

(4) that during the currency of this Indenture the Borrower shall not; except with the consent in writing of the Board; remove any of the buildings, erections, premises, fixtures or equipment now upon or hereafter brought or erected upon the said land of the Borrower mortgaged under this Indenture or sell, transfer or otherwise part with the possession of any goods, land, premises or other property in whole or in part which is being used or forms part of the said hotel and the tourist enterprise in respect of which the said guarantee was given by the Government;

(5) that the Board or its representatives may during the currency of this Indenture enter and remain upon any land or premises of the Borrower mortgaged under this Indenture to inspect the said hotel and the tourist enterprise of the Borrower in respect of which the said guarantee was given by the Government and the Borrower shall facilitate and assist the Board or its representatives in the carrying out of the inspection;

(6) that the Borrower will during the currency of this Indenture bona fide engage in the tourist industry and will use the whole of the said loan of Ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars to construct on the land mortgaged under this Indenture an hotel containing eleven bedrooms and in accordance with the plan prescribed or approved by the Board under paragraph 2;

(7) that the Borrower will execute in addition to this Indenture such contracts, promissory notes, mortgages, assignments or other assurances and enter into such further covenants with the Government and the Board as in the opinion of the Government or the Board are necessary or desirable to better secure the repayment to the Bank of the said loan guaranteed by the Government and the interest payable thereon and all other moneys payable under this Indenture;

(8) that the Borrower shall keep full and proper accounts in respect of his hotel and the tourist enterprise of the Borrower in respect of which the said guarantee was given by the Government which shall be subject to the annual audit of the Auditor General or which shall be audited at least annually by an auditor approved by the Board;

(9) that the Borrower will during the currency of this Indenture keep the said land mortgaged under this Indenture and the buildings erections premises fixtures and equipment now thereon or hereafter brought or erected thereon in good condition and in good and substantial repair and that if the Borrower fails or neglects to keep
the said land, buildings, erec-
tions, premises, fixtures, or equip-
ment in good condition and in
good and substantial repair or
does anything by which the val-
ue of the said land shall be dim-
inished, as to all of which the
Government shall be the sole
judge, the Government may at
its discretion and without pre-
judice to any other remedy
which it may have under this
Indenture enter upon the said
land or any part thereof from
time to time in order to repair
and keep in repair any of the
property the subject of this In-
denture without in any case be-
coming liable as mortgagees in
possession and that all the ex-
penses of so doing shall be re-
paid to the Government by the
Borrower and in any such case
the said expenses shall be a
charge under sub-paragraph
(12) of this paragraph

(10) that no other mortgage charge
or other encumbrance of any
kind presently exists on any of
the property mortgaged under
this Indenture and that during
the currency of this Indenture
no mortgage or other encum-
brance of any kind whatsoever
will be executed or made with-
out the prior approval thereto
in writing of the Government;

(11) that the Borrower will from the
date of the execution of this In-
denture and at all times during
the currency thereof keep the
buildings, erections, fixtures and
equipment mortgaged under
this Indenture insured against
loss or damage by fire for an
amount not less than Ten thou-
sand ($10,000.00) dollars in an
insurance office or offices ap-
proved from time to time by
the Board and the Borrower will
immediately assign the policy or
policies of such insurance and
all renewals or transfers thereof
to the Government as further
security herewith and will pay
all premiums and sums payable
from time to time for the keep-
ing up of such insurance and
will deliver to and leave with
the Board the policy or policies
of insurance and a receipt for
every premium or sum payable
in respect thereof at least forty-
eight hours before the same
shall become due and on fail-
ure of the Borrower to pay such
premiums or sums or to deliver
such policy or policies receipt or
receipts in pursuance of this
covenant within the time here-
by limited then it shall be law-
ful for the Government at any
time thereafter to effect insur-
ance on the property for the
foresaid sum and in the event
the premiums and other sums
paid together with interest
thereon at the rate of five per
centum (5%) per annum shall
be a charge under sub-para-
graph (12) of this paragraph:
Provided that from time to
time as repayments are made
on account of the said guarantee
of Ten thousand ($10,000.00)
dollars the amount of the said
insurance may be reduced by
an amount equal to the sum of
such repayments but if specific
amounts of insurance are car-
died on any of the said build-
ings erections premises fixtures
or equipment such reduction
shall be made so that the
amount of the insurance on
each item separately insured
shall be reduced in the propor-
tion that the full insurable value of such items bears to the full insurable value of the whole;

(12) that the Borrower will during the currency of this Indenture pay or cause to be paid all taxes, charges, assessments, impositions, fines, or outgoings whatsoever, now or hereafter taxed charged assessed or imposed on the land buildings, erections, premises, fixtures, and equipment, or any part thereof mortgaged under this Indenture and should the Borrower make default in the observance and performance of this covenant the Government may without prejudice to any other remedy provided in this Indenture pay such taxes, charges, assessments, impositions, fines, or outgoings, or any part thereof and the amount so expended shall be repaid to the Government upon demand and until so repaid shall remain a charge under this Indenture and shall bear interest at the rate of five percentum (5%) per annum.

4. For the consideration aforesaid the Borrower hereby further covenants and agrees to hold harmless and indemnify the Government against any liability incurred by it on account of the said guarantee given by the Government in respect of the said loan and the payment of interest thereon.

5. For the consideration aforesaid it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties to this Indenture that the Government on default of payment of principal and interest to the Bank by the Borrower for one month may on ten days' notice enter on and lease or sell the said land mortgaged under this Indenture for cash or credit and that on default of payment for four months such entry lease or sale may be made without notice.

6. For the consideration aforesaid it is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the parties to this Indenture that any notice required to be given under this Indenture shall be deemed to have been served when posted by registered mail and addressed to the party to be served and when notice is required to be served on the Government or the Board it shall be addressed to the Board at St. John's and when notice is required to be served on the Borrower it shall be addressed to him at

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Borrower has hereunto his hand and seal subscribed and set and the seal of the Tourist Development Loan Board of Newfoundland was hereunto affixed in accordance with the Tourist Development Loan Act, 1953, and the regulations made thereunder and in the presence of its duly authorized officers and the Honourable Joseph R. Smallwood Minister of Economic Development has hereunto his hand and seal subscribed and set the day and year first before written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the Borrower in the presence of:

Witness—- Borrower—-

The Seal of the Tourist Development Loan Board is hereunto affixed in the Presence of:
TO WIT:

I, of aforesaid

make oath and say that I was present
in the day of
A.D. 1956 and did see the Borrower
named in the foregoing Indenture
duly sign seal and execute the same;
and that I am subscribing witness to
such execution.

SWORN at this day of A.D. 1956
before me,

(Mr. Hollet) Question No. 9 (3)

List of the Areas in which Loans under the Tourist Development Loan Act are in operation in the development of tourist establishments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Loans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. John's—St. John's West</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conception Bay—Hr. Main</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trepassey—Ferryland</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musgravetown—Bonavista South</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity—Trinity North</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarenville—Trinity North</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Falls—Grand Falls</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenwood—Gander</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Lake—Humber East</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Brook—Humber West</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goobies—Trinity North</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift Current—Placentia West</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown—Placentia West</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonne Bay—St. Barbe</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tompkins—St. George's</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasadena—Humber East</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dildo—Trinity South</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total of Loans $617,000.

(4) Amount of money to the credit of the Government as of 15th March, 1956 at:

(a) Bank of Montreal $804,333.82
(b) Crown Agents 70,500.00
(c) Government of Canada 10,940,741.49

(5) There was an overdraft at the Bank of Montreal from 16th May, 1955 to June 9th, 1955. This overdraft began at $63.288.00 and climbed to a high of $1,146,280.00. It was covered on 10th June, 1955.

There were no Temporary Loans or other Loans or advances owing to the Bank of Montreal by the Government at 15th March, 1956.
### GUARANTEED BANK LOANS AND CASH LOANS—APRIL 1, 1949 to MARCH 20, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Authorized</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Loan Int. Actual Cash</th>
<th>Received Interest</th>
<th>Interest Refunded</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adler, A. of Canada Ltd.</td>
<td>20/4/55</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td>350,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armco Drainage Co. of Canada Ltd.</td>
<td>8/3/55</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Films &amp; Electronics Ltd.</td>
<td>12/12/52</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Gloves Ltd.</td>
<td>10/2/53</td>
<td>350,000.00</td>
<td>350,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>172.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Gloves Ltd.</td>
<td>1/10/54</td>
<td>279,152.00</td>
<td>279,152.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Loans</td>
<td>Date of Loan</td>
<td>Loan Authorized</td>
<td>Actual Cash Loan</td>
<td>Rate Per cent Int.</td>
<td>Interest Payments Received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd</td>
<td>11/3/52</td>
<td>575,000.00</td>
<td>575,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>12,336.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd</td>
<td>17/3/53</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>214.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd</td>
<td>22/9/53</td>
<td>285,000.00</td>
<td>285,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd</td>
<td>31/3/54</td>
<td>278,000.00</td>
<td>278,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd</td>
<td>1/12/53</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Optical Co., Ltd</td>
<td>20/5/52</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>110,290.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,027.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Interest Rate</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckhardt Mills Ltd</td>
<td>15/6/55</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Formerly a guaranteed bank loan. Agreement in course of preparation. Terms of repayment not yet in the hands of Finance Department.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch Shoes Ltd.</td>
<td>2/5/53</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Agreement in course of preparation. Terms of repayment not yet in the hands of Finance Department.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Loans</td>
<td>Date of Loan</td>
<td>Authorized Loan</td>
<td>Actual Loan</td>
<td>Rate Int.</td>
<td>Interest Received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch Shoes Ltd.</td>
<td>15/6/55</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Asbestos Ltd</td>
<td>8/54</td>
<td>130,000.00</td>
<td>130,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Asbestos Ltd.</td>
<td>10/10/52</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Tanneries (Wm. Dorn) Ltd.</td>
<td>13/9/51</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17,730.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Tanneries (Wm. Dorn) Ltd.</td>
<td>9/10/52</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>58,800.00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Tanneries (Wm. Dorn) Ltd.</td>
<td>27/5/52</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nfld. Tanneries (Wm. Dom) Ltd. 5/3/53 25,000.00 25,000.00 4½ 542.12 Repayable September 13, 1961. Interest payable June 30, December 31. First payment June 30, 1953.

Nfld. Tanneries (Wm. Dom) Ltd. 1/10/54 76,208.00 76,200.00 4½ — — Repayable on September 13, 1961.

North Star Cement Co. Ltd. 16/10/52 4,740,000.00 4,740,000.00 4¾ 225,150.00 Repayable in equal annual instalments during period July 5, 1953 to July 15, 1964.

Superior Rubber Co. Ltd. 2/9/52 1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 5 10,810.70 10,810.70 Repayable within thirteen years from October 25, 1952. Interest payable June 30, December 31. First payment December 31, 1952.

Superior Rubber Co., Ltd. 1/10/54 400,000.00 400,000.00 — — Agreement in course of preparation. Terms of repayment not yet in the hands of Finance Department. $150,000 previously a guaranteed bank loan.

Terra Nova Textiles Ltd. 7/7/54 298,000.00 298,000.00 5 989.72 To be repaid on or before December 31, 1967. Interest payable June 30, December 31. First payment December 31, 1956. $185,000 previously a guaranteed bank loan.

Terra Nova Textiles Ltd. 1/10/54 235,840.00 235,840.00 — 650.69 Agreement in course of preparation. Terms of repayment not yet in the hands of Finance Department.

United Cotton Mills Ltd. 9/8/51 2,000,000.00 298,618.50 4 16,798.35 9,418.79 Repayable within ten years from August 9, 1951. Interest payable June 30, December 31. First payment December 31, 1951.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Loans</th>
<th>Date of Loan</th>
<th>Authorized Loan</th>
<th>Actual Loan</th>
<th>Rate Int.</th>
<th>Interest Received</th>
<th>Interest refunded</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Cotton Mills Ltd</td>
<td>16/10/53</td>
<td>83,500.00</td>
<td>74,081.21</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>2,059.55</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repayable within fourteen years from October 16, 1953. Interest payable June 30, December 31. First payment December 31, 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Cotton Mills Ltd</td>
<td>1/10/54</td>
<td>109,000.00</td>
<td>109,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repayable in ten equal annual instalments the first payment due December 31, 1956. Interest payable June 30, December 31. First payment June 30, 1955.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: During 1953, the Government granted all operators of industrial plants receiving Government loans a deferment of interest payments for a period of two years and of repayment of principal for a period of four years from the date of commencement of construction.

Question relative to Fisheries Development Board and Industrial Development Board loans referred to Provincial Government Loan Boards. For information relative to guaranteed bank loans to Town Councils, etc., the Hon. Member is referred to the Hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply.

**Fisheries Development Cash Loans**

<p>| Andrews Labrador Fisheries Ltd. | 19/8/53 | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 5 | — | — | This was previously a part of $160,000 guaranteed bank loan. Repayment $8,000 on 15/8/53; $16,000 on 30 April in each succeeding year until retired. Subsequently deferred for review on 31/3/56. |
| Billard, Gabriel | 11/1/56 | 16,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5 | — | — | Interest and principal repayable within one year from the date of initial advance. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista Gold Storage Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>27/10/54</td>
<td>1,050,000.00</td>
<td>3 1/4</td>
<td>30,194.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista Fish Meals &amp; Oils Ltd.</td>
<td>27/5/52</td>
<td>40,500.00</td>
<td>3 1/4</td>
<td>2,835.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista Fish Meals &amp; Oils Ltd.</td>
<td>Nov. 1955</td>
<td>18,500.00</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgeo Fish Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>5/11/55</td>
<td>650,000.00</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape St. Francis Co-op Society</td>
<td>31/12/54</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Duffett</td>
<td>4/6/52</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>16/7/53</td>
<td>750,000.00</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>21,543.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>16/7/53</td>
<td>937,000.00</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>48,930.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Repayable in ten equal annual installments commencing 1 April, 1 October, commencing 1/4/55.
- Repayable in ten equal annual installments commencing 27/9/52. Interest payable 27 Sept. in each year until loan retired.
- Repayable in nine equal annual installments commencing 26/9/56. Interest payable 26 Sept. in each year; First payment 26/9/56.
- Repayable in annual installments of $1,000 commencing 1/12/55. Interest payable 1 December commencing 1955.
- Commencing 4/7/56 monthly payments of $500 to be applied against interest and principal until loan is repaid in full.
- Repayable in full on 31/12/1978. Interest due 31 December commencing 1958. $850,000 originally a guaranteed bank loan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Loans</th>
<th>Date of Loan</th>
<th>Authorized Loan</th>
<th>Actual Loan Cash</th>
<th>Rate Int. Per cent</th>
<th>Interest Received</th>
<th>Refunded</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd. (See Trepassey Fish. Ltd.)</td>
<td>4/4/51</td>
<td>29,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable in fifteen equal annual instalments on 31 March commencing 1953, $3,866 repaid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>1/6/54</td>
<td>1,500,000.00</td>
<td>1,417,700.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,479.77</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable in full 31/12/1976. Interest due 31 December commencing 1954.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Bay Products Ltd.</td>
<td>30/9/55</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $10,000 on 31 December commencing 1957. Interest 30 September commencing 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Shipping Ltd.</td>
<td>30/9/55</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $12,500 commencing 30/9/55. Interest payable 30 September commencing 1956. $12,500 repaid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaultois Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>26/5/52</td>
<td>425,000.00</td>
<td>425,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $28,333.34 commencing 28/2/54. Interest due 28 February beginning 1953.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lourdes Co-operative Society</td>
<td>16/2/52</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>355.22</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Reduced to $10,000 in 1953 and repayable in instalments of $1,428.57 commencing 16/2/55. $6,356 repaid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfld. Quick Freeze Ltd.</td>
<td>24/2/55</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable $4,000 per annum, first payment due 1/3/57. Interest payable 1 March beginning in 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed Bank Loans</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Date of Loan</td>
<td>Amt. of Original Guarantee</td>
<td>Amts. Raised Less Repayments</td>
<td>Balance Available</td>
<td>Int. Rate %</td>
<td>Terms and Other Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern Co-op Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>22/4/55</td>
<td>57,734.00</td>
<td>57,734.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$35,000 of this amount was previously a guaranteed bank loan. Society in voluntary liquidation and Govt. has taken possession of its assets. Repayable in annual instalments of $8,333.33 beginning 31/3/57. Interest due on 31 March commencing 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/2/56</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $2,000 commencing 23/2/57. Interest due on 23 February commencing 1957.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olsen Whaling &amp; Sealing Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>21/6/52</td>
<td>33,500.00</td>
<td>33,500.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>This amount was previously part of $425,000—Guaranteed bank loan. Repayable $1,500 3/12/54. $2,000 on same date next four years. $2,750 next two years. Interest 3 June, 3 December, starting 1955. Shares in Bonavista Fish Meals &amp; Oils to the full value of this loan endorsed in favour of the Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien, John J.</td>
<td></td>
<td>15/4/54</td>
<td>131,233.00</td>
<td>131,233.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Shares in Bonavista Fish Meals &amp; Oils to the full value of this loan endorsed in favour of the Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Description</td>
<td>Date of Loan</td>
<td>Loan Authorized</td>
<td>Cash Loan Rate</td>
<td>Payments Received</td>
<td>Interest Refunded</td>
<td>Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trepassey Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>25/9/52</td>
<td>$16,000.00</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>$5,148.34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$287,000 paid in 1953. Balance of $29,000 taken over by Fishery Products Ltd. See above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbour Grace Town Council</td>
<td>25/2/53</td>
<td>$7,112.00</td>
<td>4,078.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The Government agreed to redeem the outstanding shares at 25/2/53 of $7,112. $4,078 has been redeemed to date. Council agrees to repay the loan in equal annual instalments in ten years commencing 18/7/55.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humber Gardens Ltd.</td>
<td>8/1/55</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Repayable in equal instalments of $5,000 commencing 1/1/56.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's Memorial-Stadium</td>
<td>13/7/50</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Repayable in equal annual instalments of $5,000 commencing 31/12/55.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's Municipal Council</td>
<td>26/10/50</td>
<td>$150,000.00</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Repayable within eleven years in equal annual instalments commencing 31/12/51.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$354,078.00
### GUARANTEED BANK LOANS AND CASH LOANS—1 April, 1949 to 20 March, 1956.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guaranteed Bank Loans</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date of Loan</th>
<th>Amt. of Original Guarantee</th>
<th>Amts. Raised Less Repayments</th>
<th>Balance Available</th>
<th>Int. Rate %</th>
<th>Terms and Other Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberto Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>24/3/50</td>
<td>65,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable in five equal annual instalments of $10,000 commencing 18/5/56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews Labrador Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>13/4/50</td>
<td>160,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$40,000 repaid by the company; $120,000 repaid to the Bank by Government and converted to a cash loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews Labrador Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>18/10/53</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>92,000.00</td>
<td>33,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>Revolving credit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>31/10/52</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Original loan converted to a revolving credit loan. Balance available reduces at the rate of $12,500 per annum. Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Films &amp; Electronics Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>29/3/54</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30 April, 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Gypsum Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>9/11/55</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30 April, 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>24/9/53</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30 April, 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Hardboard Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>31/3/54</td>
<td>278,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30 April, 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackmore, Capt. J. H.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23/11/24</td>
<td>106,000.00</td>
<td>84,800.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable in four annual instalments of $21,200 on 15th November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed Bank Loans</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Date of Loan</td>
<td>Amt. of Original Guarantee</td>
<td>Amts. Raised Less Repayments</td>
<td>Balance Available</td>
<td>Int. Rate %</td>
<td>Terms and Other Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista Cold Storage Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5/5/51</td>
<td>600,000.00</td>
<td>407,333.34</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>Repayable in thirteen annual instalments of $31,333.33 on 15th November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista Cold Storage Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>29/9/53</td>
<td>1,050,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne, M. A.</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>25/8/55</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $111.12 commencing 30/6/56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowering, Herbert</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>18/11/55</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $116.67 commencing 30/9/56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgeo Fish Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3/11/54</td>
<td>650,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Bay Cold Storage Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4/8/55</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>57,300.00</td>
<td>42,700.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Revolving credit to be repaid on or before 8/4/56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape St. Francis Co-op Society Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3/1/55</td>
<td>10,450.00</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$3,000 paid by Govt. and converted to cash loan. $450 repaid by Company. Balance repayable $3,000 p.a. on 1st April.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. of E. Board of Education, C. Bay South</td>
<td></td>
<td>27/10/55</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 31st October, 1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Brook Regional High School</td>
<td></td>
<td>17/8/55</td>
<td>700,000.00</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>400,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Repayable from the proceeds of a bond issue to be made by the C.B.R.H.S. Bd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duggan, John F. &amp; Irene</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>4/8/55</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable in equal quarterly instalments of $625 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>Repayment Details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunphy's Ltd.</td>
<td>A 27/3/51</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>Nil 3½ Repayable on or before 31st March, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckhardt Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>B 25/6/55</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
<td>Nil 5 Repayable on or before 8th April, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckhardt Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>B 26/10/55</td>
<td>195,000.00</td>
<td>195,000.00</td>
<td>Nil 5 Repayable on or before 13th April, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckhardt Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>B 7/1/56</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>Nil 5 Repayable on or before 30th April, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>A 11/10/50</td>
<td>110,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid by Company.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>A 4/7/50</td>
<td>350,000.00</td>
<td>232,500.00</td>
<td>Nil 3½ Repayable in annual instalments of $23,500 in October.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>A 19/2/54</td>
<td>350,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>A 30/9/55</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td>163,351.50</td>
<td>$36,642.50 5 Repayable November, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Bay Products Ltd.</td>
<td>A 11/9/54</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Shipping Ltd.</td>
<td>A 11/9/54</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune U. C. Board of Education</td>
<td>31/1/56</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>Nil 5 Repayable in semi-annual instalments of $1,500 each commencing 30/6/56.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fradsham, W. R.</td>
<td>C 15/9/55</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>19,000.00 5 Repayable in quarterly instalments of $687.50 commencing 30/9/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>Repayment Terms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenfell Amalgamated School</td>
<td>18/8/55</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable September, 1957.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanning Electric Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>B 20/10/55</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>27,557.00</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30th April, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawco, Mrs. Marion C.</td>
<td>G 3/2/56</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable in annual installments of $1,250, commencing 30/9/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennessey, Leslie</td>
<td>G 18/10/55</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>19,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable in annual quarterly installments of $694.45 commencing 30/9/56.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollett Sons Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>A 29/3/51</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable in annual installments of $6,250 on 1st March.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horwood, Caroline</td>
<td>G 17/11/55</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly installments of $375 commencing 30/9/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaja, Elias</td>
<td>C 5/55</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly installments of $937.50 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch Shoes Ltd.</td>
<td>B 26/10/55</td>
<td>260,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30th April, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch Shoes Ltd.</td>
<td>B 24/2/56</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 31st May, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch Shoes Ltd.</td>
<td>2/2/55</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layman, Harry</td>
<td>C 5/55</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable in equal monthly installments of $156.25 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock, Gordon</td>
<td>C 31/5/55</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable in equal installments of $218.75 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Past Due</td>
<td>Repaid</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lourdes Co-operative</td>
<td>8/49</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td>Replaced in 1952 by a cash loan of $50,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackinsons Ltd.</td>
<td>4/8/55</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable in ten annual instalments of $3,000 commencing January, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacLellan, C. F.</td>
<td>30/1/54</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 29/12/56.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenzies Ltd.</td>
<td>30/8/55</td>
<td>70,000.00</td>
<td>70,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $1,750 commencing 31/3/56.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Asbestos</td>
<td>20/10/54</td>
<td>180,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hardwoods</td>
<td>20/10/54</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½ Revolving Credit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hardwoods</td>
<td>15/2/55</td>
<td>185,000.00</td>
<td>185,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½ Revolving Credit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hardwoods</td>
<td>12/5/55</td>
<td>270,000.00</td>
<td>270,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½ Revolving Credit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hardwoods</td>
<td>7/9/55</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½ Revolving Credit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hardwoods</td>
<td>20/10/55</td>
<td>180,000.00</td>
<td>180,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½ Revolving Credit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed Bank Loans</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Date of Loan</td>
<td>Amt. of Original Guarantee</td>
<td>Amt. Raised Less Repayments</td>
<td>Balance Available</td>
<td>Int. Rate %</td>
<td>Terms and Other Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>24/2/56</td>
<td>430,000.00</td>
<td>430,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>Revolving Credit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>12/9/55</td>
<td>220,000.00</td>
<td>131,268.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 12th June, 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Tanneries (Wm. Dorn) Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>23/8/55</td>
<td>58,000.00</td>
<td>58,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 31/3/56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Tanneries (Wm. Dorn) Ltd.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>5/3/56</td>
<td>55,000.00</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30/4/57.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern Co-operative Fisheries Society</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>13/7/50</td>
<td>35,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Repaid to Bank by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern Fish Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>11/7/51</td>
<td>400,000.00</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $26,666.66 on July 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olsen Whaling Sealing Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>15/4/50</td>
<td>425,000.00</td>
<td>185,363.37</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $37,500 on April 15. $181,283 has been repaid by Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsons, Claude</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4/8/55</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $312.50 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penney, John &amp; Sons</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5/11/52</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>65,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $9,000 on 5 November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Repaid</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinton, Chalcedony &amp; Mildred</td>
<td>13/9/55</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $468.75 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Ltd.</td>
<td>19/5/50</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank from the proceeds of a Govt. cash loan. This cash loan was subsequently written off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Edgar L.</td>
<td>5/55</td>
<td>16,000.00</td>
<td>14,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $500 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springdale Fur Farmers Co-op.</td>
<td>25/11/50</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by Govt. Govt. has taken possession of the Society's assets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence Corporation of Nfld.</td>
<td>12/9/50</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid by Company.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence Corporation of Nfld.</td>
<td>19/3/53</td>
<td>230,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid by Company.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior Rubber Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>14/6/54</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid by company to the Bank from the proceeds of a Govt. cash loan of $400,000.00.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior Rubber Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>26/10/55</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30 April, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior Rubber Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>7/1/56</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable on or before 30 April, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Nova Textiles Ltd.</td>
<td>18/12/53</td>
<td>185,000.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by the Govt. and converted to a cash loan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tompkins, Stan J.</td>
<td>4/8/55</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $687.50 commencing 30/6/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>Repayment Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Cabins Ltd</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>49,122.80</td>
<td>Repayable in monthly instalments of $438.60 commencing 31/12/55.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Cabins Ltd</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $500 commencing 31/12/55.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Church Board of Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repaid by the Board in 1954.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Electric Light &amp; Power Co. Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repaid to the Bank by the company from proceeds of a Govt. guaranteed bond issue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Engineers and Contractors Ltd</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Company borrowed $35,000 which has been repaid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Properties Limited</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable in annual instalments of $4,000 commencing 31/12/56.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellon, Raymond</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments of $1,875, commencing 30/6/57.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                            |      | 5,229,952.01| 1,334,405.50| |

**Code:**
A. Fishery
B. Economic Development
C. Tourist Development
Mr. Hollett. Question No. 16

(4) Give the location of all licensed Beer Parlours, Hotels, inns, Tourist Hotel in Newfoundland together with the names of the proprietors. Have such licences been revoked since April 1/55 and if so, for what causes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTABLISHMENTS</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PROPRIETOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer Parlours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airlines Hotel</td>
<td>Gander</td>
<td>Dept. of Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airlines Inn</td>
<td>Goose Bay</td>
<td>Trans Canada Airlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradbury Mrs. Florence</td>
<td>Bay Roberts</td>
<td>Mrs. Florence Bradbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmoral Hotel</td>
<td>Clarenville</td>
<td>Thornlea Properties Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane Hotel</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. R. T. Ryan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosbie Hotel</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. W. Spurrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doucette P. R.</td>
<td>Black Duck</td>
<td>Mr. P. R. Doucette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynmill Inn</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>Bay of Islands Hotel Co. Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Leven Hotel</td>
<td>Cross Roads, Trinity</td>
<td>Mr. Gordon Locke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundrigan's Hotel</td>
<td>Cilnet</td>
<td>Mr. A. Lundrigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McFatridge's Hotel</td>
<td>Stephenville Crossing</td>
<td>1955 Mrs. C. M. McFatridge (Relinquished)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makinson’s Hotel</td>
<td>Makinsons</td>
<td>Makinsons Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Hotel</td>
<td>St. John’s</td>
<td>Canadian National Hotels Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike’s Hotel</td>
<td>Harbour Grace</td>
<td>Mr. L. Pike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power’s Hotel</td>
<td>Salmonier</td>
<td>Mr. John Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power’s Hotel</td>
<td>Dunville</td>
<td>Mr. Gerald Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White House Hotel</td>
<td>St. George’s-Port au Port</td>
<td>Misses Sadie and Mary White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Port Inn</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>Mr. M. G. Simms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No Licence issued under such a heading.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTABLISHMENTS</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PROPRIETOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taverns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald</td>
<td>Harbour Grace</td>
<td>Miss Rose Archibald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Rose</td>
<td>Harbour Grace</td>
<td>Mr. J. M. Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash J. M.</td>
<td>Curling</td>
<td>Mr. John Basha (Building destroyed by fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basha</td>
<td>Harbour Grace</td>
<td>November 1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrne J.</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. James Byrne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouslos A.</td>
<td>Deer Lake</td>
<td>Mr. Albert Bouslos (Relinquished Dec. 31st, 1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basha J.</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>Mr. Joseph Basha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph S.</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>M. J. Boland &amp; Son (Relinquished)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boland M. J. &amp;</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>M. J. Boland &amp; Co. (To Nov. 30th, 1955,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td></td>
<td>Relinquished)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boland M. J. &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brown Derby Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Herbert Bowring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Derby</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>1955 Mrs. C. K. McFatridge (Relinquished)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavern</td>
<td></td>
<td>1956 Mr. Earl McFatridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowring H.</td>
<td>Bay Roberts</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Cahill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beachview Pub</td>
<td>Stephenville</td>
<td>Cameron &amp; Penny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. A. B. Cranford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahill M.</td>
<td>Placentia</td>
<td>Georgetown Reality Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron &amp; Penny</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. C. R. Crosbie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford Mrs.</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. William Crawley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. B.</td>
<td>New Harbour, P.B.</td>
<td>Mr. V. N. Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mrs. Hilda Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosbie C. R.</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>Mr. Walter Dicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley William</td>
<td>Holyrood</td>
<td>Mr. W. F. Doyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Keys Pub</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. Thomas Dunne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Mrs. Hilda</td>
<td>Holyrood</td>
<td>Mr. P. J. Dunphy (Relinquished May 4th, 1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicks Walter</td>
<td>Bell Island</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert Furey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doyle M. F.</td>
<td>Conception Harbour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunne, Thomas</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Fewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ltd.</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Furey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunphy P. J.</td>
<td>Harbour Main</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furey Mrs. Albert</td>
<td>Avondale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewer Mrs. Mary</td>
<td>Holyrood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furey Mrs. W.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taverns

Green Lantern Tavern ................................. St. John's
Green Lantern Tavern ................................. St. John's
Gill Mrs. Grace (Clipper Tavern) .................. Grand Falls
Gill C. A. (Clipper Tavern) .......................... Grand Falls
Green Gordon ........................................ Bishop's Falls
Hiscock's Tavern ..................................... Kelligrews
Hickey J. J. .......................................... Holyrood
Hutchings Max ....................................... Bell Island
Hollett E. .............................................. John's Pond
Hutchings F. ........................................ Corner Brook
Hillview Inn .......................................... St. John's
Heard James J ......................................... St. John's
Hamilton Inn ......................................... St. John's
Jim's Tavern .......................................... St. John's
James Clifford ....................................... Brigus, C.B.
Janes Guy ............................................. Chamberlains
Kelly Mrs. B. (Hilltop Inn) ......................... St. John's
Liddy Mrs. Mary ...................................... Torbay
Lang, Mrs. Jean ...................................... St. John's
McCarthy Estate of .................................... Corner Brook
McLean J. ............................................. Makinsons
Miller Mrs. G. ....................................... Curling
Murrin L ................................................ Spaniard's Bay
McDonald's Tavern ................................... Georgetown, Brigus
Noseworthy A. ........................................ Bay Roberts
O'Toole Robert ....................................... Conception Harbour
Parsons R. ............................................ Avondale
O'Reilly Mrs. A. ...................................... Seal Cove
Parsons E. ............................................. Bell Island

Mr. C. Doyle (Relinquished April 6th, 1955)
Green Lantern Limited
Mrs. Grace Gill (Relinquished to Mr. C. A. Gill May 13th, 1955)
Mr. C. A. Gill (Relinquished November 24th, 1955)
Mr. Gordon Green
Mr. L. Hiscock
Mr. J. J. Hickey
Mr. M. Hutchings (Relinquished Feb. 16th, 1956)
Mr. Ernest Hollett
Mr. Freeman Hutchings
Messrs. Cook & Green
Mr. James J. Hearn
Mrs. Susie Joy
Mr. James White
Mr. Clifford James
Mr. Guy James
Mrs. B. Kelly
Mrs. Mary Liddy
Mrs. Jean Lang
Mrs. R. O'Reilly
Mrs. J. McLean
Mrs. G. Miller
Mr. L. Murrin
Mr. P. McDonald
Mr. A. Noseworthy
Mr. Robert O'Toole
Mrs. A. O'Reilly
Mr. Richard Parsons
Mr. E. Parsons
### ESTABLISHMENT

**Taverns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Proprietor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phalen F. (Cottage Gardens)</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. F. Phalen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearcey A.</td>
<td>Kelligrews</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Pearcey (Relinquished, change in property ownership)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Inn Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Park Inn Co. (Relinquished, expiration of lease on premises)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park View Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. J. J. Dawson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>C. Truscott, Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riviera Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>D. A. Mercer (Trustee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowe Mrs. A.</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Rowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryall Miss A.</td>
<td>Botwood</td>
<td>Miss A. Ryall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritz Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. Derek Kearney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Estate of W. Sterling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Tavern</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>Mr. A. Connors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaney H.</td>
<td>Bay Bulls</td>
<td>Mr. Harry Slaney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Nova Tavern</td>
<td>Deer Lake</td>
<td>Terra Nova Tavern Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' Inn</td>
<td>Torbay</td>
<td>Messrs. LeMessurier &amp; Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vail Mrs. E. M.</td>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>Mrs. E. M. Vail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh Mrs. P.</td>
<td>Goulds</td>
<td>Mrs. P. Walsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams H. M.</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>Mr. H. M. Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler Mrs. M.</td>
<td>Curling</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Wheeler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whalen Brothers</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>Messrs. Janes &amp; Wilfred Whalen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tourist Hotels**

No license issued under such a heading.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRAND</th>
<th>FIRM</th>
<th>AGENT</th>
<th>Purchases from Feb. 28th. 1955 to March 15th., 1956 No. Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lemond Hart Rum</td>
<td>United Rum Merchants</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs Old Navy Rum</td>
<td>J. M. Douglas Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs Palm Breeze</td>
<td>J. M. Douglas Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby's Royal Reserve Whiskey</td>
<td>J. M. Douglas Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby's Selected Whiskey</td>
<td>J. M. Douglas Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>Benedictine, France</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pearl Rum</td>
<td>Southard &amp; Co.</td>
<td>W. Pattem</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southhard's S.R.D. Rum</td>
<td>Southard &amp; Co.</td>
<td>W. Pattem</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Niagara Port</td>
<td>Chateau-Gai Wines Ltd.</td>
<td>W. Pattem</td>
<td>9,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old London Port</td>
<td>Chateau-Gai Wines Ltd.</td>
<td>W. Pattem</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Niagara Sherry</td>
<td>Chateau-Gai Wines Ltd.</td>
<td>W. Pattem</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old London Sherry</td>
<td>Chateau-Gai Wines Ltd.</td>
<td>W. Pattem</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assorted Wines</td>
<td>Chateau-Gai Wines Ltd.</td>
<td>W. Pattem</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martell's Brandy</td>
<td>Martell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey's Amontillado &amp; B.C. Sheries</td>
<td>John Harvey &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havana Club Rum</td>
<td>Josie Archabala</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Morgan Rum</td>
<td>Capt. Morgan Rum Distillers</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat 69 Whiskey</td>
<td>Wm. Sanderson &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seagram's C.R. Whiskey</td>
<td>Joseph. E. Seagram &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Plate</td>
<td>Joseph. E. Seagram &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seagram's V.O.</td>
<td>Joseph. E. Seagram &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seagram's London Dry Gin</td>
<td>Joseph. E. Seagram &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bols Gin</td>
<td>Erven Lucas, Bois</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bols Liqueurs and Cordials</td>
<td>Erven Lucas, Bois</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molson's Ale</td>
<td>Molson's Brewery Ltd.</td>
<td>Baine Johnston &amp; Co.</td>
<td>35,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAND</td>
<td>FIRM</td>
<td>AGENT</td>
<td>No. Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Bay Rum</td>
<td>Hudson Bay Co.</td>
<td>Job Bros. &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Bay Whiskey</td>
<td>Hudson Bay Co.</td>
<td>Job Bros. &amp; Co.</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Grog Rum</td>
<td>Cointreau, S/A France</td>
<td>C. Strong</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronation Whiskey</td>
<td>Gddoerham &amp; Worts</td>
<td>C. Strong</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Stock Whiskey</td>
<td>Gddoerham &amp; Worts</td>
<td>C. Strong</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins Dry Gin</td>
<td>Gddoerham &amp; Worts</td>
<td>C. Strong</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cointreau</td>
<td>Gddoerham &amp; Worts</td>
<td>C. Strong</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martini and Ross Vermouth</td>
<td>Dr. J. B. Seigert &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Toronto Agent</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siegert's Bouquet Rum</td>
<td>Dr. J. B. Seigert &amp; Sons</td>
<td>G. Chalker</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angostura Bitters</td>
<td>Buchanan McKenzie &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>E. Kewaja</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan Club Imperial Whiskey</td>
<td>McGuinness Maritime Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td>G. Chalker</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGuinness Collins Gin</td>
<td>McGuinness Maritime Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGuinness Liqueurs</td>
<td>McGuinness Maritime Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Polina Rum</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Dock Rum</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>J. M. McGrath</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Oak Rum</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Rossie Whiskey</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combier Liqueurs</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td>20 Hhds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horndale Sherry and Port</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>M. D. Shears</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horndale Brandy</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>M. D. Shears</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young's Old Sam Rum</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>M. D. Shears</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert's Grand Reserve Whiskey</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Calvert</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>Carnell Agencies</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Lords Whiskey</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td>Carnell Agencies</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluny McPherson Whiskey</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne Whiskey</td>
<td>White Favell (Vintners) Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger's Double Century Ale</td>
<td></td>
<td>McEwan-Younger Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McEwan's Stout and Ale</td>
<td></td>
<td>McEwan-Younger Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King of Hearts Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jas Burrough's Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeefeater Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jas Burrough's Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange and Lemon Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jas Burrough's Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paarl Brandy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Co-operative Wine Growers Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paarl Wort Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Co-operative Wine Growers Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Rum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Christopher Columbus Rum Co. Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Bizz Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Adams Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Port Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jordan Wine Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danforth Port Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Danforth Wines Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danforth Sherry and Table Wines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Danforth Wines Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbey's Spey Royal Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell's S/R</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arthur Bell &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbey's Dry Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbey's Orange and Collins Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbey's Triple Sec</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Sloe Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meagher Bros. &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meagher's Liquers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meagher Bros. &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gland's Ale and Stout</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gland &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Cream Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Teacher &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Taylor Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>National Distillers Products Corp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristocrat Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melcher's Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Club Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melcher's Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennessey's Brandy XXX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jas. Hennessey Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenley's London Dry Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian Schenley Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenley's Reserve Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Walker &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnnie Walker Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jas. Buchanan &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black &amp; White Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Haig &amp; Haig Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haig &amp; Haig Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Dewar &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewar's Special Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>White Horse Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Horse Cellar Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td>T. Gordon &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon's Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carnell Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McEwan-Younger Ltd.</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>J. D. O'Driscoll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McEwan-Younger Ltd.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>J. D. O'Driscoll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McEwan-Younger Ltd.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>J. D. O'Driscoll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas Burrough's Ltd.</td>
<td>10 Casks</td>
<td>J. D. O'Driscoll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas Burrough's Ltd.</td>
<td>40 Casks</td>
<td>J. D. O'Driscoll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas Burrough's Ltd.</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Gordon Squires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas Burrough's Ltd.</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>Gordon Squires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Wine Growers Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gordon Squires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Wine Growers Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gordon Squires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Columbus Rum Co. Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gordon Squires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Adams Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>Gordon Squires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Wine Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danforth Wines Ltd.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danforth Wines Ltd.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. &amp; A. Gilbey Ltd.</td>
<td>9,850</td>
<td>P. J. Dobbin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meagher Bros. &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>J. Strange</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meagher Bros. &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>Mrs. W. McNamara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gland &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Teacher &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>J. W. McGrath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Distillers Products Corp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. A. Reid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Schenley Ltd.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walker &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Buchanan &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haig &amp; Haig Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dewar &amp; Sons Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Horse Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Gordon &amp; Co.</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAND</td>
<td>FIRM</td>
<td>AGENT</td>
<td>No. Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Ten Whiskey</td>
<td>Montmorency Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan Deluxe Whiskey</td>
<td>Jas. Buchanan &amp; Co.</td>
<td>C. R. Bell</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth's House of Lords Gin</td>
<td>Booth's Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long John Whiskey</td>
<td>Long John Distillers Ltd.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Herring</td>
<td>Peter F. Herring</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chianti Rosso Italiano D/W</td>
<td>M. Caliss &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunrump Liebfranmilch</td>
<td>Louis Cunrump</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunrump Miersteiner</td>
<td>Louis Cunrump</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noilly Prat Vermouth</td>
<td>Noilly Prat &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numm's Champagne</td>
<td>G. H. Numm &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veuve Clicquot Champagne</td>
<td>B. D. Vogue &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monnet Brandy</td>
<td>J. G. Monnet &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernandos Liqueur (Vat 19) Rum</td>
<td>Fernandes &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscatel Wine</td>
<td>Southard &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>20 Hdhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Bacardi (Cuban) Rum</td>
<td>Ron Bacardi S/A</td>
<td>Toronto Agent</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacardi Cartar Amber Rum</td>
<td>Bacardi Corp. of America</td>
<td>Toronto Agent</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Queen and Glen Moray Whiskey</td>
<td>McDonald Muri Ltd.</td>
<td>Toronto Agent</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulmers Cider</td>
<td>H. P. Bulmer &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>Toronto Agent</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Emilion &amp; St. Julien's Claret</td>
<td>Schroeder &amp; Schyler &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Toronto Agent</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandeman's Whiskey</td>
<td>Geo. G. Sandeman Sons &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Allan</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Hickory Whiskey</td>
<td>Pablicker International</td>
<td>Mr. R. A. Murphy</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frand Marnier</td>
<td>Martiner Napostalle</td>
<td>Mr. R. A. Murphy</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Club Whiskey</td>
<td>Hiram Walker &amp; Sons</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker's London Dry Gin</td>
<td>Hiram Walker &amp; Sons</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan Cocktail</td>
<td>Hiram Walker &amp; Sons</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright's Port and Sherries</td>
<td>T. Bright &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ee1es1cck Champagne</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hueblein Creme de Cocoa</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hueblein Apricot Liqueur</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Allan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Akvavit</td>
<td>E. P. Henley</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoleon Brandy</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitley’s Rye Whiskey</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes Concord Port</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes Sherry</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandeman’s Port</td>
<td>Montreal Agent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandeman’s Sherry</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Allan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor’s Cream Sherry</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Allan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertram’s Biscuit Sherry</td>
<td>W. J. Newhook</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valpolicella Red Wine</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noonember Rhine Wine</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drambuie Liqueur</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantine Port</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Crasto (Dinner Wines)</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soegrap’s Table Wines</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinness Stout</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass Ale</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuborg Beer</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbeer</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Ale</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heineken’s Lager Beer</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carling’s Red Cap Ale</td>
<td>A. B. Baird</td>
<td>16,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brading’s</td>
<td>A. B. Baird</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Keefe’s</td>
<td>B. Stafford</td>
<td>21,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labatt’s Ale</td>
<td>Job Brothers Ltd.</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck’s Beer</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Pale Ale (Local)</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>9,701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Ale etc. (Local)</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>10,909.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jockey Club Ale etc. (Local)</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>13,206.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Rum</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>500 casks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drambuie Liqueur</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>2 Hhd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisbon Wine</td>
<td>Montreal Agents</td>
<td>20 Pipes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Public Works in reply to Question No. 82 (Mr. Browne) —

Order Paper of March 29, 1956.

1. Question

What amount has been spent in connection with plans for the new proposed Memorial University. Give the names of the persons to whom money has been paid with the amounts in each case.

Answer

$112,682.

A. J. C. Paine .................. 2,361
W. J. Ryan .................. 65,000
Durnford, Bolton, Chadwick & Ellwood .................. 24,771
Lawson & Betts .................. 20,550

$112,682

2. Question

How much has been spent on the repairs to the exterior of the Colonial Building with details of the amounts spent on materials, labour and supervision? Give the name of the contractor performing the work. Were tenders called for this job?

Answer

$100,464.

Labour .................. 80,071
Materials .................. 47,588
Supervision .................. 12,466
Equipment .................. 10,539

$100,464

Work is being done departmentally.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the School Tax Act:"

On motion read a first time—Ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Finance asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax Act:"

On motion read a first time—Ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Public Works asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to amend the Department of Public Works Act:"

On motion read a first time—Ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Memorial Stadium Act:"

On motion read a first time—Ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Empower the St. John's Municipal Council to Raise a Loan For Municipal Purposes by the Issue of Bonds:"

On motion read a first time—Ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

Second Reading — Of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Frobisher Limited (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955:" 

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading on this Bill has already been moved, and debate deferred at the request of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition:
MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I left home my Bill today. I did not intend to speak. I wonder if it could be deferred until tomorrow. I have my own copy marked and I have not it available here.

On motion debate on second reading deferred:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Respecting the Filing, Publication and Consolidation of Regulations."

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill on which I do not need to speak at any great length. It is a Bill designed to regulate and to consolidate all the various regulations issued from time to time under the Acts by various authorities.

We find it very difficult for us in the Government, let alone individuals outside, to keep track of regulations, made year after year. Our plan now is to have all these regulations, going back as far as we can, all consolidated and put into book form, so that they will all be available under one cover, and so eliminate the necessity of looking here and there and looking up old Gazettes and going through old records to find out just what the regulations are.

I think this is a Bill which will commend itself strongly to the House. And, Mr. Speaker, I don't think I need give any further explanation at this time.

I move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, the Opposition are certainly glad to see this Bill being introduced here. I know that all the members of the legal profession will be very glad to see the publication when it is published.

The Attorney General has made reference to the great saving of time there will be in having in one volume or two or three volumes the regulations for the various departments, going back a number of years. If he had been in practice this five or six years more than he has been he would realize how serious a handicap it is to have to go and look up regulations through all the Gazettes. Because there is no system whatsoever in the regulations at the present time, and the amazing thing is that nobody has attempted to compile the regulations and collect them into a volume as is being done here at the present time. I suppose that the Government can be excused because nobody ever thought of it before in this country. They did do it in Ottawa in 1949. They put out the Federal Regulations in four volumes at that time.

I hope when these regulations are being collected they will be indexed as well, and not left like the Statutes were, for a couple of years before an index was supplied, they were not very much better. They were better undoubtedly than when in the Gazettes but still were not as good as when they have the index attached to them. I have often gone through the Gazettes for years back looking for a regulation, and then find the copy is missing, taken out for some previous case and cannot be found. Then one has to go to the Gazette's Office. It absorbs an enormous amount of time. Then the regulations have been cancelled so often that I suppose, outside of the Department of the Attorney General, there is nobody who understands what the regulations are in any particular case at any particular time.
So that it is a blessing to know that such a Bill is now being introduced to this House to authorize the Government to collect these regulations and to have them published.

There are some details in the Bill which I think will bear amendment when we come to the Bill itself. One thing that comes to my mind is the date on which the regulations come into effect. In the Bill it says when it is filed with the Minister of Provincial Affairs.

MR. CURTIS: If not otherwise provided.

MR. BROWNE: I did not see that provision. And it seems to me that was in conflict with the usual practice and in conflict with common sense. Filing with the Minister of Provincial Affairs can hardly be called publication of a regulation. And nobody in the country outside the Government, would have any idea of the existence of such a regulation if it were merely filed with him. Even when published in the Gazette the public very rarely becomes aware of a regulation unless published in such a form that there are perhaps thirty, forty, fifty, sixty or even more regulations published at the one time dealing with one subject. It requires, I think, a lawyer, or a person with a trained mind to study them and see the effect of them. So that to have them filed with the Minister of Provincial Affairs will be useless. They will have to be published in the Gazette where the lawyers and the magistrates and judges can have access to them because usually there are penalties provided in these regulations, and a person is liable to a fine or imprisonment for a breach of them. Yet he is supposed to know the law. The theory is that everyone is supposed to know the law, and it is only a theory because in actual practice it really takes a student of the law to know what the law is on any particular subject. Therefore I feel that when we come to that stage of the Bill, that it will be examined to see that it will be published as formerly in the Gazette.

I am very glad to see this, Mr. Speaker, and will examine it carefully when we get into the committee.

MR. CURTIS: I would just like to say in reply, Mr. Speaker, (to my honourable and learned friend) that he will notice the section which says—"unless otherwise stated therein, the regulations shall come into force and have effect on the date on which filed."

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? Does not the Attorney General admit that very often the regulations are given without stating these shall come into effect on publication?

MR. CURTIS: My honourable friend, Mr. Speaker, is speaking of the past. Obviously the future will regulate itself under this legislation, which also requires publication in the Newfoundland Gazette within one month, automatically.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading.

On motion Bill read a second time—Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill. "An Act Further to Amend the Election Act:"

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Solicitor General and the Minister of Provincial
Affairs, who is due in from Ottawa later today, I beg leave to move the second reading of this Bill.

The purpose of the Bill is to set up a position of Chief Electoral Officer of Newfoundland, a permanent position, and a position that will be filled permanently by a man who would be the full-time Chief Electoral Officer. Under him will come the conducting, the holding of all general elections in the future as well as by-elections. Indeed there is a thought also in the mind of the Government that under the Chief Electoral Officer might very well come the holding of municipal elections in Newfoundland.

Now in connection with municipal elections the House will remember a recommendation made to the Government a year or two ago by the Provincial Conference of Municipalities. They recommended that the election of all municipal or town councils to be held in Newfoundland be held on the same date each time. So that the election of some thirty, forty, or fifty town councils would become a matter of considerable province-wide public interest.

The person who is in fact being appointed and who holds office in this position, if this Act is passed, is adopted, is Mr. Short. Mr. Short has had more experience in the holding of elections than any other person in Newfoundland, perhaps more than any other person in Newfoundland ever did, and certainly more than any present living Newfoundland. He conducted the holding of the election of the National Convention. He then held the Referendum, the first referendum and the second referendum, which made three elections conducted by him. He then conducted the first provincial general election, which made four, and finally he conducted the second provincial general election which makes five elections throughout this province supervised and in fact held under the jurisdiction, under the control, under the administration of Mr. Short. And the forthcoming general election as well will be conducted under the administration of Mr. Short. Mr. Short will continue in that office. Following his retirement, which will come one day, someone else will be appointed, because the Act itself provides for the creation of the position.

Section 4 here sets out pretty clearly the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer: He shall exercise general direction and supervision over the administration conduct of the election and enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with this Act and (b) issue to election officer such instruction as from time to time he may deem necessary to ensure effective execution of this Act; and perform all other duties that are imposed on him by or under this Act, and for those purposes or any of them he shall have and may exercise all of the powers conferred on a chief electoral officer by or under this Act.

I don’t know that I need say much more at the present time, but just to move the second reading, Mr. Speaker:

Mr. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the principle of the Bill, because I believe a chief electoral officer is absolutely necessary in Newfoundland today where we are likely to get an election at any time, any day or any night. You will remember, Sir, away back in 1952 we had one about two years after the last one. But apart from that there are, as the Honourable Premier pointed
out, the municipal councils and town councils etc. And if that work is to be supervised by the chief electoral officer then I think the chief electoral officer will have plenty of work to do. If it were only to have to do with elections to the House of Assembly, once every five years, he would have a lot of dull moments on his hands. But since the Honourable Premier has decided that there is a possibility that he will be used in other fields, then of course, I support it.

There is just one thing I would like to say while I am on my feet, that is, I have known Mr. Short, Magistrate Short, many years. He is, in my opinion one of the most forthright gentlemen that I have had the privilege to meet in this country. He is a gentleman all the way. He is thorough. And one might, I am quite sure, depend on any work that he does. I have nothing but praise for Mr. Short, and I do hope he will be happy in his job.

There is but one other thing, Sir: I believe he was the Deputy Minister of Economic Development prior to this Act. He has now vacated that position, I believe, and the position is held by Mr. Johnson, who we were informed the other day was to receive a salary of ten thousand dollars. Now I want to make this statement in order to avoid having it said that Magistrate Short has been demoted and I want to see that he gets equal salary as a man who supplanted him in that particular job. And I do hope the Honourable Premier and the Government decides a salary for the Chief Electoral Officer so that he will not be paid under the present incumbent of that department. That is important to the future and the character of this man, than whom there is no more honest and no more efficient.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, the fact that I agree with the Honourable Leader of the Opposition in his tribute to Mr. Short is, I believe, pretty clearly evidenced by the fact, first, that I did select him to be Deputy Minister of Economic Development; that we served happily together for some five or six years and secondly by the fact that I did select him to be the Chief Electoral Officer.

I cannot however agree with the last point made by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, i.e. with regard to the relative rates of pay to Mr. Short and to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson has accepted the position for a brief two year period, and possibly a bit less or possibly a bit longer. It is an established post and unpensionable. Mr. Short on the other hand is an established post and one that is pensionable. Mr. Short's rate of salary is determined, as is the rate of all established, pensionable servants, by the fact of his being an established and of his being a pensionable civil servant. The rate of pay is in part at least based upon his pensionability. And there is no comparison, no fair comparison to be drawn between the rate of pay to any public servant who is not established nor pensionable and on a purely temporarily contractual basis and who will go out of the job without a dollar and one who has been taken on as an established civil servant on a pensionable basis. I don't think it is fair either to a pensionable civil servant nor the non-pensionable, contractual public servant to compare them because their cases are entirely dissimilar. Mr. Short may or may
It is fairly well known to the House that until now the jurisdiction in this matter has been with the Minister of Finance. And because Mr. Channing who until recently was assistant Deputy Minister there, personally acted as Superintendent of Insurance. He fulfilled those duties. Mr. Channing was recently appointed Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs. And it has seemed to us in the government that the sound thing now is to have the administration of these duties follow Mr. Channing into the Department of Provincial Affairs.

The House will see in the schedule, that whilst it is perfectly true most of the provisions deal with insurance matters, some of them do not, and are in fact already administered in the Department of Provincial Affairs. Some however, are not as yet administered in that department, and the purpose of this Bill is to have them done in this department.

I move the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Speaker.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression that the Controller of the Treasury, Mr. Marshall, acted as Superintendent of Insurance. Therefore I was surprised when I learned that this activity was being transferred to the Department of Provincial Affairs. If it is correct, as the Premier stated, that Mr. Channing did the work, although he did not sign the reports, then I can understand why that is being done.

Then the other provisions in the schedule are already being done by the Minister of Provincial Affairs and come under his department. I don't see any purpose in disagreement here at all. But the reason for insurance companies being under the Depart-
ment of Finance, I understood, was that these companies had to give large deposits of money and in the Department of Finance provision for security against the indebtedness of life insurance companies. Where will these bonds be kept at the present time? Will they still be kept in the Department of Finance, and will the account in question be transferred to the Department of Provincial Affairs? It seems to me the Government are taking advantage of having a familiar man with the insurance business in the Department of Provincial Affairs to have all the work transferred down there. But what about the other implications in regard to securities of bonds that are on deposit in the Department of Finance?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I spoke from memory when I said that the Superintendent of Insurance was Mr. Channing. It may well be that Mr. Marshall was the Superintendent of that. Mr. Channing was the assistant Deputy Minister and did in fact perform the duties. It is a common practice. One man has the title and another does the work. But the intention of the present Bill is to have Mr. Channing made Superintendent of Insurance and to do the work as well as carry the title.

Now as to the bonds that may need to be deposited, I would imagine (I am pretty confident of this) they would be placed in the Bank of Montreal which is the Government's banker in future as they have been in the past. I don't know that there would be any difficulty in that. The actual accounting may or may not be done in Provincial Affairs. It may continue to be done in Finance, I don't think that matters too much.

On motion Bill read a second time—Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second reading of Bill, "An act Relating to Public Examinations in Schools;"

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill may I say it is a replacement of a presently existing Act. And the present replacement is necessary because (largely) of the changing name. The conduct of the public examinations in Newfoundland has been carried out by a person called the "Registrar of Public Examinations." In conformity with the office and comparable positions the name has been changed to "Director of Public Examinations," and that is the main purpose of this Bill.

There are one or two other changes made, however, to clarify, if you like, some of the regulations that have now been incorporated in the Bill. And there is one other change, the remuneration of examiners and entrance fees to be paid by candidates. These are matters to be determined from year to year, as circumstances may permit, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council rather than by the "Council" itself.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the second reading of this Bill:

On motion Bill read a second time—Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Consolidate the Law relating to the Establishment and Administration of Local Government;"

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—We only just re-
ceived this Bill this afternoon. Could we get a chance to study this before we take up a second reading? I have no objection to the Minister beginning now and deferring it.

MR. CURTIS: Yes.

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is largely a consolidation of the existing legislation. It is true that the Local Government Act was consolidated in 1952. But I said then, and I repeat now, in a province where Local Government is really in the nature of an experimental programme as it is, it was necessary from year to year, in the light of experience and the knowledge gained, that we should find it necessary to make certain amendments and certain revisions. Now that is true because we have several amendments to that consolidated Act beginning in 1953 and again in 1954 and again in 1955 and there are certain amendments again necessary in this present year.

If we would recall that during the last four or five years there has been annual meetings of the Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, and at each of these annual meetings existing legislation certainly came in for a certain amount of scrutiny. And in the light of that scrutiny certain recommendations have been presented to the Government and we have found that invariably it is necessary to have a new consolidation, and that is presented to this House today.

There are, as I have pointed out, certain amendments brought into this consolidation. Most of these again have been found by experience and in the light of knowledge to be most essential if we want to make this a smooth and efficient machine for the administra-

tion of local government throughout our Province.

It must be borne in mind that the administration of local government is being carried out largely by laymen. And most of them find it extremely difficult to interpret clearly the law. Consequently in as far as possible we try to put our clauses in such a way that they are easy to understand and consequently to carry out as smoothly as possible.

Now the first amendment that comes into this present Bill deals with Clause (5) where it provides that after a first election when a municipality has been established the councillor receiving the highest number of votes shall administer the oath of office to the councillors. Under the present Act the oath of office can only be administered by a Justice of the Peace or by a Stipendiary Magistrate. In several places in our province it is not always easy nor convenient to find a Justice of the Peace nor a magistrate to perform that function. So in order to simplify matters we have made it possible for one member of the elected council to swear in another.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I am wondering about what the Minister is referring to. I cannot find that in Section (3).

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am at loss.

MR. HEFFERTON: It is sub-section (4) Section (8), Mr. Speaker.

Then we come on to the next amendment which is in Clause (14). The amendment provides that a councillor is disqualified if without the approval of the Minister he accepts any office under the council to which salary is attached or is employed by the council in any capacity. At the present
time a councillor is disqualified if he accepts a permanent position. During the past year we have had two or three instances where councils have referred to us for interpretation of this particular clause. And we have been able to tell them that if the employment is in a temporary capacity he is able to take the employment but if to be employed permanently he was not able to receive emolument. Now there is no provision at the present time enabling the Minister to approve the employment of a councillor. On the other hand we have found in the past three or four years that there are certain places where a member of the council may be the only qualified person to take on the job of work. So we are making provision by this amendment whereby such a person can be engaged if he is the only person available. Otherwise, unless that is done, the council may be put to a direct expense in order to bring someone in from outside.

At the present time there is no provision for appointing a new mayor or a new deputy mayor if those appointed at the first meeting should resign. So there is provision made in Clause 16 whereby when a vacancy occurs the council shall appoint a new mayor or deputy mayor.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we move on to Clause 23 where provision is made whereby (and this is a sort of a usual procedure) a town clerk may be appointed, and we are making provision for it in our councils.

Clause 34—In this clause we are making provision where any member of an outside fire brigade assisting in trying to overcome a fire shall be treated as a member of the ordinary town fire brigade. That has occurred in one or two instances, in places contiguous to American bases, for instance, the American firemen have been helping and consequently we want to treat them exactly the same as members of our own councils for that particular episode. It is a matter of protection.

The next amending Clause is Clause 44, Sections 2, 3, and 4, where councillors are made liable for money borrowed, or if borrowed money is spent for any other purpose than that for which the loan was approved. We find that necessary in trying to run a local government.

Then Clause 45 authorizes the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs to certify that municipal debentures are valid and binding and their validity are not open to question. This is a provision which we have copied from mainland practice. It is intended merely to do away with the necessity of submitting original documents to broker's solicitors in order to obtain from them an opinion on the validity of municipal bonds. It is merely a necessary experience in order to cut down some of the delay we experience at the present time.

Clause 54 has another amendment which requires the operator of equipment who shall move any structure, whether on wheels or otherwise, or any vehicle with a flange, rib, clamp or other device attached to wheels or rollers or made part thereof to get a permit from the council before moving the machinery over the roads. A similar provision is in the Highways Traffic Act.

Clause 64 permits municipal fees or taxes to be paid in kind. A man may desire to work two or three days rather than pay the cash.

Clauses 73, 74, and 75 are largely copied from St. John's Municipal Act,
and allow the outport councils to collect their taxes and taxes from non-resident contractors and taxes on insurance premiums exactly the same as the Municipal Council does in the City of St. John's.

MR. BROWNE: That is not all under these sections.

MR. HEFFERTON: Clauses 73, 74, 75 and 76.

Members of the House may recall some time ago an action taken by one outport council against a vendor for selling coal without paying the poll tax in the area. The judgment was awarded in favour of the vendor. Clause 79 makes provision whereby the tax is, we think, collectable in the area. We will deal with that more fully when we come to the committee stage.

Finally Clause 102 provides that the council may act as the agent of the government, the Government of Canada or the Government of Newfoundland, for the management of government properties in the municipality. That amendment is made necessary by the authority given to a Lewisporte organization originally to operate a slipway to be built by the Federal Government. It would also apply, of course, in the management of an airstrip within the municipality.

These are the main amendments to the present consolidated Act. They can be taken up in detail when we come to the committee stage of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate. On motion debate adjourned.
that time it was anticipated that there would be some discussion between the Government of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada respecting unemployment assistance or assistance in the form of able-bodied relief, it was decided not to include able-bodied relief under the Social Assistance Act.

Subsequently the negotiations between the two governments resulted in an agreement which was ratified here a few days ago. There is, therefore, no reason for the specific exclusion of able-bodied relief from the Social Assistance Act.

Able-bodied relief in the past was paid under the authority of the Health and Welfare Act, the old Public Health and Welfare Act of 1931, but it is desirable that all forms of welfare assistance would be included under the one Social Assistance Act. As the reason used for the exclusion two years ago is no longer in existence we therefore propose in this amendment to repeal that part of the parent Act which specifically excludes able-bodied relief.

Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this Bill.

On motion Bill read a second time—Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes, after which Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

Adjourned Debate on the Speech from the Throne:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition will now be the first speaker since the disposal of the amendment.

MR. HOLLETT: I am sorry about that, Mr. Speaker, (that I am the first speaker) I had hoped that there would have been some expressions of opinion from the opposite side of the House relative to this speech from the Throne, as statements from the other side of the House would have been received with pleasure and might have tended to increase our regard for this Speech from the Throne.

This, Sir, is being described as being delivered at the opening of the seventh session of the 30th General Assembly of Newfoundland, and it starts out by saying—"In this last session of the 30th General Assembly"—so I take it the die is cast. The die is cast, Mr. Speaker, and the election is forthcoming and will be forthcoming very shortly. As a matter of fact, Sir, if we look around as we have been looking around and keeping our eyes open during the last month or so, we must have known that the election is indeed not far off. We have had people streaming in here from north, south, east and west, and we have injected into our thinking by the Honourable Premier and the Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources and other Liberal ministers or injectors, shall I say, injections of hope for the future of the fisheries. And that in itself, Sir, would indicate to us or has at least indicated to me definitely that very shortly we shall have this up-and-coming election.

Now, Sir, I do hope if I am very generous and not too critical of this Speech from the Throne the honourable gentlemen on the opposite side will not think that I am beginning to weaken, but rather hope they will attribute my mildness of expression on this Speech from the Throne to the fact that we have just passed through the Holy period of Easter and Lent and that therefore I am at least somewhat revived by these experiences and my mildness and my probable lack of
criticism will be attributed to that and not to any particular love or affection I may have for the Government.

Sir, last year, September 12th, I believe it was, we had a Speech from the Throne which contained three hundred words. And I figured it out, it cost about $83.33 a word. That was the celebrated session wherein was brought forth (brought forth is a good word) the Javelin deal, the Wabush Lake Railway deal. The Lake Wabush Railway deal and the Javelin mine down there which is to pay for the medical and dental and optical and other care of our children from the time of birth to the age of sixteen. That Speech from the Throne, I say, cost the people of this country about $83 a word whilst this present speech, which is about eight times as long as the one in September, is a very cheap one, only costing $30 a word. But I do hope, Sir, I do hope that which emanates from this Speech from the Throne, will be of a much superior character and of more benefit to our country and to our people than that which we heard on September 12th, 1955. Nothing came of that speech, Sir, nothing whatsoever came of that speech in September but a discredited guarantee, a discredited guarantee of a loan issue to assist Canadian Javelin.

Now, Sir, if I go on to this Speech from the Throne, it refers to the seven hundred separate pieces of legislation which have been considered, debated and passed into law. And the speech goes on to say it is an impressive seven year record. I wonder how it is that right from Biblical times all sorts of things happened in this world are "seven." It is a seven year period of this, that or the other thing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Five years, not seven.

MR. HOLLETT: An impressive seven year record of work. The number of pieces of legislation is five hundred. I said five hundred separate pieces of legislation, but the reference to the impressive seven year record of work done—and consequently we must expect a seven year period as far as the good that may have accrued to the people of this country. Let us take a look at the seven year record:

I find that this administration and this one previous, that is to say from 1949 to the present time, have spent and guaranteed some three hundred and thirty million dollars. Now that is a lot of money. That is a lot of money. That, Sir, is $825 for every man, woman and child in the province—This administration (and when I say this administration I mean under the Premierships of the present Premier, under the leadership of the present Premier). They have spent approximately eight hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in this country since they came into office. That means about $3,330 for every workman in this country, assuming there are one hundred thousand workers in this country. That is what this present administration has spent, $3,300 for every last one of these workers. What a record of spending. That amounts to thirty-three million quintals of fish at ten dollars a quintal—Just imagine, thirty-three million quintals of fish at ten dollars a quintal. That is five hundred thousand quintals of fish for sixty-six years, each year five hundred thousand. That is approximately the value of five hundred thousand quintals of fish at ten dollars a quintal for a period of sixty-six years, which has been spent since 1949 by the present administration. Yes indeed, Sir, some record—an impressive seven year record.
Again let us look back and let us see what are some of the impressive things which have been done by the present Government. Look at the cost of living today. Let us compare the cost of living today with what it was in 1949, if you wish. You will remember, Sir, that shortly after we came into Confederation with Canada the present administration set up a cost of living inquiry; and they were going to see that the cost of living certainly did not go up, was not going up. That was why they appointed this cost of living Commission. What was the result? Nothing, Sir, except more dollars, and more dollars out of the pockets of the taxpayers of this country.

Take the cost of living here today, Sir, I referred the other day to the fact that milk today in St. John's, and milk is one of the chief foods of our people, our children. If we are going to produce children with healthy bodies and healthy minds, milk is absolutely essential. Today in this country we have to pay 32c a quart for milk whereas, go to Montreal, and in Montreal you will get a quart of milk for 20c, 32c we have to pay for it whereas in Montreal they pay only 20c.

We were supposed, Sir, in going into Confederation to receive some of the benefits. And I maintain that one of the benefits which is absolutely essential to us and to our people and to Newfoundland in the future is a reduced cost of living. Instead we have a greatly increased one. Take Gas: Gas here is taxed at 17c, Sir. Gasoline which today is as essential almost as milk. We don't drink it, we don't eat it but you got to have it to get places. We got to have it to get here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. HOLLETT: Oh, yes. I would say every member, particularly in the Cabinet, would have to get here in a taxi. He could not be seen walking here to the House of Assembly.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why not?

MR. HOLLETT: I doubt whether he could walk here, particularly if he has to pay 32c for a quart of milk. We did not have to pay that in 1949, but we have to pay it today. Why do we have to pay 30-32c? Because the farmers got to pay far more for hay and meal and that sort of thing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The farmer is paying very much less. He gets his feed hauled to town here practically free of all freight charges since Confederation.

MR. HOLLETT: Then why put the prices up?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman could discuss it with the farmer.

MR. HOLLETT: No. It is definitely the job of the Government to discuss that with the farmers; the insinuation is that the farmers are biting the people drinking the milk.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not so.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't believe the farmer is doing that. And I don't believe he is getting his food cheaper than in 1949. If the Honourable Premier produces the figures I shall have to take it.

I was referring to gas, Sir, when we went into Confederation or prior, in Commission of Government days, people in St. John's paid 16c a gallon. Heaven knows that is heavy enough. Whereas in the outports they paid only 14c. I believe today they pay 17c all throughout the country. I think there is 17c tax on every gallon of gas burn-
ed in this country. In other words the people in this country, outside St. John's, have to pay exactly three cents on the gallon tax and the price of gas is 48c or 50c or around there. I am not quite sure that is what it is. But I can tell you on the Mainland of Canada and in the United States of America today it does not come up to anywhere near that price.

I just mentioned these two things. We can look at bread. We can look at ham and at eggs. Although I will say this: I believe the Honourable Premier's farm over at Roche's Line is selling eggs here in St. John's at a much reduced price to others who are selling anywhere. I was delighted to find a group of people buying eggs from Roche's Line for 70c. We have to pay $1.00, and have had to for a long time. The Honourable Premier should get busy on other good stuff since he has done such a good job with eggs. And I congratulate him on being able to sell these eggs at 70c a dozen.

MR. BROWNE: Where did you get them?

MR. HOLLETT: I am not at liberty to say where they were. But I do know in certain establishments here joined together and imported their eggs from Roche's Line and paid only 70c.

MR. I. MERCER: Any duty or tax on importing them?

MR. HOLLETT: No I don't think there is any duty between Roche's Line and here. I don't think there ever was. Certainly I think it my duty to purchase eggs from the Premier if he is giving them to me for seventy cents.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Premier has no eggs to sell.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, I am referring to the farm which I think the Premier is interested in.

Now Mr. Speaker, I was referring to the cost of living. Just looking back again, I remember the "Buy Newfoundland Products." Everyone remembers that. That cost anywhere from seventy to eighty thousand dollars—"Buy Newfoundland Products"—What became of it I don't know. It cost seventy or eighty thousand dollars. That is one of the things, of the good things. Then I am forever mentioning this— it cost five hundred thousand dollars—and it is important that our people be reminded of that, because the Icelandic Boats, Sir, in my opinion set the pattern of the present administration with regard to—I don't want to make any further comment on that history of the Icelandic Boats; three men knocked at the door and they are in, and as a result they were given first a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and then it was discovered they owed that much in Iceland. It was discovered the Icelandic Government was kicking up blazes. And an agreement was made whereby the amount owed on these boats would be paid to the Icelandic Government. They were given another loan, and it finally got up to, I believe, five hundred thousand dollars. Anyway the Honourable Member for Harbour Main has a good knowledge of the Icelandic Boats, and I take it if I make any mistake he will question it. Anyway that is the Icelandic Boats, Sir.

Then let us look back again to the International Basic Economy people; IBEC, I am informed that cost the country two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. I believe the Premier says that is not quite the figure. I
MR. SMALLWOOD: Seventy thousand.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, let us take the figure seventy thousand. What happened to the report which they made, I think it was given to us here about three years after. They were pigeon-holed for about three years, and no young pigeons came out of them. Nothing came out of them, of course. But they were tabled here two or three years after—what a record—an impressive seven year record.

Then remember the great Rockefeller: It is a record. I don't suppose any government brought in so many famous men, and a few infamous ones, there is no question about that. But they certainly brought in famous ones. They brought in Nelson Rockefeller. And what came of that? Nothing. Nothing whatsoever. Then there came Sir William Stephenson, the chairman of NALCO. Then there was NALCO itself. Impressive! Then there was the learned Dr. Valdmanis—Impressive! I would like to be able to recite some of the stories here today but I am not going to waste the time of this House. I think everybody knows about Dr. Valdmanis. But it is part of the impressive record. Then the eighteen new industries. Sir, the eighteen new industries, what could I say about these and what should I say about them? Then there was the cost of the three Government plants. I think the cost of these three plants, the cement one, I believe, went to four million seven hundred thousand dollars. That was sold. That was sold at a profit, Sir. What a record. Sold at a profit! How was it sold?

Well, I believe the people presently operating it have some sort of an agreement whereby they will service that portion of the loan of ten million dollars that was raised three years ago. In other words they have to pay interest on four million seven hundred thousand dollars. I question whether they paid any on it; and I have not yet seen the answer. It may come in today.

I could go on to the other industries, Superior Rubber Company. I think that was one raised here some time ago, if I remember correctly. I could go on to the machines that are in existence in some of these. And if it is my information, Mr. Speaker, that some of these machines which were brought in here, supposedly appraised by the administration and passed, and freight and duty paid on them, and in one case there was seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars paid for machines.

And my information today is, Sir, that these machines were bought for scrap in Germany. The most of them were bought for scrap. The most of them are out there today obsolete. The most of them are over thirty years of age. Indeed there is one factory in which one machine had a date, manufactured in 1922, and brought in here, Sir, at a cost of approximately eight thousand dollars and with duty and freight another ninety thousand and planted into this particular factory—and that is only one factory—eight thousand dollars paid for rotten, filthy machinery which was obsolete, worthless and worn out—An impressive seven year record. It all adds up—all adds up. I am not blaming any particular man on the opposite side, Sir. I am blaming the Government. I am blaming the Cabinet. They are the ones who are the Government; who
make the decisions. And I remember, Sir, a year or so ago asking the Honourable Premier what if any arrangement had been made for appraisal of this machinery coming in. And I was told, practically, it was none of my business. And finally one of the ministers said he was doing it. And what a mess he made of it. Impressive—A very impressive seven year record.

Then I spoke of the cement plant I refer now to the fifty thousand dollars which the Honourable Premier has told us was paid out to the Cement and General Construction Company (I think that is the name) in New York, fifty thousand dollars for breach of contract; agreed to by the Premier, the Attorney General and Dr. Valdmanis in New York where they agreed to pay fifty thousand dollars for breach of contract. And the draft arrived here before ever the Cabinet was aware of it; before it was even sanctioned by the Cabinet. Finally there was a hasty get-together of the Cabinet and they agreed to pass what had been done; and the fifty thousand dollars was paid over. And I understand it was charged up for cement exploration or something of that kind. The Cabinet, Sir, knew nothing about that at the time. I presume they were told the facts. Here three ministers went to New York and signed a draft that they will pay so many thousand after date, fifty thousand dollars. Where was the authority? Where did they get the authority? Where does one minister or any two or any three get authority to pay a draft of fifty thousand dollars payable to the people of this company? I can find nothing in the Act to indicate this authority. But that is only a minor one, Sir. There are many more things which have been done which were more glaring than that.

All of these industries, Sir, (and I am not going into particular cases) cost some twenty-five million dollars. But that is not the only cost, unfortunately. The twenty-five million are gone—Gone with the wind—in great measure, but the thing that matters that has gone to a certain extent at any rate is the credit of this country, or shall I say the credit of the Government not the country. The credit of the Government has been greatly reduced. We only have to look at NALCO, and the attempt to raise money for NALCO. What happened? Nothing doing. The financiers did not come across. We only have to look at Javelin and Wabush Lake. Last year this House passed a loan Bill for sixteen and a half million dollars. Have they got it yet? Have they got it? I have doubt this country can raise sixteen and a half million dollars, but I am quite convinced, Sir, Javelin and Wabush Lake will never raise it under the guarantee which they got last year. And I am not so sure it is right they should. And I am quite sure, if it were right, that any bunch of financiers should be able and willing. And no doubt they are willing to give money on the credit of this country to the Government but not on the guarantee of the Government to such an outfit as I have spoken of.

A seven year record:—Look at the Commissions: The Forestry Commission, the Walsh Commission, and look at the cost, seventy thousand dollars, ninety thousand dollars and a hundred thousand dollars. What has happened to the Agriculture Commission’s Report? What has happened to the Forestry Commission’s Report? Are they pigeonholed like IBEC? What is being done? They were brought in here last year and looked to be good reports. But is anything being done to imple-
ment them? Yes, a seven year record alright, Mr. Speaker, and very impressive.

Just listen: Mr. Russell resigned—A seven year record—Russell resigned, Horwood resigned, Pottle resigned, Forsey resigned, James resigned. Drov­
er resigned or he did not resign but he walked across the House.

MR. J. R. COURAGE: Horwood did not resign.

MR. HOLLETT: You kicked him out?

MR. COURAGE: No—He did not run.

MR. HOLLETT: He had to run or else be kicked out. Now Janes re­
signed. Morgan resigned. I suppose they did or were kicked out? And Mr. Button resigned. Valdmans resigned — I think so — He is at least resigned now to spending another two or three years in the pen. And that is what I call a real genius. He re­
signed, and when he comes out, Sir, he will go and live in peace and quietness somewhere in the Argentines on the four hundred thousand which he has managed to move. He and Mr. Lurja. Yes, Valdmans resigned, I believe Mr. Planta resigned. Or was he kicked out? I hope he paid the Government the three or four thou­sand dollars he owed a year or so ago. The Minister of Fisheries smiled, I take it he is satisfied that it is paid up. Well, Sir, William Stephenson, Rockefeller and IBEC—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Rockefeller resigned. Sir Winston Churchill re­
signed and Stalin resigned and Malenkov resigned.

MR. HOLLETT: I did not know of Stalin, Mr. Speaker, I had no idea until this moment that consultations had been held with Stalin and Malenkov by the present Government. I had no idea whatsoever. Well we don’t know it all on this side of the House, not by a long shot. Stalin died, you know. Stalin died, Malenkov, I think, is still in the picture. I don’t compare these men. They belong to another country.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don’t calum­
niate them. Stick to Newfoundlanders.

MR. HOLLETT: Well I did not introduce Malenkov or Stalin. I cer­
tainly did not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No stick to Newfoundlanders.

MR. HOLLETT: I am referring to men who are not Newfoundlanders in some interest and men who have to have monuments erected to them. What a record! Koch kicked out—The Liberation of Koch—kicked out. Braun­Wogau, he got browned off and left on his own accord. He was not kick­
ed out.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honour­able gentleman is wrong. He was kicked out.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder would the Honourable Premier tell the pro­
cedure which is followed to kick out the owners of plants?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I hope the honourable gentleman does not have too much experience in that, I mean that sincerely.

MR. HOLLETT: But I am not talking about myself at the present time. That is a question that has to be decided in a different place than that. I am not discussing the Honourable Premier, and I am not suggesting that he is going to be kick-
ed out. I am not discussing any particular person on the opposite side. But when I get kicked out of here, Sir, it will be the people will kick me out. And I am satisfied, Sir, to take their judgement. If they want to kick me in the pants they can do so anytime they like. But while I am here I shall do my best to serve them and try to be helpful to the Government wherever I may. But, Sir, I am talking about this impressive seven year record.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman left out King Farouk. He got kicked out too or resigned.

MR. HOLLETT: Who is that now? Was he on the opposite side?

Well I am learning an awful lot today, Mr. Speaker, I did not think the Honourable Premier had anything to do with these things.

MR. SPEAKER: For the Honourable Member's benefit, these interruptions are entirely out of order. They could be said to be matters of past history.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes, Sir. That is a seven year record. Dr. Seigheim and Dr. Sennewald and John Fox. They have all faded from the limelight, Sir, and John C. Doyle. John C. Doyle is now as nebulous as the profits from Wabush at the present time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't expect things too quickly.

MR. HOLLETT: Too quickly?

MR. SMALLWOOD: How about some day of this week, Friday of this week.

MR. HOLLETT: Friday of this week, the railway will be built? Then I shall know more about John C. Doyle?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Probably.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, if the Honourable Premier can convince me that Mr. Doyle and his Javelin and his Wabush have something that we Newfoundlanders should get all hot and bothered about, then I can say the Honourable Premier can move even me. I think there is a hymn that goes that way "Even Me."

Sir, in order to lay a little more emphasis on the seven year record, I want to refer to some abstracts from the manifesto of 1952, if I may. You will remember, Sir, there was a snap election held in 1952, after about two years and a half. And the Honourable Premier then went on the air and he gave his manifesto as all Premiers do, or I believe all Premiers do. But to prove, Sir, that this seven year record is impressive, one of the most impressive we have ever had, I am quite sure the Honourable Premier and the Government will excuse me if I refer to a few of the statements in that manifesto.

The Fisheries Loan Board.—That was to become very active following recommendations of the Royal Commission on Fisheries. And these are the words: "We have sent men to the United States and the Canadian mainland to study shipping, boats, engineering and gear. And they will come back in a few days from now with such information." What does this all mean? I can imagine now the Honourable Premier as he states that over the air, with a voice, Sir, which probably is unequalled in the country. What does this all mean? I will tell you. "I mean that we have been making a long and very careful investiga-
tion so as to get ourselves ready to launch a big new fishery development programme, nothing less than a new deal, a new deal for fisheries and fishermen. The fishermen are looking to us for help and encouragement."

That was in 1952: The Premier went on the air and then he says: "Our big programme of new industries will take thousands of men out of the fisheries. Our ambition is to take ten thousand men out of the fisheries." They took them out alright, Sir. They took them out alright. But they are not in these new industries. "And give them jobs with good wages in the new industries. Those who remain must be provided with new and better boats, better engines, better fishing gear."

Nafek: What does the Honourable Premier say about NAPEL? What did he have to say in 1951 when he intended to make it more democratic and more efficient. I wonder what the Government did to make it more efficient and to make it more democratic?

Then the Honourable the Premier stated: "Here are the issues in this coming election—We have made agreements with many European Companies, good reliable companies to start new industries in Newfoundland. These will employ about fifteen thousand." That was in 1951. The Honourable Premier said the other day there were twenty-four hundred. I have been trying to find twenty-four in these new industries ever since and cannot get more than seven or eight hundred at the most. Where they are only the Premier can tell.

"They will employ about fifteen thousand running up to thirty million dollars a year. In other words twenty thousand new jobs at about forty million dollars. They have the machinery."

That does not look very good now, in view of what I said a few minutes ago. "We will match them dollar for dollar."

And they matched them dollar for dollar.

Then the Honourable Premier said: "We have almost no public debt. Our position is strong." The national debt was then only three and a half million. What is it today, Sir? Forty-three million. A seven year record—Impressive.

Speaking about fish in 1951 the manifesto said: "We will launch a big new fishery development and put new life into the fisheries." Well, where is it five years later? And here is one, Sir, that "takes the cake," if I may use that expression. I don't think it is quite parliamentary but most people in this country know what "taking the cake" means. And that is it: Under the heading of "New Mines;" "The Government are proud of their accomplishment in bringing in mining companies into Newfoundland and Labrador. There are more mining companies in Newfoundland today than ever before in Newfoundland's history, more prospecting and exploring are being carried on this year than in the past fifty years, more money is being spent this year in finding minerals than in all these past twenty-five years." Now here comes "the cake." These are the words of the Premier: "I expect to see new mines operating in the next year or two as follows: In the District of Labrador two mines, in the District of White Bay one mine, in the District of Green Bay three mines, in the District of Twillingate
one mine, Fortune Hermitage one mine, Burgeo one mine, St. George’s Port au Port two mines, St. Barbe’s one mine,” a total of twelve new mines, which the Honourable Premier said in 1951 he expected to see opened in the next year or two. This is five years later. I don’t know whether the Honourable Member for Fortune-Hermitage would find it. I don’t know where the Honourable Member for White Bay would find it, or White Bay has one anyway. I believe there is one in Green Bay but there are supposed to be three there. There was to be a mine in Twillingate. I am sure the Honourable Attorney General will tell us where that is later. “These are good prospects we know about.” These were the ones they knew about, and were going to be opened in a year or two. “Other good prospects will doubtlessly be found in the other districts. I have no doubt about it.”

Then: “The present Government has brought an American Oil Company into Newfoundland to explore the oil fields.” We know the history of that because the man actually tried, and I refer to John Fox.

“One of the richest men,” he said “of the United States has arrived.”

Then there was the big programme of hydro electricity producing large amounts of hydro electric power on the watershed of Bay D’Espoir. Would the Honourable Member for the Bay D’Espoir area tell us what has been done? I hope he will have an opportunity to do so. “It is certain that several new industries will be started. Eighty five thousand horse power can be developed near Terrenceville.” I have been over there recently but I did not see anything.

Then—“We are working on a programme to encourage the raising of live stock, especially sheep.” Five years ago. I wonder if the Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources can tell us the difference in the population of sheep in 1951 and at the present time? He will, no doubt, tell us about that.

“And we will continue our policy financially to have an annual surplus on current account.” I only quote this, Mr. Speaker, to emphasize the seven year record of this Government. Sir, is it not pitiful?

Let us look at the financial picture just for a moment. And I am reminded of the fact that when we went into Confederation in 1949, Sir, I suppose we were the best financially of any government of the provinces of Canada or of any government in the world, apart from Alberta. Our national debt was three and a half million. We had the money saved up by the Commission of Government, some forty-two million dollars surplus and realizable assets put us up to practically fifty million dollars, with a little over ten million of that taken by Ottawa. They clamped the hooks on it and kept it there. And it is still up there. What is the picture today: The forty-two millions has been spent, the national debt has been increased to forty-two and a half million. We have borrowed thirty-eight millions of dollars, we have guaranteed and we might just as well pay out in cash twenty-eight millions. And yet today, Sir, I got a report, in reply to one of the questions I asked, and I find last year there were some eighteen thousand people on dole and able-bodied relief.

That was the position, Sir, when we went into Confederation. Since then we have had three loans, one for ten
million dollars, one for twelve million and one for sixteen million dollars. And I would not be a bit surprised, Sir, but what the Government will be looking for another loan. You have to have money, Sir, especially when somewhat of the type of the rich man who had suddenly come into his fortune and goes out into the world and spends it very, very quickly. He does all sorts of things. This Government, Sir, has been very, very spendthrift, I say, over the money which was given into their custody and over the credit, which is more than the money, the credit which was entrusted to their care by the people of this country. Almost overnight we jumped from that debt of three and a half million up to forty-two and a half million. And, Sir, in my opinion, that is disastrous if we continue. And I am afraid we have to continue. If I remember, looking at the public accounts, I believe, of last March 31, we had an overdraft at the bank of two and a half million dollars, last March 31st. But we borrowed sixteen million and paid off that and spent the other fourteen millions. So I would not be a bit surprised, if the Government proceed as they have, we will need anywhere from another ten to twenty millions. We will hear about that, I strongly suspect.

Another thing, Sir, the difference in our taxation and in 1949 is rather grim. For, has our ability in this country to pay taxes increased to any great extent since 1949? This Government, Sir, has imposed taxation of six and a half million dollars, Sir, in addition to everything else for the first three years of union. It was then reduced at the rate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. That is pretty nearly exhausted. So what does the Government have to do? They have, Sir, to impose a tax on everything we eat, practically everything we wear, everything we purchase. If you pay your electric light bill you pay three per cent on it. If you buy a car that is worth sixteen hundred up pay three per cent, if you buy six or seven of them you pay at the rate of about five or six per cent. So the Government imposes a tax, Social Security Assessment, they call it. But it is a retail sales tax and thereby they collected last year some six million seven hundred thousand dollars, out of the pockets of the people. What people? Did they take it only from the man who has the money to pay it? No, Sir, No, Sir, they took it from the fishermen who have very little to pay taxes with. They took from him because he has to eat, Sir, and he has to wear clothes and to clothe his children. And that six million seven hundred thousand dollars came from men like that, the wage earners, the man who works to earn his living, but particularly, Sir, it is a hardship on the people who are not earning high wages nor big salaries.

That was one tax—Then the Gasoline Tax. In 1955 they collected two and a half million dollars on gasoline. I don't object too much to that. It was sixteen here in St. John's and it is now seventeen but it was only 14c in the outports and it is now 17c, in other words a difference of three cents per gallon on every gallon which was bought outside St. John's.

Then I don't know whether to call this tax or not, there is the profit from the Board of Liquor Control, which last year was three million two hundred thousand dollars. In fact, Sir, we have become a very, very wet country. It has been the policy of this Government to spread beer taverns and beer parlours and give hotels licenses all across the country. It has been the
policy of this country to make it possible for every man and every woman and teenagers as well to secure their glass of beer or their glass of rum or their glass of whiskey or what not, and what has been the result? Is it possible this administration which boasts so much of what it is doing for the people of this country finds it must make a profit from liquor? Is it not a fact, Sir, they dole out licenses? And is it not a fact that those who have been receiving these licenses are paying through the nose for them? Where does that money go? Where does that money go? I say, Sir, we know few pockets where it went. But the thing that upsets me, and, Sir I know the evils of drink, unfortunately, and I think every member on the opposite side has some idea of the evils of strong drink. But never did I hope to live to see this country saturated with alcohol as it is today, and is done by this Government, deliberately done, Sir, to turn dollars into the exchequer. I say, if any government cannot pay its way without drink, debauchery and drunkenness in the country it is about time they got out and let someone else try to correct the ills. I blame no man on the opposite side. I blame the Cabinet. I blame the Government. It is wrong. It is absolutely wrong. It is absolutely contrary to the doctrines with which they were brought up.

Sure, if a person wants a drink there must be some way to get it without the Government going into business. This is what is happening. The Government is into the liquor business, right up to its neck, Sir.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Will the honourable gentleman allow me to ask a question? Would he favour the Government going out of it and turning it over to private enterprise, and the Government stepping out altogether? That is an honest question.

MR. HOLLETT: Quite an honest question. Again I say, if private enterprise cannot make a better job of it than the present administration is doing, then by all means hold on to it. But I say that private enterprise—and we had liquor under private-enterprise here before, Sir, and we did not have taverns all along the highways and every highway and every little settlement in the province to collect the dollars from the people with appetites for liquor. That is what the Government has done. They have planted liquor at every doorstep in this country. And I am quite sure, Sir, any government that does that sort of thing cannot last. Look at France. That is what has happened in France. Look at the nation that was great. I don't know if there is much that this Government can do about it at the present time. But somebody is going to do something about it soon. We sold, I think, somewhere around six or seven million dollars worth of liquor last year, and made a profit of three million two hundred thousand dollars.

Then generous Ottawa comes along—Oh so generous. They come along and give us eighteen million dollars a year, at least they did last year. Then they try to make us believe it is a gift from Ottawa—a gift from Ottawa these generous souls at Ottawa—eighteen million dollars to poor Newfoundlanders down there—and they take it out of the pockets of our Newfoundlanders and double that. Consequently, Sir, we have had to have these loans. The financial record of this country during the past seven years—Impressive, Sir—"Impressive," says the Speech from the Throne.
Well, when we look at it, and when we remember the promises—taxes were to be reduced. We are collecting today ten million dollars more in taxes from our people than we were in 1949 by outright taxes, not because of prosperity so much, but those are new taxes which were put on. The fisheries were to be prosperous and there would be no dole. These are the promises on which this Government, Sir, are in power. These are the struts, which hold them up. What about those struts—taxes—no taxes—you got to lower them—that is one strut gone. The fisheries—they are going to be prosperous—there is a strut from under their feet—and there was to be no dole—no dole—and I expect the number on dole is between eighteen and twenty thousand as last year. Dole is dole, Sir, whether it is eighteen thousand or two thousand, but there was to be none.

Tourists—tourists were to be coming into this country by the thousands, by the hundreds of thousands. And look at the record Sir. Is it impressive? Tourists! What have we got in the way of tourists? What has Mr. Vardy done, (and I am not referring to Mr. Vardy except in his capacity as Director of Tourism) What has his department, if I might call it so; done? All that has been done so far as I can see is to pay Mr. Vardy, the Director General, or whatever you call him, of Tourists a nice salary and send him abroad and across the country and across Canada and across the United States of America. Last year his travelling expenses were terrific. And that department, Sir, is costing us all sorts of money. Why is it done? Are we getting any more tourists? All I can find has been done in tourist development, is it in the loan board, they have done a fine job. Seven years—an impressive record. They have done a beautiful job. Do you know what they do, Mr. Speaker? Some fellow sets up a beer tavern along the road somewhere and people begin to visit it. Then it is found it is not big enough and they have to consider what they are to do. What they do is to come to the Tourist Development Loan Board and get a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I had an answer here today, and I checked a couple of times. One here got fifty thousand dollars last year, and another place, not a bit better kept, I believe got sixty thousand dollars. That is your tourist development. Personally I have not seen any records to show me that this Tourist Development under the present setup is of any value whatsoever, and that is to be expected.

I shall refer to roads on another occasion. But how do we expect tourists to come across the Gulf to Port aux Basques and drive part of the way over dirt roads and then walk a few miles and then drive again and then walk six or seven miles? We are not going to get them by putting up beer parlours and licensed places along these roads in anticipation. We were going to have a road I remember, I am quite sure the Honourable Minister of Public Works will correct me if I am wrong, we were going to have a road through this country in three years following 1951 by 1953 we were going to have a through road from Port aux Basques to St. John's — That was stated — prospects for that are not too bright as yet. A seven year record.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Would the Honourable Member care to state who made that statement?
MR. HOLLETT: Not at the moment — But it was stated that within two years.

MR. SPENCER: The Honourable Member did not attribute the statement to the Minister here?

MR. HOLLETT: No, the Minister did not to my knowledge say that, at least not to my knowledge. I will say this, now that I am on the Minister, or on his department, I will say that the Honourable Minister is doing a very good job in connection with roads, there is no question about that, and his department is doing a very good job. They just don't have the money. They have not the money. They have not the money, Sir, to do the job, they can't plan an overall picture and go out and do it year by year. That is what should be done in the first place. No, Sir, they are getting the money in dribs and drabs and are consequently not able to do as they want to.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Dribs and drabs? Ten million dollars last year, some drabs. What would the honourable gentleman call real money now if that is just dribs and drabs?

MR. HOLLETT: Why did the Honourable Premier say it would be through in two years time in 1951?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Honourable Premier said no such thing. I would like to see the record.

MR. HOLLETT: You cannot build a road on dribs and drabs, and twelve to fourteen million is only a drib or drab.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is it a drib or drab, tell us which it is?

MR. HOLLETT: Put the two together and you get what you want. Then I spoke of the fisheries, Sir, I expect everyone has read that great book called “Great Expectations” and I am quite sure the Honourable Minister of Fisheries must have great expectations from that Walsh Report. What have we got so far? We have three men who are collecting twenty-five thousand dollars a year each as a fishery authority. One of them, I think, gets an extra five hundred to show what authority he has over the two. We have that and four plants including LaScie. Some work has been done on that. And in 1951 the fishermen were going to get a new deal. Some deal — some record. I have a letter here (I have dozens of them) written from Marystown by a man looking for a job. He said: "Well, Mr. Hollett, things are not so bright around here." This is from Marystown. I am sorry the Honourable Member for Placentia West is out. "Things are not so bright." Actually that is not all the story. "I am doubtful they will ever be unless you can find someone to do a little more talking and fighting for us. There are a large number of people right now, Sir, living on relief here, which means little or nothing. Surely people don't live on it they only abide." He then goes on to say, most of us could not help it. And this chap is an ex-serviceman, and he can't get a job. He tried the fishery last year and did nothing. I just refer to that letter to show there are spots in this country which indicate that the policy of this Government during the last seven years with regard to the fishery has been a tragedy. And I need only refer that statement to the members for Placentia West and Burgeo and La Poile, the mover and seconder of this Speech from the Throne, Sir, they know the conditions
which now exist in the districts which they represent, and I am quite sure they would be only happy to do something about it. But they can’t do it. They can’t get the help they need. And I would say on that particular coast, Sir, all along the Southwest Coast, if you like, you will find fishermen the like of which there are none better in the world. And they are living on dole. I had a similar letter from Fortune Bay. I do know about a hundred men from Belleoram and other places going to Lunenburg to fish. Good God, Sir, can we not get these men fishing here? I had a letter from a man in Quebec, and he tells me he pays fishermen—and I am quite sure that the fresh fish plants would love to hear this one—he pays fishermen in New Brunswick and other places for fish per pound, for fresh haddock and fresh codfish as they come in from the water. He tells me he was in touch with the members of the Government here hoping that the Government were not interested.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is not talking about the poor old mental case, is he? We sent a man to interview him and found he is a mental case. The honourable gentleman is not being fooled by him. I will table the correspondence and let it be published. The poor old gentleman!

MR. HOLLETT: A poor old gentleman?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, a poor old gentleman, an old unfortunate one.

MR. HOLLETT: Is it a fact he is paying four cents a pound?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, it is not a fact. The man is living in a dream world, about eighty years old.

MR. HOLLETT: Not the one I mean.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We even had a man from St. John’s go up and interview him. We left nothing to chance just in case anything he said was anything but a dream.

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Premier must be speaking of another firm. The firm I speak of has offices in New York and also in Montreal. Well, I don’t want to go into that at the moment. I will say, if it is a fact that four cents a pound will be paid for fish in New Brunswick something has to be done in regard to fresh fish here. I am convinced, Sir, that fresh fish fishermen are not being paid the amount they should be paid. I am convinced that people are making a huge profit. And unless something is done about it by some commission set up by the Government, by this Fisheries Authority—What are they doing? What are they doing? Making odd trips?

MR. SMALLWOOD: If I may, for the honourable gentleman’s information. The biggest of them lost three hundred thousand dollars on operations. We know. We have the audited balance sheets.

MR. HOLLETT: That is what they told you.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The auditor told us, the biggest firm, Reid Son & Watson. One firm lost three hundred thousand dollars last year.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the one the Government loaned money. They always manage to lose money. They don’t have to pay interest. Sir, I would take some of these reports, with all due respect to the auditors, with a grain of salt.
MR. SMALLWOOD: You would not accept the auditors report? You know better?

MR. HOLLETT: I would like to see the reports. I would like to see what is charged for overhead and what they gave in salaries and what they did in one way and another before I would say they lost three hundred thousand dollars. As the Honourable Premier was saying, all the fresh fish plants in Newfoundland lost three hundred thousand dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not saying any such thing. I said one of the biggest ones in Newfoundland, the biggest one.

MR. HOLLETT: Probably mismanagement, who knows. I am not asking for the name of the firm, but I say anyone who loses three hundred thousand dollars in a fresh fish business last year better look into it. They did not pay the employees enough to keep body and soul together. As far as the fishermen, I was talking to a man who brought in over sixty million pounds in the last twelve years in cod and haddock, and he told me that he was talking to another skipper out of Boston, and that man last year brought in several hundred thousand pounds less than this particular man, and yet he made three times the amount of money. He made three times as much as one of our own skippers here, having brought in less fish. How can they lose money at a cent and a half and two cents a pound?

I wonder if the Honourable Premier or any member of the Government knows exactly what is being paid for fish as it comes in the trawlers in Halifax and in Boston? If not I would suggest they make some enquiries.

Mr. Speaker, could I adjourn the debate until tomorrow:

On motion debate adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that all the remaining Orders of the Day to stand deferred, and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday at 3:00 of the clock.

On motion all remaining orders of the day deferred:

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 4, at 3:00 of the clock.

Wednesday, April 4, 1956

The House met at 3:00 of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: At four o'clock this afternoon a plaque will be unveiled in the entrance hall of the House. Members of the House will take up their positions on the staircase. Visitors may stand on the floor of the entrance, but must see to it they are kept out of the way of the official party making the unveiling. There is space for visitors also in the upper galleries.

We have received a letter from the Administrator of the Church of England Diocese in Newfoundland which acknowledges your letter of March 19th, and requests I convey to the House the thanks of the Diocese of Newfoundland and of the family of the Late Bishop for the resolution moved by the Honourable Premier and seconded by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

(Letter read by Mr. Speaker and tabled).
March 28th, 1956

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 19th, and to request you to convey to the House the thanks of the Diocese of Newfoundland and of the family of the late Bishop, for the Resolution, moved by the Honourable the Premier, and seconded by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition, and carried unanimously, expressing the deep sorrow of the House at the death of the Right Reverend Philip Selwyn Abraham, M.A., D.D., sixth Bishop of Newfoundland.

Very faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) J. A. Meaden,
Administrator.

Henry H. Cummings, Esq.,
Clerk of the House of Assembly,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.

Presenting Petitions

None.

Reports of Standing and Select Committees:

MR. J. R. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to report in behalf of the Committee on Standing Orders that the rules of the House have been complied with with regard to this Bill, "An Act Respecting the Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada."

On motion report received.

On motion leave was given to introduce the Bill.

On motion a Bill, An Act Respecting the Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada" read a first time. On motion Bill ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Standing Orders has also examined the Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects" and I beg to report, the Committee finds that in this case the rules of the House have been complied with.

On motion report received:

On motion Bill ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

First reading of Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects." On motion Bill read a first time—Ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

Giving Notice of Motion

None.

Giving Notice of Questions

Notice of Questions given by Mr. Browne:

Answers to Questions

Question No. 34: Question No. 35:

(34) To ask the Honourable Minister of Finance to lay on the table of the House the following information:

Under what section or sections of the Revenue and Audit Act was the special warrant sought to authorize the expenditure of the amount of $88,200.00 in anticipation of the granting of the Supplementary vote of $949,500 for the year 1955-56? Is there any precedent for such a procedure? If so indicate the same. For what departments was this money required?
Specify in detail with appropriate sub-heads, giving the purpose for which the money was expended. Table the Reports from the Ministers of the Departments concerned together with the memoranda submitted to the Executive Council explaining the requisition in each case.

(35) To ask the Honourable Minister of Finance to table the statement showing all expenditures for contingencies of the Department of Finance for the past fiscal year.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answers to these questions:
### Section of Revenue and Audit Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audit Act</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Subhead</th>
<th>Purpose Required</th>
<th>Amt. of Special Warrant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37 (2) (a)</td>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>20101</td>
<td>Members' Indemnities</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010201</td>
<td>Members' Travelling</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0203</td>
<td>Books &amp; Binding</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0204</td>
<td>Hansards</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20203</td>
<td>Commonwealth Parliamentary</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>3010203</td>
<td>Motor Car</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>40404</td>
<td>Railway Pensions</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4040501</td>
<td>S.S.A. Salaries</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4040201</td>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40603</td>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40619</td>
<td>Financial Commission</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45402</td>
<td>P. U. Liabilities</td>
<td>17,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Provincial Affairs</td>
<td>5010201</td>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 (2) (b)</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>9410903</td>
<td>Air Strips</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0304</td>
<td>Wharves</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 (2) (a)</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10170902</td>
<td>Treatment in non-Government Hospitals</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0306</td>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1020305</td>
<td>Cleaning</td>
<td>8,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10220304</td>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>28,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10230304</td>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0306</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0311</td>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Honourable Member has asked if there is any precedent whereby, in anticipation of the granting of the Supplementary Vote, the expenditure for which provision is made thereunder is covered on a temporary basis by a Special Warrant.

The Deputy Minister of Finance has informed that this has been standard procedure ever since his occupancy of the chair which he now holds. In the days of Commission Government, the Supplementary needs for the year were approved by Commission, covered by a Special Warrant and submitted to the Secretary of State in London for final approval, after which the Supplementary Supply Act for the year was brought down. This procedure has been followed, with the necessary changes bearing in mind the alteration in the form of Government, since 1949-50. In each year Supplementary requirements were first covered by a Special Warrant prior to submission (of necessity at a later date following the opening of the House) to the Legislature for approval and the grant of the Supplementary Supply involved.

The Reports requested by the Honourable Member have already been tabled (See answer to Question No. 5).

As to the tabling of the Submission to Cabinet, this is a privileged document and will not be tabled.
HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in connection with Question 36, I think, there has been an error in the printing of it. It asks for the copies of the report of NALCO, to which my answer at the moment is the report is not available. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the company, I think, is on 16th of this present month. The practice followed in previous years will be followed i.e. NALCO's annual report will be tabled here immediately after it has been prepared and submitted to the shareholders of the corporation and passed by the shareholders of the corporation.

MR. W. J. BROWNE: Is there any specific time for holding of the annual meeting? Last year it was before this.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, the meeting last year was held somewhat earlier than is being done this year.

Question No. 37:

MR. SMALLWOOD: With regard to Question No. 37, I fear I have not the answer today. I don't know why it has not been forwarded to me. In fact I don't know who would be immediately responsible unless it would be the Clerk of the Cabinet, Mr. Channing. I don't know where it should be directed, but if the Clerk of the House would take note of this question—I have not the information in my office. I keep very few records in my office, so that if it were burglarized not much would be found.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Is that a hint?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Premiers' offices' have been known to be burglarized in years gone by. Question No. 41 also addressed to me by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition:

(41) MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:

(1) Was Mr. C. A. Pippy a Director of Superior Rubber Co. in April 1955? Is Mr. Pippy still a Director?

(2) How many shares in Superior Rubber Co. are held by Mr. C. A. Pippy?

(3) Who are the present owners of Superior Rubber Co. Ltd? Is it a private company or a Crown Corporation?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think—Yes—Mr. Pippy is and was the director of the company. He has no shares. The company is a private corporation. 41 (4), 41 (5) and 41 (6) have already been tabled in this House. 41 (7) has been answered before. 41 (8) I don't know what freight was paid. The company would know that.

MR. HOLLETT: Does the Honourable Premier say all these have been answered before?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. The answer to Question 41 (8) I do not know what amounts were paid in freight and duty.

I think Question No. 42 is wrongly addressed. I think it should be addressed to the Minister of Finance. If my honourable friend would take it as notice.

Question No. 43:

MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:
(1) Who are the present directors of NALCO?

(2) Give a detailed report of the activities of NALCO during the past fiscal year.

(3) Has John C. Doyle any shares in NALCO and if so, how much cash has he paid into NALCO treasury for the shares?

(4) Is NALCO a Crown Corporation or a private Company?

(5) Give the total amount of money to date paid over by the Government to NALCO.

(6) What is the total amount of private capital invested in NALCO up to the present time?

MR. SMALLWOOD: (1) The Honourable Attorney General, The Honourable Minister of Finance, with me as Honourary Chairman. And the private shares are represented on the Board by Mr. John C. Doyle of Canadian Javelin Limited, and Mr. George M. McIntosh of Harriman Ripley Incorporated.

(2) That is, as I said a moment ago, to be available after the annual meeting of the Corporation.

(3) I believe he bought, or his company bought — I am speaking now from memory — I will go very close. I cannot give the precise number and amount in each case, if that is wanted, but I will go very close. This was answered before in the House. There is no change in the situation. They were paid for in cash at the rate of $5 a share.

(4) NALCO is still a Crown Corporation — no change. It is a Crown Company in this sense, (it is not a Crown Company in the sense of the Canadian Government Tax Laws. To be a Crown Company in that sense it would have to be owned as to not less than ninety per cent by the Government or the Province.) Within the accepted sense of the word NALCO is a Crown Corporation because the shares are owned by the Government as to some eighty odd per cent, less than ninety but over eighty. I think it is precisely 83 per cent of the shares of NALCO are owned by the Government of Newfoundland.

(5) The original amount that the Government paid for it, nine hundred thousand shares i.e. nine hundred thousand dollars, a dollar a share. The original price of the shares was one dollar, and one million shares were sold at this price.

(6) The answer to that is that when NALCO was originally formed it placed a million shares for sale at a dollar each. The Government bought nine hundred thousand shares at a cost of nine hundred thousand dollars. Certain private corporations, i.e. Harriman Ripley Incorporated of New York, Cement and General Development, Wood Gundy and Company of Toronto, Mr. Michael Lewin of New York City, the Late Littleton Gould of New York City and several others, all of these together bought one hundred thousand of the million shares at a cost of a dollar each. Now that was the original setup of NALCO, nine hundred thousand and a hundred thousand, making a total of a million dollars. Subsequently some shares were sold at five dollars each and were purchased by the Canadian Javelin Company and by Mr. John C. Doyle and by a group of his financial associates Forget and other financial houses across Canada.
264

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

joined with John C. Doyle — approximately five.

Question No. 44: These agreements do not need to be tabled. They were passed by the House and are in the Statutes and available to the Opposition and indeed to the general public. It is regrettable to use all this paper, I don’t know how much a word it costs to print the questions. The Opposition might figure it out sometime; what it costs to print the questions and how much a word it costs to print stupid questions, in other words “surplus gas” on the order paper.

44 (4) MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:

(4) Has BRINCO given notice to the Government of its intention to develop any portion of the 50,000 sq. miles in Labrador and the 10,000 sq. miles in Newfoundland over which they have been given exploration rights?

(5) Have any exclusive mining leases been granted (for 99 years) to BRINCO to date?

(6) What areas, if any, of this territory has been surrendered to the Government?

(7) Has BRINCO exercised the option granted by the Government under Clause 10 of the original agreement, re the area covered by the agreement of June 9, 1951 between the Government and Seigheim. If so, what rentals, if any, have been paid?

MR. SMALLWOOD: 44 (4) They are obviously not spending the money to exercise their forearm muscles but have no intention of developing.

(5) No.

(6) The time has not yet arrived, according to the agreement.

(7) Yes. That is to say they have taken over the Seigheim Concession; They are not required under the agreement to pay any rental. They are required to pay royalties if and when any of the timber is developed.

Question No. 37: Answer in course of preparation.

Question No. 38: Answer in course of preparation.

Question No. 39: In course of preparation.

Question No. 40: In course of preparation.

MR. BROWNE: Mr Speaker, I believe the Minister of Economic Development stated recently there was a copy of the agreement between Dr. Valdmanis and the Cement and General Development Company knocking around somewhere, and that he would table it.

MR. BROWNE: Mr Speaker, I am not even sure that there is an agreement and if there is where it is, whether it is now in the possession of Dr. Valdmanis or NALCO, in the NALCO Office or in my office. I doubt it is in my office. And if it is not in Dr. Valdmanis’s control or in the possession of his counsel or in the NALCO Office, frankly, I don’t know where it is.

MR. BROWNE: Have you looked?
MR. SMALLWOOD: No I have not. If somebody would remind me of that.

MR. BROWNE: Mr Speaker, I received an answer from the Minister of Finance. I wonder if I could ask him a question. It was concerning a large vote of $744,000 put through in a lump sum under one warrant by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and I notice that it embraces eight different departments. And I asked was there any precedent of that, and I have been referred to the practice of the Commission of Government. But I don't think it has been done here, at least during the past three sessions that a number of departments have been pooled.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is how it is done, exactly. For a warrant the Treasury submits a list of overdrafts or amounts by departments which run short and make one comprehensive list and get one warrant from the Lieutenant-Governor to cover it. That has been the practice for the last six years. That is what we have been doing.

MR. BROWNE: I thought it was the practice that each department put in whatever was required.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does that. Then it is all grouped together in one lot and one warrant is asked to cover it. That may be done several times during the year. They are grouped together in eight or ten or twelve groups through the year.

MR. HOLLETT: Before going on, Mr. Speaker, if I might draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Welfare to a question asked yesterday in connection with able-bodied relief and sick relief. There was only one month tabled. The others apparently have been inadvertently mislaid. I wonder if the Minister would get the balance?

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker on that point, the papers that were passed around to me yesterday after I tabled the answers, were three copies I received here of the same question. And I drew attention of the page to the fact that they were being wrongly distributed. I think that is the reason for the omission my honourable friend speaks about. I don't think the papers were separated properly for distribution and actually each member received three copies of each question. I passed them back, but I am sure the error was rectified. My honourable friend here tells me he has all the answers to question No. 4.

MR. HOLLETT: One month is all we had instead of twelve. The answer I received in connection with the Board of Liquor Control I notice one page has been deleted. Probably the Minister could inform me why?

MR. POWER: Yes. It has not been the practice to table in the House the profits of the Board of Liquor Control.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. Never has been.

MR. BROWNE: It was never asked before perhaps.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Every year the question is asked, and it is always refused. Ever since the Board of Liquor Control has been set up everybody wants to know what are the profits. No Government as yet has been willing to tell, except to say it is frightfully high.
MR. HOLLETT: I don't get the point.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend is quite well aware. He may look innocent and puzzled. But he knows just as well as I know no government ever gave that information, no government across Canada and no government in Newfoundland's history.

MR. SPEAKER: Order — There cannot be any debate on the reason for answering or refusing to answer questions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Address in Reply;

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I adjourned whilst speaking on the Board of Liquor Control and now in reply to a question, I would point out that the Honourable Minister of Finance has seen fit to debate part of the answer which had been submitted to his department. We don't know what the exact amount of sales were therefore we cannot arrive at the profits. But I would suspect that they were well over three million, two or three million dollars. I am quite sure the Honourable Minister will correct me if I am wrong on that or if I am within a hundred thousand dollars of it. Now these nabobs of liquor — As I look down through the list I am amazed at the spread. There was a time when there were just a half dozen or so who used to supply the various liquors, now we have enough to win an election in the country. Sir, we have enough to win an election in the country. As a matter of fact I would not be a bit surprised if they actually would be able to contribute enough, if they so desired, out of the profits they make on the liquor sale —

MR. SMALLWOOD: A Tory election — Most of them are Tories, well known supporters of the Tory Party.

MR. HOLLETT: Like Senator Baird.

MR. SMALLWOOD: If they contribute it should be for the Tory Party.

MR. HOLLETT: Senator Baird, thirty-eight thousand cases.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Read out the Tory names.

MR. HOLLETT: Don't be in such a tear. I happened to be looking at the Honourable Senator's name when I was so rudely interrupted — And there is an echo there — I don't see many Tories in this. If they are there I would just as soon they voted for the Liberals.

MR. I. MERCER: Do you see any in the country?

MR. HOLLETT: I see a Tory on the other side that should be over here. A died-in-the-wool Tory who fought for the Tories and fought for the "PC's".

MR. SMALLWOOD: Whilst the light holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.

MR. HOLLETT: He is not vile.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No but the vilest sinner may return.

MR. HOLLETT: I think that is nasty. I found looking at this question here that there are in this country today some nineteen hotels which are registered to sell wines and beer,
nineteen hotels. And there are seventy-three licensed taverns all across the country Harbour Grace, Goulds, St. John’s, Deer Lake, Corner Brook, Stephenville Crossing, Mackensons, etc., all down the line, Holyrood, Grand Falls, John’s Pond, Walsh’s Gulch. Incidentally I notice the owner of one is “Hollett.” I do hope he is making a good profit whatever else. Colliers, Conception Harbour, Seal Cove, Kelligrews, all across the Island. John’s Pond — I have no idea where it is.

MR. BROWNE: It is in Arnold’s Cove.

MR. HOLLETT: While you are arguing about it I will go on. I don’t wish to say much on the liquor question, Sir, because it is a bit nauseating to dwell on the stories that have come out about the profits which have been made by certain very prominent people who are well known to the Government, who up to a short time ago at any rate were looking after their taverns and beer parlours and licensed places had shares in them, operating them, and making huge profits.

Some of them now have vacated their seats in this Assembly. It was high time. It is no dishonour to have a tavern, mind you. It is not disgraceful.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman said some of them vacated their seats. Is he insinuating that some one has not vacated his seat who is interested in taverns, some member of this House, if so would he please name him?

MR. HOLLETT: I did not insinuate anything. I made a very clear statement of fact. What I said is in the record. And the Honourable Premier knows well who those people were who were interested in the liquor business. And in my opinion it is one of the reasons why the Honourable Premier has kicked them out, shall we say. He kicked them out in a polite fashion, a polite way. Do I remember the note of resignation. I won’t go into that, it might be another insinuation. But I do say Sir, something will have to be done in this country with regard to the liquor question. No people are able to stand up to it, the splashing around of beers and wines all over the place, right under the eyes of the Churches almost, in some communities.

NOTE: (Mr. Speaker left the Chair—Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair). MR. HOLLETT: I feel it is not in the best interest of the Government particularly, Sir, if the Government of the day are going to be interested to such an extent that certain individuals who are representing the people of this country are allowed to run these places.

MR. SMALLWOOD: When the honourable gentleman says people who represent this country, does he mean represent in this House; is he referring to members representing the people in this House who sell liquor or so on. Is that what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is referring to?

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Premier has heard what was said.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I ask the question.

MR. HOLLETT: I have the right to answer or not to answer. I am accusing no one on the other side. I make no personal remarks in regard
to anybody in this House. I am not charging any member presently sitting in the House with having anything to do with selling liquor.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Thank you!

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Premier knows very well to what I refer. I congratulate him in no uncertain way—It was quite plain to anyone to know what was going on and I am very glad he has done it, and I congratulate him.

There are many unsatisfactory things, Mr. Speaker, but the particular question I have in mind is a man who paid some five thousand dollars in order that he might get a beer license. Now where did that five thousand dollars go?

MR. SMALLWOOD: To whom did he pay it?

MR. HOLLETT: Where did it go? It went into the pocket of the man to whom he paid it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Let us know that. And tell me the name of the man to whom the five thousand dollars were paid. Tell me the name of the man who paid the five thousand dollars, and I will personally see that he is prosecuted in the courts. Come on—Name both of them.

MR. HOLLETT: Have I the floor or not, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Come on—Name both of them, if you want action. Name the man who paid it and the man who received it.

MR. HOLLETT: It is a bit late.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not a bit too late. And if the honourable gentleman knew it before he should have told it before.

MR. HOLLETT: Yes I should have. The Honourable Premier knows to whom I refer.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. I have not the foggiest notion.

MR. HOLLETT: Mere bluff! I am too long in the business not to know when a man is trying to bluff me. And I say; it is well known on the opposite side to whom I refer, who got the five thousand and who split it up.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, did I hear right? That it is well known on this side of the House who got the money and who split it up? Did I understand the honourable gentleman to say that? Would the Honourable Leader of the Opposition say whether he just said "It is well known on this side of the House who got the money and who split it up"?

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Premier knows very well what I said, and I have no intention of repeating it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Did I understand correctly? I understood the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said: "It is well known on this side" (meaning this Side) "who paid it, who got it and who split it up."

MR. HOLLETT: That is a matter for the Honourable Premier to decide in his own wisdom, what he understood—and it is in the record.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—The Honourable Leader of the Opposition is either going to make a downright charge and name names or he is going to stop these wicked insinuations, I say so.
And in so far as the authority of the rules allow, in so far as parliamentary practice and precedents will support me, we will stop this now. It is one of the two.

MR. HOLLETT: Stop me? I will debate that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Stop these insinuations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I ask for a ruling on that.

MR. HOLLETT: Oh what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Stop the insinuations or name names. He refuses to and is trying to smear us on this side—McCarthyism.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think that remark of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition imputes dishonest motives to members on the Government side of the House, unless he does name the people concerned. Perhaps the honourable member would clarify his statement.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I am not making any charge against any individual on that side of the House but against the Government as a whole.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the Government. Now I ask, did I receive any five thousand from anybody he knows of or get any part or share—Now I am a member of the Government.

MR. HOLLETT: How do I know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the honourable gentleman know or not know whether I received any part of any five thousand dollars?

MR. HOLLETT: I would say not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He would say not. But would he say whether I was or not.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not under cross-examination.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am being smeared. Mr. Speaker, are we going to be faced by another McCarthy, who has not got the guts to talk in plain English but who wishes to smear.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You are out of order so long, actually you never get in order.

MR. HOLLETT: The point of order, Sir, I am charged with not having the guts. I say to you, Sir, what I said is in Hansard to be produced. I will not make any addition one way or the other—if the Honourable Premier wishes to adjourn the House to get Hansard he may do so. I want to tell the Honourable Premier I have as much intestinal fortitude (if that is the word) as he, and I don't think he needs to get hot under the collar at what I say. I say I am not charging him and I am not charging any member on the opposite side with having done certain things. But I do say certain things have happened which are obnoxious and objectionable.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order. In one breath the Honourable Leader of the Opposition says "the members of the Government," and in the next breath says he is not charging anybody on this side of the House. Now which will be reported to the Newfoundland public—"The Opposition said the Members of the Government are guilty" or "the members of the Government are not
guilty"? Now which will be reported to the people? It is my reputation at stake.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to inform you His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have no understanding His Honour is coming into this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was agreed unofficially beforehand His Honour would arrive to attend this unveiling.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know if it is in order to announce His Honour's arrival in this House when His Honour is making a private visit to this building and not to this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the point of order: It is well known in parliamentary practice, and there are numerous decisions given on it, that offensive language is not permitted. Any member who takes exception to offensive language particularly where bribery is concerned rises and demands an explanation. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition knows that, and I would like for him, if it is the pleasure of the House to recess, to explain just what he meant by that. The Honourable Premier has taken exception, as well might any member on the Government side of the House take exception, because the remark might be constructed as saying certain members of the House had accepted what amounted to bribery to obtain a liquor license. I think that it could be considered as such. And I would like the honourable member to clarify just what he meant by what, as I just said, might be interpreted as that. It is not quite clear to me. Perhaps the Honourable Leader of the Opposition would explain what he meant by it.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I charge nobody with bribery, but what I said I said, and it is in Hansard, and if I said anything offensive I regret it. I am certainly not attributing any bribery to any member of the House at the present time.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order. What does the honourable gentleman mean when he says "at the present time?" If that is reported to the people of Newfoundland, that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition said: "I am not imputing any bribery to any member of the House at the present time." A little later, when it suits the Honourable Leader of the Opposition—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think he meant, any member sitting in the House at the present time.

MR. HOLLETT: That is exactly what I meant.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that what the Honourable Leader of the Opposition meant?

MR. HOLLETT: Certainly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of this House to have a recess to attend the unveiling or to continue?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would it be the pleasure of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to cease at this moment from speaking so we could all attend another ceremony.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the honourable gentleman would adjourn the debate.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to move the adjourn-
ment of the debate. It may sound a little acrimonious, but I do so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will recess during the ceremony of unveiling.

Pursuant to Recess the Honourable Deputy Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would the Honourable Leader of the Opposition care to resume his speech?

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, we have just returned from the unveiling of a plaque in honour of the hundredth anniversary of the granting of Responsible Government to Newfoundland. I think it probably would ill-behove me to raise again a matter which seems to raise the blood pressure of Members of the House. I shall therefore leave the liquor where it is and forget all about it, at any rate for this afternoon. I would say this, however, I am not desirous not wanting nor intending to be personal against any person in this House. It is not my policy, not my wish, not my desire, because, Sir, if we are allowed to become personal towards each other we would be dragging skeletons out of the closet willnilly, here, there and everywhere on every individual. We all have skeletons.

Now, Sir, yesterday I believe when I left off I was talking about finances. I had described the financial conditions at Confederation as we see it up to March 1955. And I pointed out our national debt is now forty-two and a half million dollars as compared with three and a half million dollars in 1949. I pointed out that we have guaranteed considerable loans, up to March 1955. Now in answer to a question yesterday I came across some other facts relative to what I believe to be our present situation. And I am a bit perturbed to find that we, at least the Government, have been granting other guarantees and loans to a considerable extent. And I am just wondering how much further we can go with regard to this, Sir, over six millions of dollars have been guaranteed since the end of the last fiscal year. I am speaking from memory. I have the facts here but find it difficult to unearth them in this bunch of papers I have. But I believe according to the record and according to the answers to questions, that the present administration, since March 31, 1955, granted guarantees and cash loans of something over six million dollars, Included in that I find reference made to the industrial loans and also to fisheries loans and the tourists loans. And I am surprised to find that even the Superior Rubber Company, which apparently at the moment is not in operation, were granted a couple of loans last year, and one later than quite recently. I have the date here somewhere. It was on the 26th of October, 1955 when they were given a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And then no later than the 17th of January, this year, the Government saw fit to pass out to the Superior Rubber Company another fifty thousand dollars as a loan. That rather surprises me in view of the fact that in June or July, I believe it was, the directors of that company were well aware of conditions that existed in Superior Rubber Company. They knew definitely the condition of the machines and other equipment then. And they must have known if it had any chance at all. They must have known it was rather silly to be pouring other money in to try to save the situation. It was reported to the directors at that time the machinery and equipment as to 98% were obsolete and worthless. Why therefore, may I
ask, Sir, in October did the Government guarantee one hundred and fifty thousand dollars loan to that outfit and again on the 17th of January another fifty thousand dollars?

MR. SMALLWOOD: If my honourable friend will allow me—Did I understand him to say that someone discovered in July or sometime last year that the machinery was obsolete? Nobody ever found anything to this moment such as that. It is not true.

MR. HOLLETT: I insist it is true. And I can prove it.

Getting back to these loans again, Sir, of something over six million dollars—I find that several hundred thousand dollars were loaned out on account of tourist development. And I find that most of these were loaned to people who are operating tourist hotels or taverns. Now again I don't want to be personal and I don't want to mention anybody's name in this connection, but I do say, here is an answer to a question that should be published because I know of one or two cases there where money was loaned out for tourist cabins, or whatever you call them, which the Government must have known to be absolutely hopeless, useless. It is useless to give certain people fifty or sixty thousand dollars for tourist hotels which after all were nothing less or more, as far as I can see, than hotels where beers and wines and liquors of all sorts could be sold. I find that on the 30th of September, 1955, last year, Fisheries Products were given another loan of five hundred thousand dollars. Now am I right in saying that the company to whom the Honourable Premier referred yesterday when he said a big concern to whom they had loaned money has lost three hundred thousand dollars? Am I right in saying that particular firm has dumped a considerable quantity of fish on the Boston Market, on the markets in the United States at 18c a pound, and lost three hundred thousand dollars? I wonder am I right? Well that may be the reason for a further loan of five hundred thousand dollars on the 9th of September to Fisheries Products in 1955.

I come now to Atlantic Gypsum. They on the 9th of November, 1955, were given a further five hundred thousand dollars on loan. This is the gypsum plant which is supposed to be in the "Black," and supposed to be out of the "Red," and supposed to be shipping gypsum and plaster board and all that to the markets on the Mainland, and yet there is a five hundred thousand dollar loan not later than November 1955.

Then, Sir, I come to Koch Shoes: And I am speaking only to 1955: Koch Shoes Limited: In May 1955, or, I am sorry, it was later than that. It was in October 1955 that Koch Shoes received a loan of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. They had previously received one in January but they were back before long. But having gotten a loan of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars on the 26th of October 1955 they were not content with that because Koch Shoes on the 24th of February, this year, received another loan from the Government of forty thousand dollars.

Hanning Electric is another one of the industries to whom the Government has loaned considerable money prior to March 1955. On the 20th of October, 1955 they received another loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All these industries were supposed to be in the "Black," doing good, doing fine. There is something that seems to be wrong surely when
things like that are going on. And we have been told these industries are doing fine and are all going to be wonderful.

Take Newfoundland Hardwoods. I thought I had heard the last of Newfoundland Hardwoods as far as loaning money was concerned. I find on the 12th of March 1955 Newfoundland Hardwoods got a loan of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Then again on the 17th of September, 1955, Newfoundland Hardwoods received another one hundred thousand dollars loan. Then on the 21st of October, 1955, Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited, received another loan of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. But wait—in February of this present year the Newfoundland Hardwoods took the great bite from the Government, four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, February 24, 1956, this Year of Our Lord, Mr. Speaker, they received a loan of four hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: From whom?

MR. HOLLETT: The amount of the original guarantee—

MR. SMALLWOOD: From whom?

MR. HOLLETT: I take it from the bank on the Government’s guarantee.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why not say so. Is it not fair to say so? The Government guaranteed it at the bank. They got the loan from the bank. Why not say so. The honourable gentleman did not say.

MR. HOLLETT: All right I did not say it. I let you say it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not helpful. That does not help the Newfoundland people.

MR. HOLLETT: May I suggest the Honourable Premier if the Newfoundland Hardwoods paid it back to the bank or to the Government. Is it not a fact the Government had to make good every guarantee so far?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not helping the people to understand. It is helping to confuse them.

MR. HOLLETT: It is rather confusing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me at this point remind the House, in March whilst on this subject, there was an amendment which was pointed directly at the so-called new industries. The debate was concluded and the Honourable Member speaking now must surely expect rebuttal from members on my left. And it will be difficult for me to rule replies out of order if a thorough debate goes on now. It will be really resurrecting a debate which has been concluded. I suggest we avoid too great detail on this question now.

MR. HOLLETT: May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, in all due respect to your ruling, I am talking about finances, and I have to name the company in every case.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Of course the point is appreciated. But we could get into a thorough debate on the question of industries which has already been done most thoroughly.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you, Sir.

I am trying to explain where and when and how the Government guaranteed over six million dollars: up to last year they guaranteed twenty nine million dollars and it is now up to thirty-five million dollars—and this in reply to a question to which the answer was tabled yesterday. For instance,
Mr. Speaker, I had to mention Fisheries Products on referring to the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars guaranteed there. And I could go on to these tourists guarantees.

Tourism—Tourism: Sir, it is beginning to turn my stomach a little bit here in Newfoundland under the present system we have here, unless something is done by the Government to try and clean up the mess with regard to tourism I don't know just where we are going to end up.

Now, Sir, getting back once more for a moment on fisheries—I might say I was referring yesterday to the fact that, in my opinion, sufficient was not being paid to the men who catch the fish. I figure at 2c a pound they could not possibly make it pay and could not live on it. Apparently that must have been on the air last night because I had telephone comments from several places in Conception Bay today which indicate that they were paid some 2c a pound for fish last year, and some of them were long liners. And they found they were not able to subsist at 2c a pound for fish. In consequence, therefore, I would suggest that one of the most important things, if we are going to get our men back to the fishery, is for the Government to some way or another endeavour to up this price to a point of adequate returns, and if they have to do it subsidize it. They subsidize everything else and I cannot see why they cannot subsidize the fishery.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What country would buy it after subsidization? Would the honourable gentleman tell us that. Where would we sell sixty million pounds of filleted fish we subsidize?

MR. HOLLETT: All right, where does Iceland sell fish?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer is Russia.

MR. HOLLETT: And the United States of America.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How much?

MR. HOLLETT: To such an extent last year that our people could not sell it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Iceland does not subsidize the price.

MR. HOLLETT: No but it subsidizes the fisheries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are subsidizing the fisheries right and left and centre, but we are not subsidizing the price.

MR. HOLLETT: Not the fishermen. No man can live on 2c a pound.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't buy the fish and pay 2c a pound.

MR. HOLLETT: The poor fishermen around our coasts and around our banks fish for 2c a pound and they cannot live on that. And they are going to leave the fishery and we will eventually have the fishing companies and no fishermen. Surely the Government must be alive to that. We have to face the fact in our minds that we have to do something about the fishery and do it quickly or we won't have a fisherman in the country.

We were promised all sorts of things. We were promised first a new deal. There was the Walsh Commission two years ago, and after that again another new deal. Then there was the fishery authority of three men set up at twenty-five thousand dollars apiece, and there were great ex-
pectations again. Look at the record! Last year, Sir, we will find every fisherman in this country was disappointed, to put it mildly and not only disappointed but getting just about fed up, as the Honourable Premier said here, I think in 1950. At that time I think in the Speech from the Throne it was said that the fishermen had been down-trodden through the centuries. They still are being down-trodden. But I am not blaming the Government for that. But the Government is now in a position to do something for our fishermen and the Canadian Government is in a position to do something for our fisheries. And I am hoping that before long the Government of Canada will be able to assist the Provincial Governments on the Atlantic Coast and on the Pacific Coast and devise a scheme whereby fisheries unemployment insurance can come across to fishermen. It is absolutely silly to expect the fishermen to fish and slave eight or nine or ten months a year and then watch the men who wheels the wheelbarrow up over the wharf or woman if you like, on the flake and with frozen cod draw their unemployment insurance while he sits back and takes dole. He is not going to stay at the fishery. And if the great Canadian Government cannot do something about it then it is time we did something about it ourselves. And I maintain, Sir, six or eight thousand fishermen in this country could be given unemployment insurance even though this Government does it themselves. They can throw out five hundred thousand to so and so, a factory or a fish plant and all sorts of things like that, but they do not even attempt to subsidize living conditions of the fishermen in this country.

We only have to look at the statement made the other day by some Federal authority about conditions in Fortune Bay, and I am sure the Honourable Member for that district must be to pier over the fact that the report is unfortunately true. Conditions in Fortune Bay at that particular time, only a few days ago were worse, it said, than they were at any time in the history of Fortune Bay.

Now the Honourable Premier will come back, I know and say: "Look what we have done. Look at all the money that has come in by reason of Family Allowances and by reason of Old Age Pensions." Very well, does that help the poor fishermen?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. But there is seven million dollars coming in for Family Allowance. If the Honourable Member had had his way there would not be $7 let alone $7,000,000. He fought hard enough to stop it.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder what the Honourable Premier would do with five dollars to feed a child for a month. Five dollars today is not worth what a dollar and eighty cents was worth five years ago.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't run it down.

MR. HOLLETT: And I am not. Wouldn't the Honourable Premier love for me to get into an argument on Confederation. "Look what we brought in—seventy seven million dollars over a period of years." May I point out the Honourable Premier paid out forty million dollars to people who have no interest in this country, or very little interest anyway. May I point out a case where a woman gets Family Allowances for one child and her husband is bedridden and not able to work, and would not be able to find work if he were able to work, and she is starving. May I point a case like
that out to the Honourable Premier while he is boasting about Family Allowances—five dollars a month for that child.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Don't sneer at it. Stop talking about it.

MR. HOLLETT: I say it is not enough and I won't stop talking. I say if they were given five dollars a month in 1944 it should be up to ten now and they should have the Old Age Pensions up to fifty or sixty.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is different talk from seven years ago when my honourable friend was fighting tooth and nail against both.

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable Premier's best friend, Wayfarer, the other day in his paper, or I don't know whether it was Wayfarer or the editorial, said: "If we were not in Confederation the revenue of the country would be seventy-five or eighty million dollars." With that I maintain, Sir, the Newfoundland Government could have paid Family Allowances and Old Age Pensions certainly at least equal to what is paid now by the great Federal Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And run the railway and public works and lighthouses, veterans affairs, unemployment insurance, do it all with seventy-five or eighty million dollars?

MR. HOLLETT: If we would not waste it as is being done now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend should take another look.

MR. HOLLETT: When I touch him on the raw, Mr. Speaker, he does not like it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He was touched on the raw seven years ago.

MR. HOLLETT: What about the Fishermen's Federation? The Honourable Premier introduced the idea of the Fishermen's Federation, I believe, in 1950 or 1951.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I thought that was introduced by the honourable gentleman's colleague on his immediate right. He claimed credit for it in the House of Commons.

MR. BROWNE: I advocated it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend has said what he has to say and is now going to say it over.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, could I have the floor?

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend should take another look.

MR. HOLLETT: I will take my time from now on.

I pointed out yesterday that in March 1956 we had an overdraft at the bank and it was not until they got their loan they could pay it off. I don't know what they have this year. As a matter of fact the Honourable Minister of Finance is afraid to let me know how much money they made on the Board of Liquor Control. There comes a time when we have to know. Why should it not be answered now? I do hope there is enough profit coming in to pay off any overdraft there may be at the bank.

Talking about roads, Sir—What has this Government done in regard to roads? They spent lots of money.
MR. SMALLWOOD: We spent dribs and drabs.

MR. HOLLETT: I said dribs and drabs—dribs and drops might be better. Go out to Holyrood or go over the road the Honourable Premier goes quite often. I am sure his heart must bleed as he drives over the road, I am sure it must be a relief to get on the road to Roche’s Line where everything is properly kept and the road is smooth. I am quite sure it is not paved but it is much better than a paved road from here to Holyrood. I am sure the Premier longs to get over that rough and miserable bit of road.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. I would rather be here.

MR. HOLLETT: I suggest a dirt road to Holyrood—then it would be kept up.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend says that jokingly. He would not regard the road to Roche’s Line beautiful if he had gone over it. I was over it a week ago. It was not beautiful I assure the honourable gentleman—anything but.

MR. HOLLETT: It is fixed now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. HOLLETT: If I were the Honourable Premier I would be getting after the Honourable Minister of Public Works.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman is not the Honourable Premier, don’t forget that.

MR. HOLLETT: I don’t forget that. I don’t even remember it.

Now, Sir, I am speaking about the impressive record. What have we got after seven years? We have roads that are impassable.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Look, if my honourable friend will allow me—The Speech from the Throne does not say a word about the Government’s record but of the record of my honourable friend and his party and this party, the House of Assembly.

MR. HOLLETT: I was wondering how long it would be before the Honourable Premier caught on. I wonder who put him wise. I spoke all day yesterday and he didn’t say so—all the work done and all the great seven year period of this Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It does not say the Government.

MR. HOLLETT: We have roads that are practically impassable, Sir, we have the Trans-Canada Highway that today is just a laughing stock—just a laughing stock.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Quite a laugh.

MR. HOLLETT: It cost a lot of money.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Quite a lot of road.

MR. HOLLETT: Being washed away as fast as they can build it.

You got a tourist policy, Sir, up to date—I say William MacGormack tracked across the Island over a century ago—A tourist policy! I looked up the Auditor General’s Report and the cost of tourism in this country. It cost last year $80,500, including salaries of $27,300 and travelling expenses of over thirty-five thousand and publicity, general publicity, twenty-five thousand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Look—He is not going to run against you. Forget
him. He is not going to run against you. He will run somewhere else if he runs at all.

MR. HOLLETT: He is going to run, I take it. I think it would be a grand thing if he would run and be elected. It would take him out of the tourist policy, with all due respect, he is a fine man—When was I elected? About four years ago—So he has cost us a quarter of a million dollars. What have we got? A few taverns.

Then in addition to the tourist policy and the Trans-Canada Highway and roads that are impassable we have a fifty million dollars industrial programme that would be a disgrace to industrials of the calibre of North American industries. We have a banking fleet non existent, a destroyed banking fleet. We have a fast disappearing coastwise fleet and an inshore fishery one-sixth the size of what it was when this administration took over from the Commission of Government. What a record. We have a national debt just twelve times what it was on the date of union. It is now forty-two and a half million and guaranteed loans of thirty-five million—a guaranteed loan debt—and we have tax increases of from eight to ten million or twelve dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the country. And lastly we have a condition existing in our finances which to say the least is not an enviable one. Look at the attempt made by the Government to raise money through NALCO, look at their attempt to raise money through Javelin. Oh Yes! I was warned not to say anything until Friday about Javelin. I wonder if that warning still holds? Five hundred pieces of legislation. All right, Mr. Speaker, but don't forget that most of them were amendments though.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Most of them were amendments?

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, going back to the Speech from the Throne—The Speech brings in the Children's Health Benefits. And it is described in the speech as the greatest system of its kind anywhere to be found in North America—I should read that—"The most important single piece of legislation to engage your studies in this present session will be one which my Ministers will submit for the purpose of giving them authority, and making it mandatory upon them, to introduce and enforce a system of Children's Health Benefits which my Ministers believe will rapidly become the greatest system of its kind anywhere to be found in North America." Why is it everything they touch on the other side is the "greatest," "biggest," "finest," "most wonderful" everything is superlative?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is because we are such a good Government.

MR. HOLLETT: "The greatest system of its kind anywhere to be found in North America." "My Prime Minister." Is that correct title for the Premier of this country? I always thought it was a "Premier" in the Provinces.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is the difference? Tell us the difference?

MR. HOLLETT: We do not refer to the Honourable Premier as Prime Minister.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The first Minister of the Crown, "the Prime Minister."

MR. HOLLETT: All right, we won't bother, "My Prime Minister has already announced, by means of television and radio, the broad outlines of
the system which you will be asked to approve and authorize.” We have not been told. “...from their studies of the facts my Ministers believe that it will cost several millions of dollars to carry out this great Children’s Health Scheme.”

Well now, everyone agrees that national health, in these present days of socialized effort, is a must. And any nation and any country or any province which is able to bring in, to bring a system of national health, certainly they ought to do it. Because it is in the cards, there is no doubt about it, it is in the cards that not only North America but all European countries are endeavouring to bring in such a system. So, like the baby bonus and like the old age pensions, national health will come to Newfoundland eventually by reason of the fact we are part of Canada. There is no question about that. It was discussed last year in the House of Commons at Ottawa. And they had several committees set up, of course, to enquire into the feasibility and possibility of the plan. And the opinion is expressed that there is no doubt whatsoever that it will come into being. As a matter of fact I have a magazine article which indicated that here—But I won’t read that now. We all agree, if we can bring in health and welfare at least health for children and optical and medical benefits for our children then so much the better, but it seems to me that the Government has jumped the gun. They know very well they are going to bring in a scheme that will take care of the whole of Canada. And Canadians know they are going to be taxed to do that, and rightly so. Why did they jump the gun? Why did the Government jump the gun?

Well I am quite sure our people who away back in 1950 were promised great fishery expansion and promised electricity and were promised twelve new mines and promised all sorts of things—And did they get them? I am quite sure that the people of this country are smart enough to realize that a pre-election promise is not one on which you can sort of base your hopes. As we used to say in the old days: “We have to see it in action.” We have to see it in concrete form. And the Speech from the Throne admits it is going to cost several million of dollars. I have been reading since that came out, the history of the Health Programme in Great Britain. They have fifty million people over there. The cost last year was over four hundred million pounds. That would be approximately twelve hundred million dollars. And if you allow for the difference between the value of the dollar in Canada and the value of the dollar in England you will find that four hundred million pounds will come close to fifteen hundred million dollars on this side of the world. And that works out, Sir, at the rate—I forget the amount now but it is a pretty high rate and would work out in this country to an expenditure of about five million dollars just for these children alone. And I estimate for the economy of this country to have to take care of the health of children will cost roughly in the vicinity of five million dollars.

Now the Government, if it is going to produce this scheme, must tell the House where it is going to get the five million dollars before they go to the country for election. They must tell us where they are to get the five million dollars otherwise they cannot bring in the scheme. We have been told the profits from Wabush are to take care of it. Well, we don’t see any profits from there yet. And I think
the Government will have to be more explicit if they are going to tell the people of this country, "We are going to bring in a health scheme and we are going to finance it." How? Are they going to increase the taxation on food and clothing, on the Social Security Act, or what? Are they going to increase the gasoline tax? I doubt very much that gasoline can stand a much higher tax. At the present moment it is seventeen cents a gallon. We are taxed on gasoline greater than any other province in Canada. In Ontario I think the tax is around eleven cents. We poor deluded Newfoundlanders here are forced to pay seventeen cents whereas in Toronto, a great rich province, they pay only eleven cents.

HON. R. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): What do they pay in Britain?

MR. HOLLETT: I don't know. I have not been there since 1947.

MR. SPENCER: About thirty-three cents in our money.

MR. HOLLETT: At any rate it seems to me that we can't go much higher on gasoline than seventeen cents a gallon. Our people cannot afford it. I will check that. I have no doubt that the Honourable Minister is right.

MR. SPENCER: You can be sure that I am right.

MR. HOLLETT: You usually can I will admit that.

I fear therefore, Sir that this has been introduced here at this particular time as election bait. And I don't think anybody on the opposite side will disagree with me when I say it is election bait. It is very fine election bait.

MR. SMALLWOOD: So that nobody will say by silence we agreed, let me say we heartily disagree.

MR. HOLLETT: Oh yes, I don't expect you to agree with me. I don't agree with you. But I would say it is fine election bait. I would say, as a matter of fact, it is actually as good as the Baby Bonus or Old Age Pensions. I do hope the Government will put it in force and it will be successful. And I assure the Government we will do everything we can and are asked to do in regard to implementing that great scheme. But I wish we had some information—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Wish you had thought of it first.

MR. HOLLETT: As to the way they are to go about it. I think they ought to come across and let it out. I am quite sure when we do come into the health scheme they will talk over this whole affair.

Now, Sir, there is another little bit here which rather amuses me, and that is in the great subject of local roads. It is a great subject. And the Government are going to take care of all local roads in Newfoundland, and they are going to do it with seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Now we have here today the Minister of Public Works. And I defy the Minister of Public Works to explain to me or to be able to tell me how he is going to take care of all the secondary roads, the public roads apart from the highways, in Newfoundland with seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If it can be done I would like to see it done. But I am inclined to think the Government ought to be more liberal
and give the Honourable Minister a lot of money.

MR. SPENCER: The honourable gentleman should recall it is three times and a half as much as we have been getting for the last four or five years on the same local roads.

MR. HOLLETT: What is the condition of the roads? They are not there any more. You have to build them again.

MR. SPENCER: It does not mean we have a magic wand and can make every road a paved road, you know.

MR. HOLLETT: There is only one magic wand and that is the dollar.

MR. SPENCER: That does not alter the fact it is three and a half times as much as spent on local roads in the last three or four years.

MR. HOLLETT: Ought to be ashamed of course.

MR. SPENCER: That may be right.

MR. HOLLETT: The next matter that takes the attention of anybody who reads this Speech from the Throne is the Royal Commission on the Revision of the Terms of Union. "For the last year and a half the distinguished citizens who constitute the Royal Commission have been hard at work at their task." We will take a look and see what this thing is costing us, this Royal Commission. It has been sitting now for a year and a half. Including travelling expenses you will find from the Auditor General’s report that last year the Royal Commission on Terms of Union cost the people of this country eighty-six thousand dollars. They have been sitting a year and a half, which will mean it will cost approximately a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to date. A hundred and fifty thousand dollars caused by carelessness of the people who went to Ottawa to try to get terms. If they had done the thing in the right way, of course, that would not have been a cost and a charge on the people of this country. I have nothing to say against this Commission. I hope they will be able to put up a claim which will be copper fastened. But don’t forget, Sir, Term 29 promises nothing except that they will look into the matter.

Then, Sir, there is another matter, the matter of unemployment assistance, and that agreement whereby the Government of Canada would assume responsibility for one half the cost of the unemployment assistance in Newfoundland. We figured that out the other day. If we have to pay at least two million dollars for unemployment assistance the Canadian Government will pay approximately a million dollars. Now how anybody can term such money coming in from Ottawa as revenue I fail to see. Dole is not revenue. It is an expenditure.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It has got to be a revenue before it can become an expenditure.

MR. HOLLETT: That is right. But I think the expense has to be paid before the revenue in this case. In that case I am correct, because we have to spend the money before we get it back.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have to get it before we spend it, wherever we get it. It is reimbursed.

MR. HOLLETT: Based on what you spent last month you will get a cheque for that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We must have it ourselves before we can spend it.
MR. HOLLETT: I come now, Sir, to the matter of BRINCO: BRINCO has spent some millions of dollars in the past three years. Who says so? It is here "BRINCO has spent millions of dollars." How do we know? Has the Honourable Premier access to the books of BRINCO? Could he explain to us just what they have spent the money at and how much have they spent?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I do.

MR. HOLLETT: Does he know definitely? Could he give a detailed account to this House?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No I will not, but I know.

MR. HOLLETT: He knows. That is what I am trying to get at. It is very easy for the Premier to reach into the clouds at any time and bring down a set of figures to amaze other people, millions and millions and millions. Sir, I am not going to say anything against BRINCO. Today I would like to say something against the principle involved. BRINCO has been given (and perhaps I am out of order there in talking about what they have been given) some sixty thousand square miles of territory in Newfoundland and Labrador, and they have the absolute right to explore, to get permits, to operate mines etc. But nobody else can go in there to explore. And if a person goes in to try to find a mine and he finds one then he has to report to BRINCO. They take over and he gets whatever they mind to pay him. There is no inducement. The point I am getting at is that there is no inducement whatsoever for prospectors to enter in any part of Newfoundland and Labrador. And there is the reason, Sir, no mines are being discovered. These people have a stranglehold upon the mineral wealth of this country. These people operate mines all over the world. And don't think, Sir, for one moment the directors of BRINCO are going to be foolish enough to put a mine in Labrador which would put a mine in the Argentines, say, or anywhere else in South America out of commission. No. They have the right to hold these territories for a certain number of years, and if they find a mine they will operate it when it suits them and not when it suits Newfoundland. They will open them up when it suits the Treasury of BRINCO and not when it suits the Treasury of Newfoundland. I say, therefore, the principle is altogether wrong. I say a voter, a citizen of Newfoundland, should have the right to go anywhere in this country and prospect for minerals. They are denied that right by this Act giving BRINCO a stranglehold upon the minerals of this country and NALCO. BRINCO and NALCO control practically every inch of land in this country where mineral wealth may be found. There is no inducement therefore, whatsoever for Newfoundlanders nor for any body else to come into this country and go prospecting for minerals. And it is my guess, Sir, that they are not going to bring any mines into operation until it suits them, however much wealth may be there.

MR. SPENCER: Is that really sensible? Don't you think if they discovered a mine they would be only too happy to develop it?

MR. HOLLETT: If it suits them.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): It would suit them.

MR. HOLLETT: I think the Honourable Attorney General must remember BRINCO is made up of some thirty or forty companies. They have mines all over the world. And they are certainly
not going to open a mine here which would be detrimental to some of the mines they operate in other parts of the world. Now you cannot tell me, Sir, in fifty thousand square miles in Labrador there are no minerals, no rich minerals. And they have that now since 1952 or 1953 or 1951 (I forget) and to date they have found nothing except the geiger counter (or whatever you call it) move its hands just once to say there was a little bit of uranium some place or other. They have not told us anything they are doing. They have not done a thing but merely sitting on the nest—sitting pretty.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, if I may interrupt—BRINCO is made up of a number of companies, twenty-five or thirty. I think my honourable friend can feel quite happy, if there is any mineral discovered the other twenty-nine companies are not going to be held up to suit the other. They want dividends.

MR. HOLLETT: I hope they have lots of them.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a look at the last page of the Speech from the Throne. "Never were so many of our bread-winners employed. Never were wages so high. Never were they so well fed, so well clothed, so well housed, so healthy. Never were our people so confident of the future."

"Never were our people so confident of the future." Well Sir, there are ten or twelve thousand fishermen in this country, or there are ten or twelve thousand of these who are fishermen in this country, and is the Government trying to state there that these men are confident of their future in the fisheries? Are the people who are working in the industries which have been brought in here confident in their future? I think not. Are the men up at the railway dock confident in their future when a few days ago, a few weeks ago they had notice that their work may be terminated and that they will be laid off, one hundred and sixty-eight of them. Are they confident in their future? Is there anything in the Terms of Union to make them confident? What about the twenty thousand who today, I believe, are receiving unemployment assistance? "Never were our people so confident of our future." Whoever compiled this just reached up and took down so many words and threw them down and they went together like that. "Never were people so confident." Look at the railway. Look at the fisheries. Look at the unemployed, some twenty thousand of them.

I have a note here with regard to finance again that on that $724,200, but my honourable friend on my right is taking up that matter by the way of a question so that I won't touch on that. But, Sir, it is about time that the Government and the people of this Newfoundland of ours woke up to the facts of the present financial condition. Last year this spendthrift Government, I charge, spent thirty-six and three quarter million dollars on current account and on capital account they spent nineteen million dollars, Mr. Speaker, a total of some fifty six and odd millions of dollars. Millions of that had to be borrowed. In 1955 we collected in revenue thirty-eight and a half million on current account and the total expenditure was fourteen and a half million dollars over revenue.

And I strongly suspect that the excess of expenditure over revenue in this year of Our Lord just passed will be as much if not more than that.
And, as I pointed out, last March 31, you had an overdraft at the bank of $2,163,000. How much longer, Mr. Speaker, can we go on? How much longer can we go on? This present administration went into power on the strength of the Baby Bonus and the Old Age Pensions, are they going to pauperize this country to such an extent that when another government comes into power they will not be able to go on, they will have to go on, they will have to go and look for help from the Federal Government, and it will have to be given. Sir, in another five years if the Government continues as now there will be times as bad as in the 1930's except for Baby Bonus and Old Age Pensions and other social security. Yes, they will come through. But no man can raise a family on the Baby Bonus or social security.

MR. COURAGE: And he certainly cannot raise a family on the Old Age Pensions.

MR. HOLLETT: Nobody can possibly raise a family on that. But I know persons getting the old age pensions and raising families.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, that is an experience.

MR. HOLLETT: The exception always proves the rule, does it not?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, generally speaking.

MR. HOLLETT: Last year, Sir, in spite of the prosperity of this country, in spite of the fact we spent fourteen and a half million dollars more than we took in, we had to pay out one and a half million dollars in relief. "Never was our country so prosperous." Over three quarters of a million dollars on able-bodied relief. That is a hundred and fifty thousand or more individuals orders of five dollars apiece.

I have referred to the cost of living. I have it on good authority that an article costing one dollar here, or at least one dollar on the Mainland cost one dollar and seventeen in Bay Roberts or Bonavista and much more in other places which are further afield from the railway—$1.17, and the Government knows that. Consequently, I say, instead of giving a man who is on relief in the outports five dollars they should give him a lot more than that. If the regular amount here in the city is five dollars he should be given more because the cost of living farther afield from St. John's the farther you go the greater it becomes. And I am inclined to think, Sir, that a person who is on relief in certain areas (and I am not speaking of certain people who raise cattle or at least have cattle and raise their own vegetables, and there are lots of people who cannot do that or don't do it at any rate) can't buy anything worth a pin on five dollars. And I make this appeal to the Government to see to it when this comes into force, and I believe it is already in force, that some assistance scheme with the Federal Government is worked out. As a matter of fact, I believe the Government is quite happy. They rushed it through the other day. They wanted that million dollars so badly, Mr. Speaker. that it was no joke, I can assure you. They got it and they have that spent now.

I don't know, Sir, why we here in this country have to wait eight years to get the Terms of Union put right. Anyway I don't know if we can ever get them right. There will always have to be amendments, Sir. Surely
the Federal Government knows the hardships imposed upon our people and the situation as it is without resorting to taxes more burdensome. I am telling you Sir, the taxes in this country are much more burdensome when we pay seventeen cents a gallon for gasoline and eleven in Toronto and 32 cents for milk and 20 cents on the Mainland. Incidentally anybody who drinks milk ought to go to a place called Cottrel's Cove. Today I received this telegram, from Grand Falls, I take it. It states Grand Falls fresh milk being sold in Cottrel's Cove for 45 cents per quart.

I give that to the Government. They ought to be proud of that. I must read that again, Sir. I merely glanced at it. "Grand Falls fresh milk being sold in Cottrel's Cove for forty-five cents per quart." Is there anybody here from Cottrel's Cove? Anybody here to deny that?

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Economic Development): Where is Cottrel's Cove in relationship to Grand Falls?

MR. HOLLETT: The relationship is such they sell milk there apparently.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Somebody pulling the honourable gentleman's leg. Milk being produced in Grand Falls and shipped to Cottrel's Cove. How much is shipped and how frequently are the shipments made?

MR. HOLLETT: I have some doubts about that. Does the Honourable Premier know what milk sells for in Grand Falls?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No.

MR. HOLLETT: He does not know. I put it to him. He might find out. This bears out what I was saying yesterday and what I say today, the cost of living in Cottrel's Cove or in Bonne Bay or in St. Alban's or any other place is away ahead of what it could be here, Sir, although it is high enough here everybody knows, and it is certainly away ahead of what it is on the Mainland.

MR. COURAGE: What would you do about it?

MR. HOLLETT: What would I do about it? I would certainly do something about it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Attorney General says, "buy tinned milk."

MR. CURTIS: Of course, that is what I do now.

MR. HOLLETT: I suppose the Government will set up another Royal Commission on the cost of living. I suggest it would be very well that the Government might set up a Royal Commission on the cost of living in Cottrel's Cove, if you like. Some gentlemen here have not been to their districts for some time, and I am quite sure the cost of living has gone up considerably since they visited. It is all very well for person's earning eight to ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year, but the man who is just living from hand to mouth on wages it is not sufficient. I am sure the cost of living in various places in this country is cruel and the Government is doing absolutely nothing about it. They made a bold face when they came into power in 1950 and set up the Royal Commission on the cost of living. What came of it? Nothing, but it cost the country some seventy or eighty thousand dollars. There were no recommendations made. They came to the conclusion the cost was alright, everything just lovely, grand,
it was a wonderful world. And now the honourable member from Fortune Bay wants to know what I can do about it. I don't have to tell the honourable gentleman here and give away any trade secrets. We are going to have an election tomorrow or the next day. Are we going to give you our answers? Nonsense. We will tell the people in Fortune Bay, Sir, what we are going to do by and by. And I am telling the honourable member he will have to pull up his socks.

MR. COURAGE: I challenge the honourable member to come up and run against me. I challenge him here and now.

MR. HOLLETT: I may accept. I may accept that challenge.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You've got to find somewhere.

MR. COURAGE: I want this to go on record, that I am challenging the honourable member for St. John's West to come up and contest the District against me and see what the reaction will be.

MR. HOLLETT: I will be able to get you for this reaction in a few days, don't forget.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Threatening now.

MR. COURAGE: I hope he does not because I like to see him here.

MR. HOLLETT: I may take a chance in Fortune Bay. The honourable member does not think he is going to be there until he is sitting in his chair not able to get out. I hope he does not think that, with what the people of Fortune Bay put up with in the last seven years.

MR. COURAGE: I know what the people of Fortune Bay think of the honourable gentleman and his party.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I know what he thinks of me. I know he is nothing but a talebearer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Both honourable gentlemen resume their seats. Surely it must be obvious to anybody with any common sense that mere allegations of fact flung across the floor, "you are this and you are something else"—it is absolutely impossible for me to decide. Will the honourable member please resume his speech and take another paragraph from the Speech from the Throne. The House of Assembly records are for posterity to read—Will the honourable member read that item without blushes?

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I think the word talebearer should be stricken from the record.

MR. HOLLETT: The honourable member brought that on himself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the honourable members would be guided by my advice—I can assure them it is sound advice.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not a bit scared of running in Fortune Bay.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The honourable member should not cross swords?

MR. HOLLETT: I realize that one could keep on talking for a long time and could raise many points which are not very acceptable to the people on the opposite side. One must realize too that our numbers at this moment are small. I can't say what the proportion will be, but it will be bigger after the next election. It is very small now. And three of us
have to talk at length in order to cover the amount of territory that has to be covered. And if we tread on the toes of any members opposite occasionally, all I can ask is don't squeal. Don't squeal, it is not gentlemanly, it is not right. We have had all sorts of promises in the past, Mr. Speaker, about the fisheries and about the markets and what this great Canada was going to do about our markets. We were told Canada would buy all our fish and dump it into the sea, we were told that the cost of living, Sir, would go down immediately we became a member of the great dominion of Canada. We were told there would be no longer any hungry children and that there would be jobs, as a matter of fact, three jobs for every man, and that we would have to bring people to the country to take care of the labour situation. We were going to have twelve mines, Sir, and they went so far as to name the districts in which the mines would be operating. How many are operating? We had promises last year and the year before about Javelin going to do this and that, and by June, I think, of this year they were going to ship out so many hundred thousand dollars worth, and the railway would be built. I don't know if it has been. There is a circular sent out by this great outfit, Canadian Javelin. This is sent out to all people interested in buying shares. And I look across, Sir, I see some of the people who are quite innocent. Some of them did make a few dollars out of it. Here is another letter dated February 16 — Dear Sir /or Madam: — We are enclosing herewith a copy of surveys and listing Canadian Javelin Limited which has come to our attention — Now, Sir, they go on and tell the story of what they are going to do. They don't tell what they have done. I want the House to listen: “At present the outstanding capitalization of the company consists solely of four million two hundred thousand common shares of which three million and thirty-five thousand shares in the last three years provided the funds—This is the part I want the House to note. A total of eight million has so far been spent on Lake Wabush and on the railway; an additional two million has been spent on the Chilean Property. To complete the Lake Wabush property and railway and place them in operation we require another sixteen million dollars —(and listen to this) The Company has authorized an issue of 16.5 millions of four and a half per cent long term bonds and has arranged to sell them to a group of insurance companies. These bonds are guaranteed by the Province of Newfoundland. That sounds lovely to all Dear Sirs and Madams who want to read. They don't see all the small print over here, in very small print, referring to comments on page 639 under capitalization and finance “We wish to clarify this statement to the extent that although discussions for the sale of these bonds have been progressing satisfactory they are not finalized as yet.” Now what kind of company does a thing like that. Here in big print they say they have arranged to sell . . .

MR. SMALLWOOD: Who says that?

MR. HOLLETT: Javelin.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. The honourable gentleman is just quoting from some periodical.

MR. HOLLETT: Well, of course.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well now, who said it. Tell us who said it.

MR. HOLLETT: I don't have to tell the Government who said it. This
is a circular of Canadian Javelin sent out — Investigation made by Investors Limited.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Javelin corrected it.

MR. HOLLETT: In a little print the Dear Sirs and Madams can't see. I do hope Canadian Javelin will succeed. But that sort of stuff I read where they have something in big black print what is going to happen, and then in little fine type "Dear Sirs and Madams:" That is a way of taking advantage, and the Honourable Premier knows that just as well as I do. Javelin makes me sick. Friday I hope they make me feel better.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman will be a lot sicker before he is through.

MR. HOLLETT: What does the Honourable Premier mean by that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't have to tell the honourable gentleman what I mean by that. That disposes of Javelin? Finished with that?

MR. HOLLETT: We will hear what comes on Friday. Friday is a week from "Good Friday." And Mr. John C. Doyle. I would tell a story about John C. Doyle. But won't worry the House now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Do.

MR. HOLLETT: I won't weary the House at the present moment with what I have in my possession about Doyle—a fine man, a lovely fellow. Who told us about the boat trip out of Montreal and the Attorney General and the Honourable Premier were there with him and Dr. Valdmanis was there. They all know of course, I suppose, what Dr. Valdmanis was offered. Everybody knows about that.

Not everybody but a few of us do. A celebrated boat trip out of Montreal and fifty thousand dollars and a capital guarantee that were going to accrue. And I am quite sure there are members on the other side who know all about that, John C. Doyle was there engineering that. But Valdmanis fell down on his job, the poor man. We have all sorts. And I have referred to them so often it turns my stomach to refer to them again. But we were to have a hundred jobs in Holyrood and five thousand in the steel mill in Bay Roberts. I don't think, Sir, that I ought to delay the House much longer.

I might point out, Sir, that one of our members is sick today and hopes to speak to the Address in Reply. I have lengthened this out hoping he might be able to get here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: May I say there will be no advantage taken. If another member or two desire to speak ample time will be provided for them. It will not be dependent on when the honourable gentleman finishes.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that very much. If it is in order then, I adjourn the debate until tomorrow.

On motion debate adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move remaining orders of the day do stand deferred, and that the House at its rising to adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, April 5, at 3:00 of the clock.

Thursday, April 5, 1956

The House met at 3:00 of the clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Speaker in the Chair:

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the Firm of Canadian Javelin Limited, has concluded contracts calling for delivery of 3 million tons of pelletized iron ore and concentrates annually from its Lake Wabush Property in Labrador to steel-makers in Germany and England.

The Contracts signed last week are to run for 15 years, but provide for renegotiation of the price clause in 5 years.

A syndicate of all 15 steel firms in the Ruhr Industrial Valley of Germany is to get 2 million tons a year which is equal to 15 per cent of German ore requirements. The British will get one million tons annually, initially but will get another million if they exercise an option for that amount within two years, equal altogether to 15 per cent of British requirements. First deliveries of 500,000 tons are scheduled to be made in the last quarter of 1957.

Canadian Javelin holds a concession on which there is proven one billion tons of ore containing an average of 38 per cent iron, and indicated reserves of three billion tons more.

Arrangements for the financing to bring the property into production have been for practical purposes completed with European Bankers, it is confirmed by John C. Doyle, Chairman of Canadian Javelin. German firms are to provide all the steel needed and all the equipment to be used in the washing and agglomeration plants which are to be constructed on the site.

The washing plant, by a standard flotation process, will produce concentrates containing 67 per cent iron and a maximum of 4 per cent silica. The agglomeration plant will produce briquettes containing 65 per cent iron.

The project also calls for construction of a 37-mile rail line to connect with the common carrier railroad now running to the mines of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada at Knob Lake.

The British will haul their own ore from Seven Islands and Canadian Javelin has arranged for the shipping of German ore to North Sea Ports.

Mining at the Lake Wabush is to be by open pit methods in as much as only about three feet of overburden, itself containing 20 per cent iron, must be removed in order to get at the main ore body.

Negotiations are also under way, Mr. Doyle states, to draw up contracts with steel firms in other European countries, mainly Italy and Austria, for a total of an additional one million tons.

The British firm to get the ore is British Iron and Steel (Ore) Ltd., a Government-owned corporation which purchases all of the ore requirements for Great Britain.

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege — I want to draw attention to a headline in the "Daily News" in connection with something I was supposed to have said yesterday, and reads: "Liberals not dealing in Liquor; Hollett said." Now Sir, I have no recollection of making any such statement whatsoever "Liberals not dealing in Liquor." I certainly did not say that. And why any newspaper should come out with a headline of that nature after the things I did say I am afraid I cannot quite understand.

Incidentally I would say, for the
benefit of the Honourable Premier, here is another one, two days old—Industries pay out 47 millions on a 24 million dollar investment. I think that is not correct either.

Anyway, Mr. Speaker, I am just speaking on a point of privilege to correct the statement. I did not say the Liberals were not dealing in liquor.

That is all I wish to say about it.

MR. W. J. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Premier a question on the Ministerial Statement just read. Is this information which has been telephoned from Mr. Doyle?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don’t feel at all that I have anything to add to what I have said at this time.

Presenting Petitions
None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees
None.

Giving Notice of Motion
HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow introduce a Bill, “An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act;”

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill “An Act Further to Amend the Companies Act;”

“An Act to Amend the Law Relating to the Frustration of Contracts.”

Giving Notice of Questions
Question No. 45: Answer being prepared.

Question No. 46:

MR. BROWNE: To ask the Honourable the Minister of Economic Development to table copies of the Balance Sheet of the Superior Rubber Co. as at December 31st, 1954 and as at December 31st, 1955.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer to this Question flows out of one I gave yesterday or the day before, i.e., it is a private company. We have no right, I think, to submit their balance sheets.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would ask the Premier how he can maintain that this company is a private company.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order: Is it in order for the honourable gentleman to argue my answer?

MR. BROWNE: I am asking a question. If the Premier declines to answer I cannot do anything more. But, Mr. Speaker, I suggest I am allowed to ask him the question, “How can he maintain this is a private company?”

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—Is that arguing my answer or not?

MR. SPEAKER: I fear that would be, yes.

MR. BROWNE: Well Mr. Speaker, does the Honourable Premier intend to give us any more information about the Superior Rubber Company, in which the country has lost nearly two million dollars?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, is it in order for an honourable gentleman to give information or to ask it?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable
of $80,000 which, it is estimated, will cover the cost of the renovations necessary to provide proper facilities and acceptable sanitary conditions.

In view of the fact that the negotiations involving the other parties concerned are now proceeding, I do not feel that I can make any more definite statements at this time, although I have every reason to feel sure the negotiations will be brought to a successful conclusion and my Department will co-operate with those concerned in this development project.

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources) : Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to Question No. 42 on the Order Paper of Wednesday, April 4, which was in the first instance directed to the Honourable Minister of Economic Development and then referred to the Minister of Mines and Resources for consideration. I have looked at the wording of it and I have taken up the question with the appropriate officers in the department.

I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that in every agreement made between the Government and any mining company or for that matter between any Provincial Government and any mining company I have been able to find anything about, and I understand any agreement made by any government with any mining company, there is a section which requires the company to submit annually to the Government, (in some agreements it says the Minister and in others the Government) in this particular case it says the Government—“a statement showing expenditures for the previous year.”

In all cases in the past the Government has felt that those financial reports were of a private nature. They
contained private information which belonged to that company, and which should not be made available and would not ordinarily be made available to private competitors. In all cases the Government regarded them as private and has never divulged the contents of these reports without the approval of the company concerned. I am then sure that the honourable gentleman on the other side would not want us to make any exception in this particular case.

We feel that we have no moral right to divulge what is essentially private information submitted to us by a private company. And I am sure they will appreciate that our refusal in this case to answer the question is not based on anything we wish to hide but simply because it would not be proper for the Government to divulge private information submitted by a private company.

MR. HOLLETT: On that point, Mr. Speaker, I believe the Frobisher Act called for certain expenditures. And the purpose of the question is to find out whether Frobisher has actually and indeed spent the money required by the Act. We passed the Act, and according to that Act they are supposed to spend certain monies. The purpose of the question is to find out whether they have spent the monies.

Whilst I am on my feet, Sir—Part 3 refers to a detailed report of the prospecting and exploration work. I think the House is certainly entitled to know if any and what exploration was done. After all it is for the people of this House to inform the people of Newfoundland.

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I can assure the honourable gentleman that Frobisher did spend more than that amount of money required under the Act. That of course will be attested to in due time by the Auditor General. Because all reports of that kind which come in are immediately referred to the Auditor General's Department. As far as that last point is concerned, it may well be that my honourable friend is correct in that particular respect. There is some information which can be given without violating the principle I enunciated. I will give further consideration to that, if my honourable friend would give me some time on it, I would certainly endeavour to make a brief reply covering the point that he had in mind.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the answer given by my honourable friend, the Minister of Fisheries, in reference to the construction of a fresh fish market in St. John's, I notice here there is no reference to fifty thousand dollars supposed to have been voted by Ottawa towards this project. Has he taken that into consideration?

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries): Mr. Speaker, let me put it this way: In view of the negotiations indicated in the answer I desire to make no further answer at this time in reply to the question.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answer to Question No. 33 on the Order Paper of April 3, in the name of the Honourable and Learned Member for St. John's West.

The answers are as follows:

The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Public Works, in reply to Question No. 33 (Mr. Browne) Order Paper of April 3rd, 1956.

Question:
Were tenders called for the work now in progress in front of the Colonial Building? Was this work advertised for tenders? If so, table a copy of the advertisement. Give the names of the parties tendering with the amount tendered in each case. Has there been any variation in the work called for and the work being performed? Out of what vote is this expenditure being made? Has any time been fixed for the completion of the work? If the agreement to perform this work is in writing table a copy of the same.

**Answer:**

Tenders were called by public advertisement—copy annexed. The tender of Canadian Machinery and Industry Construction, Ltd. of $120,000 was the only one received. There has been no variation in the work. Expenditure is being met from subhead 40704 of Head IV. It is expected that all work will be completed by 31st May, 1956. The agreement is in writing and a copy may be inspected at the office of the Department of Public Works.

**Question:**

What work is presently being carried on to improve or decorate the interior of the Colonial Building? Were tenders called for this work? If not why not? How much has been paid for electrical work, painting, etc., since the work commenced? Specify names of persons or firms to whom payment has been made with amounts paid in each case.

**Answer:**

The exact extent of the work could not be determined in advance, making it impossible to write a detailed specification. It was not practicable, therefore, to invite tenders. The work was performed by J. B. Ashley & Co. at a cost of $11,970. Fixtures for the Legislative Chamber were purchased on tender from Canadian General Electric Company at a cost of $942. Other fixtures were purchased from Modern Electric Company for $110. Plaster damaged in course of making the installations was repaired by J. Conway at a cost of $352, and repainting was done by R. J. Green for $613. All other work was performed by departmental forces.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Sealed Tenders for the construction of the Electric Fountain to be built in front of the House of Assembly at St. John’s, Newfoundland, will be received up to close of business on Tuesday, September 6th, 1955.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned with the words “Tender for Electric Fountain” written across the face of the envelope.

Tenders are to be accompanied by an approved accepted cheque for $250 as a surety that the tenderer will, if successful, carry out the contract for the tendered sum. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers when the contract is awarded. The successful tenderer will be expected to deposit further sums to bring the total of his deposit up to 10% of the amount of the accepted tender, to be held as security for the proper and satisfactory performance of the contract.

Plans and specifications may be inspected at the office of the Building Division and copies obtained on deposit of $25 with the Revenue Clerk of the Department. This sum will be returned if the plans and specifications
are returned and a reasonable tender is made. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. Manning,
Deputy Minister.
Department of Public Works,
St. John's,
August 22nd, 1955.

Question No. 39 Order Paper of April 4, 1956:

MR. HOLLETT: To ask the Honourable Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House the following information:

Question:

(1) The names of persons or companies who tendered for contracts during the year 1955-56 for road construction and/or repair and for other public work.

(2) Give the names of the persons or companies who were awarded these contracts throughout the country and the amount which was accepted for the various contracts of said tenders.

(3) State the location of such work and as to whether or not the various jobs have yet been completed.

(4) State the amount of money thus far paid to such persons or companies as a result of said contracts.

Answer:

The information sought has already been supplied in answer to Question No. 26, Order Paper of March 21st, 1956.

MR. SPENCER: This question deals with the names of contractors, etc. The answer is that the information sought has already been supplied. The answers to Question No. 26 I wish to table. I have sufficient copies for all concerned.

The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Public Works in reply to Question No. 26 (Mr. Hollett) Order Paper of March 21st, 1956.

1. Question:

Give the names of all Contractors or Contracting Companies with whom contracts were made for the building of Roads and Bridges or for other construction work during the Fiscal Year 1955-56.

Give a description of the nature of the work which was done, and the cost of same in such instance.

1. Answer:

(1) J. Goodyear and Sons Limited.

(a) Construction of road Wesleyville towards Gambo—approximate distance 20 miles, approximate cost $496,000.

(b) Construction of road Carmanville to Main Point, and cutting road right-of-way—approximate distance 9 miles, approximate cost $200,000.

(c) Cutting right of way Buchans Junction to Millertown—$103,493.

(d) Construction of road Buchans Wharf to Ragged Harbour—$10,000, $18,000.
(2) Grant-Mills Limited.  
Construction of superstructure of Bridge, Lower Humber River—$35,220.

(3) Newfoundland Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd.  
Construction of road Goose Bay to North West River—approximately 20 miles. Approximate cost $417,000.

(4) Thistle & Sons Limited.  
Cutting right-of-way from Burlington to connect with Baie Verte Road—$7,200.

(5) Willett Engineering & Surveying Co. Ltd.  
(a) Location survey from Gander to Main Point via Gander Bay approximately 27 miles, approximate cost $12,000.  
(b) Location survey Belleoram to Pool's Cove—approximately 19 miles, approximate cost $8,150.  
(b2) Location survey Pool's Cove to the head of Hermitage Bay—approximately 8 miles, approximate cost $3,600.  
(b3) Location survey the head of Hermitage Bay to Harbour Breton—approximately 23 miles, approximate cost $10,350.  
(b4) Location survey the head of Hermitage Bay to a suitable point on Bowater's Road—approximately 28 miles, approximate cost $12,600.  
(b5) Location survey from a suitable point on the survey between the head of Hermitage Bay and Harbour Breton to Hermitage—approximately 12 miles, approximate cost $5,400.

(6) Newfoundland Lime Manufacturing Company.  
Construction of Causeway at Cobb's Arm $9,321.

(7) Twillingate Engineering and Construction Company.  
Construction of road Purchell's Harbour to Vincent Point on Twillingate Island—$10,000.

(8) Canadian Machinery and Industry Construction Ltd.  
(a) Repair and Maintenance work on Ferry Landings, Placentia—$36,887.  
(b) Colonial Building Fountain grading grounds, etc.—$120,000.

(9) Western Construction Company Limited.  
(a) Grading three miles East of Steel Mountain Road to Steel Mountain Road (3.0 miles) $190,284.  
(b) Grading Eight Miles East of Steel Mountain Road to Three Miles East of Steel Mountain Road (5.0 miles) $364,712.  
(c) Clearing & Grading Southwest Brook to a point eight miles East of Steel Mountain Road (4.1 miles) $333,238.  
(d) Construction of Mollichicgneck Brook Bridge $8,360.  
(e) Construction of OverfaHs Brook Bridge $22,120.  
(f) Construction of Barachoix Brook Bridge $77,920.  
(g) Construction of Fishells Brook Bridge $146,150.  

(10) Concrete Products (Nfld.) Ltd.  
Grading Gander to Glenwood (Part) (3.9) miles—$222,516.
(11) Louis Briffett and Sons Limited.
Cutting & Burning right-of-way Charlottetown to Traytown—$34,020.

(12) F. W. McKay & Son.
Harbour Grace Court House heating—$3,500.

(13) Bernard W. Bartle.
Grand Falls Roads Depot, heating system—$2,425.

Arrangements were also entered into with A.N.D. Company and Bowater's for the construction of approximately 26 miles of road from Trans-Canada Highway leading towards Baie Verte, each Company to carry out construction through its own limits at actual cost and to contribute $6,500 per mile towards cost of construction.

3. Question:
If Tenders were called for in any case give the names of the Parties tendering and the amount at which they tendered.

Answer:

It has never been the practice to give particulars of bids submitted by unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Question:
Who were present when tenders were opened?

Answer:

In the case of Trans-Canada Highway projects, tenders are opened in the presence of a committee consisting of the Minister of Public Works, officers of the Department of Public Works, and one or more representatives of the Federal Government.

Tenders for other works are opened in the presence of committees constituted for the purpose.

5. Question:
What amount of work under each of the said contracts has been done and how much has been paid for same.

Answer:

1. (a) Approximately 6 miles completed $141,528.
(b) 1.3 miles completed and 55.6 acres cut, no payment made yet.
(c) Job completed $4,796.
(d) Approximately 15% completed $8,895.
(e) Job completed—$10,000.
(f) Job completed—$18,000.


3. Approximately 4 miles completed $82,754.

4. 72% completed $2,022.

5. (a) 27.3 miles surveyed $12,285.
(b) 21.58 miles surveyed $7,769.
(b) 12.13 miles surveyed $4,367.


7. Job completed $10,000.

8. (a) Approximately 30% work done—$12,233.
(b) Approximately 15% work done—$18,177.

9. (a) 2 miles completed $140,109.
(b) 3 miles completed $149,046.
(c) 2 miles completed $9,014.
(d) Complete—$25,031.
(e) 90% complete $17,922.
(f) 75% complete—$55,806.
(g) 50% complete—$67,613.
10. 0.3 miles completed $27,446.
11. Nil
12. 80% work done $2,380.
13. completed—$2,425.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, the Minister referred to 40704. I cannot find any such vote. Is that a new vote provided by special warrant?

MR. SPENCER: I would say not so, Mr. Speaker, however, I am not familiar with all the details of classification numbers of the various votes.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

Adjourned debate on the Speech from the Throne:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to take up very much more time in connection with this Speech from the Throne.

I have endeavoured to analyze the Speech as well as I could and to bring out the points I thought should be brought out, and I have just about exhausted my comments which I had to make on that particular document.

There is just one set of figures I have taken from one of the answers to questions, which was tabled. If I could go back to the Loans and Guarantees made in 1955-56 and take out these various loans from the answer which was given, five hundred dollars had been guaranteed and loaned by the Government. I am rather interested in that particular aspect of the Government's activity because a few days ago I believe it was stated here that some of these new industries had paid out wages and salaries to the amount of six million seven hundred thousand dollars I find here NOW that extra money has been paid over by the Government to these various industries in the amount of $3,200,000.

In other words, I take it, these guarantees and these loans ought to be deducted from the amount if we are going to get a true picture. It may be true that $6,700,000 was paid out by the various companies, Sir, but they had to get guarantees and loans from the Government for $3,200,000 before they could do that. Now I think that would straighten out that question very well.

I find that there were a number of loans made to various people and concerns for tourist development. And it is rather interesting that there are over six hundred thousand dollars given out for tourist development since March 31, 1955. I remember asking a question last year relative to the amount of loans. And I was told last year there were no loans given out. Apparently they had not yet reached the officer who tabulated them. But over six hundred thousand dollars were given out in loans, I think some seventeen loans, or twenty-six, I am not quite sure. I have it here, and if you, Mr. Speaker, would bear with me for a moment I would see if I could locate it. And all these loans, or a great majority of them, were given out in connection with roadhouses and taverns, so-called. I might as well run through them. $4,000 Mr. A. Boone. John F. Douggan and Irene (I don't know if Irene is a code word or whether it is his wife or daughter or mother), anyway they got a loan of $20,000. Then there was on September 15, 1955, Tourist Development, W. R. Fraghnam, whoever he may be. It does
not give the address. It is important enough to give the address of these tourist development loans or the people who had them but it just gives the names. Then there was one to Marion C. Hawco, $10,000. I don’t know where Marion Hawco is at present nor who or what or why the ten thousand dollars were given or what for except for tourist development. Then there is another one given to Leslie Hennsey on October 18, 1955 for $25,000 and one for Caroline Horwood for $12,000. It seems like the ladies are coming into their own with regard to the tourist development. Elias Kawaja got $30,000, August 4, 1955. Gordon Locke got $12,000 in May 1955. Mackinson’s Limited (that is a familiar name) $30,000, August 4, 1955. I strongly suspect that has something to do with a gentleman who was formerly in this House by the same name. It pays off to be a member of the Government if you want a loan.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He was never a member of the Government.

MR. HOLLETT: Oh he was not a member of the Government, I see!

The Honourable Premier draws quite a distinction between Cabinet Members and the rank and file. The rank and file are not members of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Order—that is not a debatable point. That is true of the entire Commonwealth. The Government is the cabinet. There are supporters of the Government. It is ridiculous to debate that.

MR. HOLLETT: I don’t think I was debating it, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The record will show.

MR. HOLLETT: There was one for Mackinson’s Limited for $30,000, August 30, 1955. It does not say what for. But in those cases where you have a limited liability company we can always find out from the Registrar of Deeds. One for Claude Parsons and he got $10,000 and Stan J. Tomkins got $22,000 and Tourist Cabins Limited $150,000. The director’s name is Hollett. How did the Hollett’s get mixed up with that? Philip Forsey (that sounds familiar) and Gordon Scammel (these are the directors of Tourist Cabins) they got $60,000. Again I say it pays off to be a member of the Cabinet or Government or rather be on the Government side of the House. That is October 1955. It strikes me that was prior to his resignation.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the honourable member is bordering closely on insinuations.

MR. HOLLETT: I don’t think I was debating it, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement was bordering on it. Personally the Speaker could not care less what the Government does nor the Opposition, if it is within the rules.

MR. HOLLETT: I am perfectly willing to be called to order any time the Honourable Speaker desires to do so.

Then there is Trinity Cabins, or they were always called Trinity Cabins. Before I leave Trinity Cabins I notice Mr. Oliver Vardy was at one time a director, 1952, I believe. Valley Properties, Limited got $40,000. That is Mr. D. W. Hefferton and Mr. Vail and some lady. They owned it in the first instance and decided to turn it into a limited liability company, and they still own it. They got a loan of $40,000. The next one is R. Wellon. He got a
loan of $60,000. All and all some five hundred odd thousand dollars loaned and guaranteed for tourist development in the Year of Our Lord 1955 and part of 1956. So we should hope there will be considerable activity in the field of tourist development in the present year especially in view of the fact, pointed out yesterday, some sixty thousand dollars were spent to keep this department going.

Mr Speaker, I want to refer to another matter which arises out of an answer to a question, that is the amount of fire insurance which is being carried on the various industries. It was pointed out to us, I believe last year, that the amount was $22 million that the Government has paid out with regard to various new industries. And I believe I pointed out that there are some six million dollars more guaranteed and loans which bring it close up to thirty million dollars. I find that insurance carried at the moment on all these industries is $11 million. Maybe that is enough. Some of them don't carry any of course. I notice that Adler Limited of London, at least they were of London, carry insurance for $450,000 and it may be alright. In CMIC they have $1,230,000. They are just a million short of the total of the full value. Of course nobody gets insurance of full value; and Newfoundland Hardwoods are insured for $1,852,000. It is interesting to note that since the new operators of the Newfoundland Hardwoods took over last year they have received cash from the Government to the amount of $60,000 and they have received a guaranteed bank loan, Government guaranteed bank loan to the amount of $1,685,000. Now that is very good for Newfoundland Hardwoods. I know last year it was shown to us that under this new management everything was going to be galloping away. I would say it should gallop along at a pretty nice pace when it can get a guaranteed loan by the Government for over a million and a quarter dollars; and a little cash pocket-money, I suppose, of sixty thousand. That, mind you, is since the new operators, I believe a man by the name of Grant took over last year. At any rate I have to point out that on these government-built plants, the Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited, Atlantic Gypsum Limited and North Star Cement Company; Fire Insurance premiums have been paid by the Government. Now it does not say whether anybody else paid them, quite obviously nobody paid them for the Gypsum plant and probably nobody for the Newfoundland Hardwoods. I should think the North Star Cement should have had some insurance. As a matter of fact they carry the huge sum of $97,000. $4,700,000 was the amount which this Government paid out in connection with the Cement Plant.

And I don't wish to prolong this, Mr. Speaker, but I had a copy which was tabled last year of the sale of the Cement Plant to the company concerned, and I do hope when the museum is properly erected and properly fitted out that we have some good exhibits there and that there will be exhibited this bill of sale between the Government and the North Star Cement Company, whoever they are, and the outfit who are running the Cement Plant. $4,700,000. Do you remember, Mr. Speaker, that we got a loan of ten million dollars, I believe it was, a couple or three years ago. And at the time it was decided to sell this plant to this outfit.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—I don't want to
be unreasonable but for the last five or ten minutes there has been a debate on the industries. We had that disposed of, I thought.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member is reviving a debate already concluded. I was about to point it out myself. However, I thought some conclusion would be drawn. That was debated on the amendment that took place a fortnight ago. The honourable member will probably remember.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I was referring to the industries and the change in the set-up.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable gentleman was just discussing the sale of the Cement Plant. That has already been covered.

MR. HOLLETT: Not insurance, surely, Mr. Speaker? However, if you so rule I am perfectly satisfied.

I was informed yesterday—Well, there you are, Mr. Speaker, it is hardly possible to speak or talk without referring to these new industries, so I will have to ask you to bear with me if I do transgress.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't agree with the honourable member there, because a long debate was held on the so-called new industries, which debate was concluded. I am not making a rule, but there is a rule that a debate once concluded may not be revived.

MR. HOLLETT: I may be wrong, but the debate was on whether or not we should set up a Royal Commission.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We ranged all over the new industries. The whole field was debated.

MR. HOLLETT: The debate was brought about by an amendment introduced by my honourable friend on my right, that the Government should set up a Royal Commission to enquire into the new industries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The origin of the debate. But the debate itself ranged over the whole field and it was open to range over the whole field of the new industries.

MR. HOLLETT: Did anyone bring in fire insurance?

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I must say a word here. When a ruling from the Chair is questioned, it may be questioned before the House and a motion put on it. Now please do not misunderstand me. That is not a threat. Every Speaker I know of—and I am sure I do extend the greatest leeway to the members in the House. Now it is dangerous to go splitting hairs with the Speaker. Yes. For example the honourable member said: "I am referring to insurance," I could very well rule this out of order. I could say, is the honourable member to stand up here and read aloud answers to questions, which because they have been answered are therefore public matters, and call it a speech or a debate. I could call him out of order on that.

I did not do so. I will read this amendment so that there is no misunderstanding (Mr. Speaker here read the amendment to the Speech from the Throne). On that a thorough debate took place with all sorts of facts and figures and arguments for and against the whole of the new industries, as stated in this amendment, past, present and future. I say that this is entirely covered, and the House voted on it and divided on it, and I cannot permit any further debate. But let us not have the answers to questions read over.

MR. HOLLETT: I take it we will
have another opportunity to speak on another motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I might say that is a point the honourable member forgets. Once they have the floor it will be their only chance to speak. It is not so. It is a fact, as I said before—

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, one point arising out of your statement with regard to public property. I might say the question I referred to was the only one submitted, to my knowledge.

MR. SPEAKER: Surely the honourable member knows that a thing which is tabled is public, it may even go behind the Iron Curtain. If the honourable member stands in his place and takes the answer to a question and reads it aloud and calls it his speech he is guilty of tedious repetition. He could follow on and do nothing else but read aloud answers to questions. Does the honourable member care to resume his speech? I take it he does not. Does any other member wish to speak, if not I shall put the question.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about liquor. And I would like to answer some of the things said by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition on this matter of liquor:

Sir, I happen personally to be a teetotaller. I have yet to taste rum or whiskey or brandy or gin or any other hard liquor. I don't know the taste of hard liquor any more than I know the taste of carbolic acid. I never tasted either, and I don't think I ever will.

Speaking personally, I have always been a strong temperance man. I was secretary of the Vigilence Committee of St. John's, which was an organization of prominent clergymen mainly, set up by respective Protestant Denominations of St. John's for the purpose of keeping a sharp eye on the enforcement of the Prohibition Law of the Land of that time. I was its secretary. I also attended a number of public meetings called by the late Mr. Warwick Smith for the purpose of advocating some moderation in the law. I voted on every occasion at these meetings. And on two occasions I was quite alone in voting publicly against the proposal to moderate the law, as the law was at that time.

So, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that anyone will call me a booser. I don't think anyone will suspect that I am a secret drinker, and I hope that nobody will suspect that I have any sympathy whatsoever for the liquor industry, the liquor trade, nor for the practice of drinking liquor, because I have no such sympathy at all. What personal experience I have had ("once removed," I must say) of liquor has been highly unfortunate.

I believe in temperance. I do not believe in prohibition. I think that prohibition was a colossal failure. I believe that the great majority of people like to take a drink—the great majority like to take a drink—I believe that the great majority know how to take a drink. I believe they do. I believe the great majority of people know how to take a drink sensibly, without making hogs of themselves or beasts of themselves. I believe they do, the great majority of mankind. I believe that it should be quite lawful for people who wish to take a drink to do so. I think it should be quite lawful. It is lawful for grownups, for adults in this land of ours, in this Province of ours, to take
a drink of alcoholic liquor, if they so desire. It is done and it is widely done, and it is in the most respected circles, circles which it would be not proper for me to mention here in this House this afternoon because it is not done. These circles are not mentioned in public. But in the highest of circles I have seen alcoholic liquor consumed. I was there but I did not consume it. I may take a glass of wine, and that is my limit. It is lawful and it is done, and it is done by the great majority, and they don't make beasts of themselves in drinking. I believe in temperance but I do not believe any more in prohibition. I think it was a terrible failure, and I think it will always be a failure wherever it is tried and whenever it is tried.

Now it seems to me there are two courses to take, only two. I would like to hear of the third one. One is to let anyone who likes make all the liquor he likes; to let anyone who likes sell all the liquor he likes to sell and to let anyone who likes to drink, drink all the liquor he likes to drink. That is one course. That is to say, utter individual freedom to manufacture, sell and consume it without let or hindrance, absolute freedom of individuals in this regard. That is one course that is understandable, easy to state and easy to imagine. That is one course. Now we virtually had that in Newfoundland once, not many years ago, certainly. I say we had it. Anyone who wished to make it right had the right to go and get a license and having a license and paid for it he could make it. Anyone who wished to sell liquor could go and get a license to sell, and got it, and sold it. And anyone who wished to drink it and had the money to pay went and bought it and consumed it. That was the Law of Newfoundland at one time, just a few years ago. So that is one course to take. The other course (and I am leaving out prohibition because that is so impossible and has been demonstrated throughout the world to be so impossible that it is only a waste of sense to talk about it, pure nonsense), the only other course is for the Government to take over the liquor business: Now the Leader of the Opposition in his speech here yesterday or the day before taunted the Government because we are in the liquor business. We are in the liquor business, there is no denying that this Government is in the liquor business as the Commission of Government and their predecessors were in the liquor business. The government was in the liquor business since 1917 and every government has been in the liquor business since, without exception and every government in Newfoundland. And we are in the liquor business. And here in his speech the Leader of the Opposition taunted us on that.

MR. HOLLETT: Not the Government.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, taunted the Government for being in the liquor business, not the individuals. He also said that, but I am not dealing with that at this moment. I am dealing only with taunting this Government as a Government, Her Majesty's Loyal Government, being in the liquor business. He taunted us for that fact. Now I admit that the Government is in the liquor business. We are, yes, we are. So was every predecessor of ours since January 1, 1917. But when the Honourable Leader of the Opposition taunted the Government with being in the liquor business I asked him a question. I asked him if he would yield. He sat down, and I asked him
a question. The question I asked him was: "Would he advocate turning the liquor business over to private enterprise?" Now did he give an answer to that question?

MR. HOLLETT: That is what you have done.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Did he give an answer to that question? He said something which no reporter was able to get because I listened to all the radio stations that night, to all the newscasts by all the radio stations, and next day read the newspapers and saw that not one reporter was able to report his answer, not one. I got his answer because I happen to sit directly across from him. He spoke at least loud enough for me to hear his answer. His answer was that if private enterprise could make no better fist of it than the Government has made, no. No. He would not turn it over if private enterprise could not make a better fist of it or a better hand of it than the Government. Now that was not a very enlightening answer. That was not what could be called a forthright answer. There was no great philosophy back of that answer nor no deep nor profound thought at all.

MR. HOLLETT: Was there behind the question?

MR. SMALLWOOD: There was very much thought behind the question because I spoke as the result of a great deal of thought.

You can leave it to private enterprise or put it in the Government's hands. You can only do one of these things, only one of these two. There is no other course unless you want to consider prohibition as another possibility. I do not do so even as a possibility. That leaves us with two courses, i.e. let anyone who likes make it, let anyone who likes to sell and let anyone who likes consume it: free enterprise, private enterprise; or for the Government to control it.

Now we in the government have considered the matter. Most of us are temperance people. Most of us on this side of the House are temperance men, and strong leaders in temperance, some of us utter teetotallers and nearly all strong temperance men. We are not alcoholics. Some of us, I understand, take a drink like anyone else, but do not get boosey, don't get roaring-mad drunk but just take a drink like any other ordinary human being, others don't take anything at all. But we are all temperance men. And we have sat in the Cabinet again and again on a hundred different occasions in the last seven years and have considered and debated this question of liquor. We have debated it and have sat in Cabinet and discussed it and what should be our attitude. We know what our attitude should be, and that is what it is: That in regard to liquor (notwithstanding the unspeakable horror that some people have for it, people who don't see straight but go berserk, go right off the deep end at the mere mention of liquor, My honourable friend knows that to be true. He personally was brought up in a circle where the mere mention of liquor was enough to make people see red, I have heard so many times people say: "If only God would remove liquor from the earth, and the memory of it and the desire to drink it. If that could only be removed from the earth completely what a blessing from Heaven it would be for mankind." Now I am inclined myself to believe that. I believe it, and my honourable friend on my right, the Attorney-General, believes it
If God in His wisdom would remove from the whole earth all liquors and the memory of it and the secret of how to make it and the taste for it so that never again on earth would there be even a thought of liquor that would be a blessing from Heaven. But the Almighty God has not done that. People do know how to make it. They do remember the taste of it and the effects of it on them. And we have to deal with the human race a great majority of which do like to take a drink. Therefore we have come to the conclusion that prohibition is silly. Let me give the House an example:

In a certain part of Labrador they have prohibition right now, not by law. There are no taverns within a hundred miles of it. There are no liquor depots within a hundred miles of it; and last week (just last week) three men in that part of Labrador, three Newfoundlanders, went into a factory where they found some alcohol, some industrial alcohol. And they drank the alcohol. Five of them drank it. Three of them are dead now as a result and two of them are permanently disabled. The three who are dead burned the complete interiors of their bodies out, burned out their stomachs completely and vomited every last ounce of their blood out on the ground and died. There was no beer, no liquor, no wine nor whiskey so the five of them drank this lethal alcohol, industrial alcohol. They are dead. One of them left twelve children. That is prohibition, in that part of Newfoundland.

We have come to the conclusion in this Government that we don't believe in prohibition. If the people of Newfoundland want to turn us out of office in the forth-coming election because we don't believe in prohibition they will have to turn us out that is all there is to it. We do not believe in it, and we are not going to bring in any law and we have no intention of ever bringing in a law to this House and ask this House to pass a law to bring about prohibition. We have no intention of doing it. We don't believe in prohibition. Furthermore we have no intention of bringing in a law to let liquor be made by anyone who likes to make it, sold by anyone who likes to sell it and consumed by anyone who wants to consume it. We have no intention of doing that either.

MR. BROWNE: No. It is only sold by Liberals.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will deal with Liberals and Tories too! Two-thirds of the establishments in St. John's at this moment selling any kind of intoxicant, two-thirds of them are Tories. Two out of three are Tories. And not only are two out of three Tories but one of them is a prominent official of the Tory Party, in fact, a man who goes around soliciting funds for the Tory Party. They can put that in their pipes and smoke it!

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I don't know, I have some little prominence in the Tory Party, so called, but I know of nobody going around soliciting money who has any interest in liquor business. Probably the Premier has the inside slant of it. I don't know personally. I know nothing of it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Honourable Leader does not know about it. I hope he will continue not to know about it.

MR. HOLLETT: I certainly do not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will not bring in legislation to open up an unrestricted sale of liquor nor legislation to prohibit it. What we will do is
what we have done, because we think it is the only possible way it can be. We think our policy is the right policy, the only one. There is not another. And I throw out now to Newfoundlanders at large this challenge or this invitation (let me withdraw the word challenge, if I may, and substitute the word invitation). I now extend on behalf of the Government an invitation to all in Newfoundland to give the Government a better policy than the one it has on this question of liquor. And if they will give us a better policy, whatever influence I have in the Government, and while I continue to be its leader I will continue to have some influence, I will use to get that better policy adopted by the Government. Then if the Government adopts, I am sure, as we command a majority of the House, the House will adopt it. I throw out that invitation now to all Newfoundland and to all the churches: If they can give us a better policy than our present policy, which is clear enough that the Government is in the liquor business and the Government has made a monopoly of it except in so far as the licenses for certain places to sell beer and wines and liquor and except in so far as it does that it is a government monopoly.

The Leader of the Opposition, with his voice ringing, here the other day, and I have no doubt whatsoever with great sincerity because one understands that the Leader of the Opposition feels passionately on this subject of liquor. He is not perhaps as objective as I, and as he ought to be. Or perhaps we are both of us a little unobjective and a little selfish perhaps in our views on liquor; so with his voice ringing he spoke of Newfoundland under this Government as being saturated in liquor. That is what the Opposition Leader said the other day here in his speech — Under the present Government, the Smallwood Government, the Smallwood Administration, the Liberal Government, Newfoundland is saturated with liquor. Now I will admit that is good politics for a while, a day or a day and a half until answered. It is very good politics because everyone in Newfoundland who has a horror within himself or within herself for liquor will nod and say yes, "God Help Us!" Whatever that man Hollett is or whatever he is not there he spoke the truth." But it is not true. Oh No! That is the trouble with him. He makes those sweeping statements knowing that an hour later or a day later his statements are going to be proven to be childishy wrong; as I am now going to do today, just a day and a half after he made the statement. I am going to show to his own admission that it is childishy wrong. He will have to admit it is himself.

"1910;"

James Stokes, Water Street; Jack Dobbin, Water Street; Daniel Flynn, Water Street (not loud enough?) Richard Burne, Water Street, Henry Brownrigg, Water Street — (Liberal member counted names as called).

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order— I don't think we can have this going on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I admit this is going to be awfully hard to take, but the honourable gentleman will have to take it.

MR. HOLLETT: We could have one on this side.

MR. SPEAKER: Order — I rule this counting aloud and a gentleman
Having the floor at the same time out of order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Maybe we could have one on each side.

MR. BROWNE: May I ask the point?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will show the point, never fear.


There is a total of thirty-five on Water Street.

MR. HOLLETT: Thirty-five what?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will tell in a moment what. My honourable friend could not have lived in St. John's thirty or forty years ago or he would not need to ask what. Every old-timer knows who these were.

MR. HOLLETT: I was here in 1910.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He must have been very young, and naturally would not know who these were. That is correct. Seven on Duckworth Street and two on New Gower Street, and O'Reilly on Gower Street. Power, Cochran Street and Edward Kielly, Prescott Street; Harvey Road one, Farrell; Mary Corbett, LeMarchant Road: Gillett, South Side.

There is a total, Mr. Speaker of fifty-six open saloons.

HON. M. M. MURRAY: (Minister of Provincial Affairs): You did not count Kitty Gauls.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That was not on Water Street but a little further west. Fifty-six open pubs, retail saloons with thirty-five of them on Water Street. Fifty-six in St. John's, open saloons selling every kind of spirituous liquors, beers and wines. What was the famous sign over the door "Wines, Ales and Spirituous Liquors" Thirty-five of them open saloons on Water Street and fifty-six altogether in St. John's, a town of thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two souls. Now my honourable friend has not heard one quarter of it yet.

MR. HOLLETT: How much did they sell?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am coming to that. That is another part of the story.

Now in addition to those fifty-six retail stores there were fourteen wholesale grog shops. There were fourteen big wholesalers, grog wholesalers and fifty-six grog shops in a town of 92,292. That is fewer than half the population here now.

MR. HOLLETT: There is only the Government now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My friend will sink lower and lower and his voice will recede further and further as I go along.

MR. HOLLETT: I am not interested in 1910.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now let me tell my honourable friend this: In 1910 when the population of Newfoundland was less than one half of what it is today, just slightly less than half what it is today more liquor was drunk than today. Now what does my honourable friend say to that? Let me give him the figures for 1910: Rum 60,000 gallons; Gin 2,800 gallons; Whiskey 24,000 gallons; and so it goes
on brandy etc. And the total 104,000 gallons, which is considerably more than that was consumed in all Newfoundland last year, 1955.

MR. HOLLETT: How much beer was there in those days?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Beer? In those days you could go along with a bucket and buy a bucket of draft and walk up the street or with one on each side, a couple of buckets of beer on draft. It flowed like water. It was used then for chasers.

MR. HOLLETT: You were not here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I was here. I was ten years old. I remember the pubs. I remember the grog shops. I can remember them now. Going along Water Street the doors are open and as you pass the smell came out and would lift you up and sink you down again, the atmosphere coming out through the open door.

MR. BROWNE: You still get that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. You don't get that any more. That you do not get any more.

Now just the significance of it: Since 1910 our population has doubled yet we are drinking less with more than double the population than we did in 1910 with less than half the present population. Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the comparison with ourselves in 1910.

But now let us compare ourselves with other parts of Canada for a moment:

(And these figures I am going to distribute so that there will be a copy for everyone who needs it). These are the actual sales of liquor, 1954, the latest year for which we have all these provinces.

Nova Scotia $26,852,000 (call it $27,000,000) $27,000,000
New Brunswick $17,750,000

(Now will the House remember that the population of Nova Scotia is far less than double our population, and the population of New Brunswick is about half as much again as we have, about fifty per cent more population.

MR. BROWNE: May I point out to the Premier, as I think I have done before, there is a very large tourist population going through the Maritime Provinces, at least a million people a year going through there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Quite so. That is absolutely true. Yet a few go through Newfoundland too, although not to the same extent. That is absolutely true. But look at the difference in the figures.

Prince Edward Island $3,000,000
Nova Scotia $27,000,000
New Brunswick $18,000,000
Newfoundland $7,000,000

Work it out. If we were drinking as much as New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island are drinking how much would we be drinking? It would be twice seven million dollars worth.

Now let us take it per capita:
Every living soul in Ontario, without exception, taking the whole population of Ontario, every living soul. Last year or 1954 they drank an average of $57 worth of liquor.

MR. BROWNE: But as was before, there are millions of people going through Ontario.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is ab-
MR. BROWNE: I would say not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The difference in the number of Canadians crossing into the United States and the number of Americans crossing into Canada is very slight, so that is no argument. In Ontario in 1954 every man woman and child drank $57 worth for the year. British Columbia $50 worth, Alberta $49, Manitoba $24 worth and Saskatchewan the same, and Quebec $40 worth, Nova Scotia $39 worth, New Brunswick $32 worth, Prince Edward Island $28 worth and Newfoundland $16 worth. Against $16 worth in Newfoundland there was $28 worth in Prince Edward Island. How many millions of tourists went to Prince Edward Island?

MR. BROWNE: A great many more went than came. Does this cover the sales of beer?

MR. SMALLWOOD: All consumed liquor, wine, beer, every kind except industrial alcohol, the kind these five men drank the other day.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask another question? Does the Honourable Premier take into account the three or four times addition of water?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is all taken into account. We are talking about the amount of money, whatever the proof is. I am talking about the amount of money people pay for it. What the people of Newfoundland paid was an average of $16 for the whole year per person against $28 for Prince Edward Island, $32 in New Brunswick and $40 in Nova Scotia. Here are the figures. This is how much Newfoundland is saturated in liquor.

There is an interesting figure: Out of every hundred thousand persons in British Columbia 2,500 were alcoholics; In Quebec 1,800, Ontario 1,600; Nova Scotia nearly 1,300, New Brunswick 1,100 Saskatchewan 1,100 — Now we begin to come down. Alberta 900, Prince Edward Island 675, and away down at the bottom, Newfoundland with 501. In Canada as a whole, out of every hundred thousand persons there are in Canada sixteen hundred are alcoholics. That is the average for all Canada. It goes higher in some parts and lower in some parts. Newfoundland is the lowest with only 501. Are we saturated in liquor?

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. Figures don’t mean anything, not where politics is concerned. Yes we are saturated when we have the lowest consumption of all Canada, when we spend less per capita than all Canada, when we have the smallest per centage of alcoholics of all Canada — “Yes,” he says, “We are saturated.”

Now finally liquor as profits, liquor as revenue:

These figures are for 1953, the latest year in each case for which the figures are available.

Nova Scotia 20 % of every dollar of revenue from the sale of liquor or profits, twenty cents to the dollar, one fifth. Prince Edward Island 16 %, Manitoba 15 %, New Brunswick 14 %, Ontario 13 %, Quebec and Saskatchewan 12 %, Alberta 11 %, Newfoundland 9 %. Here again we lead all Canada in this regard. Of all our revenue this Government takes in the smallest proportion that comes from liquor. Here in
Newfoundland it is 9% only of our revenue is made from liquor, the lowest in all Canada. Yet the honourable gentleman says we are saturated in liquor.

I recommend to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition this book which has just come out, published in 1955 by the Government of Manitoba. The Government of Manitoba appointed a liquor commission of enquiry. Now the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and his friend who sits there with him ought to respect this report because it was written by a commission the chairman of which was until the other year national leader of the Tory Party of Canada. He was replaced by Mr. Drew. In fact when I first began going to Ottawa I got to know Mr. Bracken very well. He was then the Leader of the Tory Party in the House of Commons, National Leader of all Canada, and the Premier of Manitoba some years before. In fact I got to know him very well, and used to go out at night-time to his farm. And many a night I stayed there with John Bracken and his wife there on the lawn in front of his house we sat and talked or went out on his farm.

MR. HOLLETT: He did not do a good job on you.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think he was a little old or I would have made a good Liberal out of him. John Bracken was the Chairman of this Commission. This will be the Bible, the Holy Writ, for all persons in Canada for many years to come whether pro-liquor, anti-liquor or prohibition or just temperance, whatever they are, if they have any interest at all, this will be the Holy Writ for the next twenty years in Canada. It is the most magnificent work that has probably been written in a long time on the question of liquor. Every aspect is covered. The Royal Commission consists of five members, John Bracken as Chairman and four others. Let me quote one or two things:

"Alcohol has been a problem child in every generation since man first found fruits and cultivated cereals and other crops." Let me repeat that: My honourable friend must not think, you know, because he is a Leader of the Opposition he has got to smite this Government hip and thigh because he has a strong personal dislike for liquor. He has suddenly discovered the liquor problems. He has not. This liquor problem was here a long time. "Alcohol has been a problem child in every generation since man first found fruits and cultivated cereals and other crops."

MR. HOLLETT: I thought a woman first found fruits.

MR. SMALLWOOD: "Wide extremes of administration at different times in every land and have had the unwelcome experience in their charge and each have failed in some degree to keep it from running wild. The modern state has no reasonable choice but to accept control of the inheritance which has fallen to its care. After fifty centuries the world still holds liquor as one of its great controversial issues, and Manitoba's experience" (let us substitute Newfoundland there) "of less than four centuries has changed the verdict of the past. For more than fifty centuries this liquor problem has confounded and baffled the best Governments that ever were."

MR. HOLLETT: It is worse than the fishery problem.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, because
it is much older. Over fifty centuries old. Now here is what John Bracken himself says: "In order of importance it would appear that the best methods of obviating antisocial behaviour, of promoting temperance and avoiding abuse in the large percentage of people who wish to drink are" (here are his suggestions) This is not for those who do not drink. This is for those who do. To encourage them to restrict their drinking to their own home. He puts that first. To encourage them to restrict their drinking to their own home. Most everyone agrees that the family atmosphere is conducive to a more sober pattern of behaviour.

To encourage them to drink preferably with meals. The association of food has the advantage of delaying absorption of the alcohol as well as of lessening the capacity and appetite for alcohol. So he recommends that people be encouraged, if they are going to drink, drink in their homes, and secondly with their meals, and thirdly to discourage drinking in large crowds and to substitute for this the small group or club environment, simulating as closely as possible the family group. In other words groups of friends sitting around and drinking a glass of whiskey or a glass of wine or a bottle of beer in a friendly atmosphere. And to make more easily available. Now they advocate this, remember, to make more easily available, not more difficult to get but more easily available those drinks which contain a lower concentration of alcohol and on the contrary those having a higher concentration to delay the opening of public outlets for the higher concentration of liquor as late in the day as possible. One has only to review the experiences of Europe to agree on the benefits of this division.

No. I am sorry. These are the recommendations of another member of the Commission, Dr. L. Vileureu (or some such name) a medical officer, who from the sound of his name is French. He is very cultural and tolerant and broadminded type of man, being a medical doctor. "To make low concentration beverages easily available and close to home for purchase in small quantities and to make available in public places alcoholic beverages in association with meals and to avoid making these liquors available in places designed primarily for drinking and to limit the size of drinking establishments in as far as possible to family, community or small club atmospheres and to retard until close to noon hour the opening of any public outlet of on-the-premises consumption of low concentration liquor and until close to the supper hour of higher concentration beverages; and so it goes. After nearly three years of hard work in which they studied the liquor system of every part of the whole world, do they have a magic cure? They do not. Have they got a key that when you have it you can unlock the problem and solve it? No. They have not. Five especially intelligent, decent, civilized people for three years studied this question. This was brought to me, I may say, by Mr. Neaves, the head of the Temperance Federation here, who has a number of copies. He is tremendously impressed by it as are the temperance people all over, tremendously impressed by it. And everyone who has read it is tremendously impressed by it because it is not fanatical. It does not approach the problem and say it is a simple, easy thing that anyone with a little brains can solve. They do not approach it in that spirit because as cultured and
educated men and women they know themselves this has been a problem child for fifty centuries. My honourable friend may for politics' sake get up here and attack this Government as though we were doing something different from any other Government in the world and trying to saturate Newfoundland in liquor. He must say that for politics' sake. But that is not helping us here in this House to solve the problems. It is not helping the Newfoundland people to make up their minds, if it is possible to make them up finally as to what they want to do. It is not helping to do that, and not even the poor fellow who can't drink at all. There are some, as you know, who cannot take a drink but if they take one they must take two and it is not even helping them. It is not helping anyone to get up and make out here we are a pack of scoundrels trying to soak Newfoundland in liquor when it is not true — not true.

Do you know, Mr. Speaker, we have a hundred thousand more population, practically, since Confederation: In the last seven or eight years. And at the same time this huge new population has come into Newfoundland there has been a huge new prosperity. And that prosperity is not only for the hundred thousand newcomers but it is also for the three hundred thousand who were here before. So that you have side by side, in the seven years, a vast increase in population (we have the fastest growing population now of any part of Canada) and a vast increase in prosperity.

What is the result? Here is the result: From 1949 up to 1955, just six years here is what has happened: The sale of liquor in Newfoundland four hundred thousand, seven million (now watch) seven million one hundred thousand, six million eight hundred thousand, and this year will be down again. In other words what has happened is this: We began as a Province of Canada seven years ago. And that with the population which it had and with the prosperity which we had we consumed or we spent four and a half million dollars of our money on liquor. For the next three years after that, in other words for the first four years of Confederation, with our new prosperity, sudden and new, almost unexpected, and the new rapid growth in our population we did go a little, just a little but only a little, to extremes and we consumed more liquor with each year for four years. Now we get to the peak in 1953. But now it begins to fall back and last year it was seven million one hundred thousand, a drop of three hundred thousand then to six million eight hundred thousand; and Mr. Mulhoney tells me that from all indications, including the sales he made up to now, the sales for this year 1956 will be below what they were last year. In other words the upward trend reached its peak four years ago and began to fall off. Now what does that mean? That means that the swing of the pendulum, that the excitement of the last seven years, the Opposition roaring and bawling about the new industries and getting everybody excited about the new industries and all the prosperity we have had in those years and the rapid increase in population and people tending to drink a little, levelled off four years ago. And the population has gone up, remember, and the prosperity has increased. It is not for lack of prosperity they are drinking less, because there has been increased prosperity while the consumption has fallen off.
It is not for the lack of people because the population has been increasing in number. So while the population continued to go up and prosperity continued to increase the consumption of liquor began to decline. The swing of the pendulum.

MR. BROWNE: How far back do you expect to go?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don't know that. I won't say anything more at the moment about liquor, because I think really I have covered it fairly well.

Let me say this: I confess openly now to all Newfoundland without shame but with considerable embarrassment; I confess that this liquor question is the most vexatious question that confronts the government. If we were not known temperance people we would not find it a bit vexatious or troublesome. It would not bother us in the least if we did not have a conscience. But we have. I personally, speaking for myself, have the old-fashioned Methodist Conscience, like my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, the same kind of conscience. He is an old type Methodist, too. And if I tend to forget my honourable friend's Methodist Conscience in the matter of liquor or the conscience of my honourable and learned friend, the Attorney General, who is the son of one of the greatest Methodist Ministers who ever preached in Newfoundland then he is there to remind me. And if he does not remind me I can tell the honourable gentleman his wife does so. I get lots of reminders. If I tended to forget that this is a vicious and dangerous thing—But as far as we are concerned, if we do what we think is best, and if we act honestly, if we are not cleaning up money ourselves on liquor—On that point let me say this—On this side of the House there are no members—we have no members on this side of the House who have any interest, good, bad or indifferent (get that) good, bad or indifferent, any interest, any pecuniary interest, any money interest, any financial interest in any liquor establishment anywhere on the face of the globe, good, bad or indifferent, direct or indirect, except the Laurier Club.

MR. BROWNE: Since when?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Always to my knowledge. I can certainly speak as of this moment, while I am speaking now, not one scrap of interest financially in any place selling any kind of liquor, beer, wine nor any kind of intoxicating drink. No member on this side of the House has any share nor any member of his family has any share—nobody on this side of the House, at least that is close members of his own family—No member on this side of the House—No member. I am not answerable for those on that side. Because I may tell the Honourable Leader of the Opposition I have been hounded and tormented by members who sat on that side of the House (not members who sit but members who sat on that side of the House since Confederation) hounded and tormented by them for licenses for beer taverns. But they did not get them, at least as far as I know they did not. But I will say for this side of the House—

MR. BROWNE: Why did they not get them?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I really don't know that. I don't give them. I really don't have anything to do with it. There is a Board of Liquor Control, which I trust completely. I trust Mr. Anthony Mulloney as being a man of honour, integrity and honesty, a man of sincerity and a man of very fine
common sense. He is a good Liberal yes, who no doubt would be fired out of his job if there was a change of government.

MR. HOLLETT: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But notwithstanding being a good Liberal, he is an excellent chairman, having the confidence, I believe, of the temperance people and deservedly so. He has two men and his assistants who are members of the board. I am quite happy to leave it to Mr. Mullaney and his commissioners, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Bansfield, two good Liberals, and I might say two good members of the National Convention and strong advocates of Confederation. One is from Bonavista, my own native Bay, and one from Bay L’Argent. They are two excellent men, and I am quite happy to leave the administration of these matters to them, always preserving the right, as I am ultimately responsible for anything that goes wrong. I must therefore reserve the right to overrule them or even to remove them from office or to move His Honour will be pleased to remove them from office. And His Honour takes my advice because I am chief Minister. I must take the responsibility as leader of the administration, but short of that ultimate responsibility I am happy to leave the administration of these matters in the hands of the Board, which has the confidence of everybody concerned.

Now there will be Liberals. I don’t know that there is anything wrong about a Liberal selling beer to the Board of Liquor Control. I don’t know that there is anything wrong nor any moral taint to a Liberal selling beer wholesale to the Board than a Tory. What is the difference? I don’t know there is anything wrong about a Liberal having a license to run a tavern any more than a Tory having a license to run a tavern. What is wrong with the Liberals? Are they pariahs? Have they no rights?

MR. BROWNE: Has there been favouritism in giving the licenses?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not in the slightest, to my knowledge nor belief.

MR. BROWNE: Perhaps you don’t know.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well I don’t know. I certainly have no knowledge of it. Now I am supposed to be an expert in politics. I know I am said to be. But there are so many experts around, all sorts of new experts springing up all around, masters, wonderful advisers to my honourable friends opposite. I will be happy as long as they continue to advise them and my honourable friends will be content to accept their advice.

MR. HOLLETT: Experts get $25,000.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The kind I mean get all kinds of things. They get various things. However, I say, the best politics to play in this matter is not to play politics—Is not to play politics. We feel that when next January rolls around we can refuse a license to every single individual holder of a license who holds one at this moment. Of course two-thirds of them are Tories. Two-thirds of them are strong adherents and supporters of the Tory Party. That is generally well-known.

MR. HOLLETT: Tick them off here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. My honourable friend would like to compare his list with mine. If I know a man is a Tory, I don’t want him sometimes to know that I know. I like him some-
times to think he got me fooled in thinking he is a good Liberal when I know in fact what he is. I will not give my list to my honourable friend opposite. He will have to find out as best he can who his friends are.

MR. HOLLETT: Your friends got licenses.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. The friends of my honourable friend opposite. Two-thirds of them are the ones who get licenses.

MR. BROWNE: What is the justification for that statement?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I know them to be Tories.

MR. BROWNE: You are only saying that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I know. But I have a shrewd idea around this town who is a Liberal and who is a Tory, I have a shrewd idea.

MR. BROWNE: Why not start on Water Street or Duckworth Street?

MR. SMALLWOOD: On Water Street and Duckworth Street nine-tenths of them are Tories, nine-tenths of the businessmen are Tories. Not literally but figuratively they would like to hang me, and if they do not they would prefer a more painful death. They would like to see me gibbeted, nineteen-twentieths of them on Water Street and Duckworth Street, beer taverns and all. They never did like me and never will like me and as a matter of fact they don't make much bones about it. My policy in this matter is that the best politics to play is not to play politics. Consequently all up and down Water Street you will see that the Tory firms, the firms that my honourable friend gets money from to help run his new party paper, the same Tories from whom my honourable friend will get money to help finance his campaign, the Government has done millions upon millions of dollars worth of business with in the last seven years. Why that is the only business we have done, up and down Water Street. So amongst the Liberal businessmen there is a sort of standing complaint—"What is the good of supporting this Liberal Government, they give all their business to Tories up and down Water Street. I make a prophesy now—that one of the leading Tories on Water Street who has taken hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Government business and who will continue to take hundreds of thousands will go out on polling day and will be either a Tory candidate or if not he will nominate a Tory candidate as he has done in the past. But we don't care. What do we care? Are we so lacking in support in this Province, are we so short of friends that we won't even do business with a few Tories up and down Water Street? They spent money like water in the referendum and I trimmed them. I licked them. I defeated them did I not? What did they do to me? What can they do to me? I can tell you what they can do to me. They can grind their teeth if they have any left to grind and if not they can grind their gums. That is all they can do. If they are men given to blasphemy they can do a little private blaspheming and cursing and swearing. They can come out and nominate Tory candidates. I hear even one of them is talking of coming out. I do hope he comes out as a Tory Candidate and we will trim him and teach him another lesson.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member has allowed himself to be decoyed away from the subject.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, Mr. Speak-
er, I have been decoyed, but it is a beautiful decoy, a delightful subject. If only we could get a few Water Street gentlemen to come down to Bonavista, Trinity or Conception or Placentia Bay or on the Southern Shore or in Burin District or for Hermitage or Bay D’Espoir or up on the South-west Coast or in Bay St. Georges or Port Aux Port or Bay of Islands to Bonne Bay or St. Georges or Labrador or White Bay or Green Bay or Notre Dame Bay, if we could only get them outside of St. John’s, if we could only get some of this gang they would get a trimming they would remember. Now I hope if this is recorded they will get good and mad and instead of slipping in a hundred dollars make it two hundred a man, that they will really get big. They are a big crowd when they begin to contribute to the coffers of their party and the newspaper. I am sure my honourable friend has found how generous they are, what big-hearted, big-spirited people they are. They dig their hand down and it gets glued and they cannot get it out. What big people they are!

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair:

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don’t think I have anything to say on the subject of liquor. I think I covered it pretty well as much as it needs to be covered.

I do want, however, to deal with one or two other points that have been raised in the speech by my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Speaker, I have noticed one extraordinary trait or habit in the Opposition, and it is especially noticeable, to me at least, in the Honourable Leader of the Opposition himself. I have noticed over a period of two or three years. It is understandable, I suppose that the Leader of the Opposition will more or less dislike the Government. I don’t mean to say personally dislike the individual members of the Government. I don’t mean that he would personally have an animosity or personal dislike for every individual member of the Government as individuals. But I suppose it is natural to expect that he would dislike the Government as such, as a Government. That he would take a dark and foreboding view of it and that he would sternly repress all the fine instincts of a soldier and a gentleman and sternly blot out of his mind and absolutely refuse to see the good side of the Government, with determination never yielding or seldom yielding to the ordinary human tendency to say, “Well, after all the Government are just about like any other group. There are good ones, poor ones, smart ones, stupid ones, fast ones, and slow ones amongst them. They are just like any other group of men you find.” But no, don’t give in to that. That is weakness. That is fatal. If you once get to have that feeling about the Government how can you get in and smite them, how can you work up any real feelings against them. So I think the habit is rather noticeable that the Leader of the Opposition, rather humorously (or not humorously but humorlessly) attacks us over here. Now that, I say, is understandable and perhaps that it is as it should be. Perhaps if he fraternized with us over here on this side of the House he would not be able to work up the necessary righteous indignation a Leader of the Opposition should have. How is he otherwise to persuade a people that they are being governed by scoundrels if he fraternizes with them and begins to see their good points? It is not reasonable. All that I can understand. It is very sensible. But what I cannot understand is why he
feels as evidently as he does, that he has got to extend his smiting, hip and thigh, his expressions of dislike beyond the Government to anyone who has anything to do with the Government. Yes, my honourable friend has not noticed perhaps. Perhaps that has crept upon him. Perhaps he has fallen into this thing without knowing it.

For instance, and this is just one instance of many I could cite: We have in Newfoundland a gentleman, Arthur Monroe. He is the son of a former Tory Premier of this country, when it was a separate country, the Honourable W. S. Monroe who, although he was a Tory Premier, Tory Leader of this House, was nonetheless, I think, a fine gentleman. Arthur Monroe is head now of a firm known as “Fishery Products Limited,” which, I would say, next to the Government of Newfoundland, next to the Government of Canada, next to the CNR and Bowaters (and Bowaters only if you include the loggers) next to the AND Company (and the AND Company only if you include the loggers) next to these Arthur Monroe comes as the biggest employer of labour in this whole Province. Fishery Products Limited, happens to be one of the biggest fishing concerns in the whole world. They have a number of properties in Labrador and they have fish plants at St. Anthony and Greenspond, Valleyfield, Badger’s Quay, Trepassey, Long Harbour, Change Islands and Joe Batts Arm and at Burin the biggest in Newfoundland and one of the biggest in the whole world; one at Isle aux Morts. That is ten. Now if Fishery Products Limited, consisted only of one of these plants, any one you like, that company would just in consequence of having that one (any one) be one of Newfoundland’s most important industries, or industrial concerns. But they have nine more. Now in addition to these ten they are building a huge plant at Catalina and another huge plant at Twillingate. There will be twelve of these. This company already employs thousands and is passing out millions. Arthur Monroe has, and I think I can say this without laying myself open to the charge of attacking him, because I have not attacked Arthur Monroe—On the contrary—

MR. HOLLETT: Neither have I.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Arthur Monroe is a hard man to get along with, a man of very strong personality, a very strong person indeed, a very strong person. He is a man who is very determined, very self-willed. But Arthur Monroe is, to say the least of it, one of the most dynamic of all the men in the fishing industry. He is a man sufficiently able and versatile and dynamic to take his place in the fishing industry of this continent because he is one of the biggest in this continent. He ranks practically with the MacMillan Fishing Empire of the Pacific Coast and the Canadian Fishing Company, and these are the two biggest ones of Canada. He ranks with the greatest fishing empires of North America.

The Government have lent him four or five million dollars. That is his mistake. Because for no other reason than that, for no other reason I know of, he is not a Liberal, he is a Tory and the son of a Tory Prime Minister, so it cannot be because he is a Liberal, it can only be because this Government lent him that money, no opportunity is lost in this House to sneer at him and his company. Two or three days ago when I said the biggest fishing company in Newfoundland had suffered a loss of three hundred thousand dollars last year (I did not name the company), promptly, promptly, my honourable friend, the Leader of
the Opposition (whom I interrupted when I made the statement) sneered (if I may say the word) "Ha Ha!"—

Yes that is the outfit to whom the Government lent money is it not? No wonder they lost the money, no wonder they lost the money. Then I added: "We have seen their balance sheets and the balance sheet of every concern to whom they lent money, everyone. We have the balance sheets of that company, running back, I think, for ten years. And we keep careful records. As a matter of fact we are represented on their boards by a member of the Fisheries Development Authority.

So we have five million dollars of public money lent to that concern. We are sorry there are not half a dozen other concerns in Newfoundland to whom they lent money, everyone. We have the balance sheets of that company, running back, I think, for ten years. And we keep careful records. As a matter of fact we are represented on their boards by a member of the Fisheries Development Authority.

All of which, Mr. Speaker, if it means anything, if it is not just words, if it is not just wind, means and must mean only this; that they are probably a pack of crooks. Why? Because the Liberal Government lent them money, they must be crooks.

I suggest to the honourable gentleman that he must see office a long way off only when he can be that irresponsible. Because if a man expects to take office he will be dealing day to day, week to week, month to month and year to year, with these irresponsible businessmen. He will have to confer with them and to come to decisions. Surely he would have a sense of responsibility. And it is not from a sense of responsibility that that type of remark comes. I have noticed repeatedly, it seems to be enough in the eyes of the Opposition to condemn any concern if they have anything to do with this Government. It seems to be enough evidence. No more is needed, that is sufficient to condemn any outfit, if they have had anything to do with this Government. Now that presupposes two things, that attitude: First that the Government are corrupt and rotten and filthy, truly a pack of scoundrels and secondly that the outfits who deal with the Government must be tarred with the same brush.

Now that I have drawn to the attention of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition I am going to make a suggestion to him, and the suggestion is that the average man is honest. The average longshoreman is honest, the average politician is honest, the average miner is honest, the average fisherman is honest, the average shopkeeper is honest. The average person is honest. Dishonesty, crookedness is the exception, I am going to suggest that to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition.

MR. HOLLETT: May I say we have had a lot to do with the exception.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We have had to do with some of the exceptions. But we have had a lot to do. We have done a lot. We have been a Government of action. We have been a Government that did not just talk, we did. We do. And a Government that deals with hundreds of people, with thousands of people by the ordinary law of averages is going to meet up with some crooks. We have, in our experience in seven
years, met up with some crooks, we have indeed. Yes, we have. But does that mean that everyone we dealt with is a crook?

God help you if you are a contractor, for example, if you build roads and if you tender in competition with others and you get your contract, your bid is accepted and you perform your job and get paid for it, God help you. You are a contractor. You deserve no mercy then, no quarter, you are a contractor. You manage somehow to get the connotation of "Highwaymen."

MR. HOLLETT: Who said that?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No one said. I am saying. I am summarizing an attitude, using my words to summarize the attitude of others.

MR. HOLLETT: In your opinion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not legitimate to be a contractor. That is not legitimate. There is some crookedness about that. Now let me say something about contractors while I am at it:

I don't care how far afield this statement goes. In fact I would be rather pleased if it went far afield. I have noticed this about the Government of Canada, the governments of the provinces of Canada—I notice that it is something virtually unheard of in Nova Scotia, for instance, for the Government of Nova Scotia to give a contract to build roads or buildings or bridges or any kind of contract to any contracting firm that is not domiciled in Nova Scotia. I have noticed that in New Brunswick, in Prince Edward Island, in Quebec, in Ontario, in Manitoba, in Saskatchewan, in Alberta and in British Columbia, I have taken particular notice of it. I have enquired, I have made it my business to find out, and I have noticed as a result in virtually none of these provinces ever does the government of the province award a contract for any type of construction to a contracting firm which is not domiciled in that province, in other words, a contracting firm from some other province. Now we have tried it both ways in Newfoundland. We started off with the feeling that it was much better for us to do it ourselves, let the Newfoundland Government do it. Personally I was unhappy and discontented about the costs of doing things as these when they were done by ourselves as a government. So I veered around to the idea of trying contractors. Then we said: "If we are going to do it through contractors had we not better patronize local enterprise, local industry, had we not better give it to our local contractors if it is possible at all."

Now I am ahead of my story. We passed an order in Council, in the first month or two after taking office, which stands to this moment. When we buy manufactured goods for the institutions, the Mental Hospital and all other places where we have to buy food, where we have to buy any clothing and other things, we said we would buy it from a local concern if it does not cost any more than twenty percent more than we would have to pay for it if we bought it from the Mainland. I think 20 per cent was the figure. Or I believe it was 15 per cent of the figure—provided it did not cost over 15% above the price we would have gotten it for on the Mainland we would buy it locally. Now we did that deliberately. We said: "We have our Newfoundland to look after, our Newfoundland economy to build up and not Nova Scotia. We have not noticed them tearing their pants to buy Newfoundland products." So we
said: "We will buy Newfoundland products."

And we adopted the same attitude with regard to contractors. Now we carried that policy on for several years. And the prices seemed to be high. And again we grew unhappy and we did some serious thinking and we decided to waive it, to change our policy, and we began admitting contractors from outside Newfoundland who were not domiciled here. Their offices were in their hats. When they walked out and got aboard a plane their offices disappeared from Newfoundland. Seven of them have gone bankrupt in Newfoundland. Seven mainland contracting firms have come in here and underbid our local contractors and got the contract because of underbidding. In some cases we had nothing to do with it. It was private enterprise. But in the case of the town councils, for instance, putting in water and sewerage we are guaranteeing the bonds and we control the situation and they bid lower. We said: "All right, in God's name let them have it." Seven mainland contracting firms amongst many others, seven have gone in and gone bankrupt. And everyone of them have gone out of Newfoundland having unpaid debts in large amounts running up into many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

So we have changed again. We are back where we started. We say we have a limited number of contractors in Newfoundland. They are Newfoundlanders. They are here domiciled in Newfoundland. They have their offices, their warehouses, their stores and all their personnel are local persons who live here, raise their families. When the wages are paid to them they spend them in Newfoundland. They are here to build up Newfoundland's economy. And when the winter comes and the road work closes down and construction work closes down these, not all of them but quite a number of them, and the key-men are kept on throughout the winter months by these contracting firms and paid wages and the money is circulated here in Newfoundland. We are thus keeping our money home in Newfoundland.

Now it costs a little perhaps to do it. But I don't know any other way to build up Newfoundland. I frankly do not know any other way. I mean speaking of a principle. There are hundreds of other ways but all along the same principle. The way to build up Newfoundland, the way to develop Newfoundland, the way to develop Newfoundland is to give the preference all the time to the people who are here. I don't say they must be native-born Newfoundlanders. I have not that feeling. I am completely without that feeling. If a man comes from the other side of the earth and settles in Newfoundland and makes his home and he is a good, God-fearing citizen, I don't care what nationality he was. If he is willing to become a Newfoundlander we will treat him alright so long as he is decent. We only turn against him if he ceases to be decent. We are like that here in Newfoundland. We take strangers to our hearts very quickly. We are not suspicious, we are not rude. We take strangers and make them welcome. And as long as they act decently they will always be welcome. But we turn on them with hatred and suspicion the moment they act anyway out of the way. So I say, whether they are born in Newfoundland or whether they are Newfoundlanders by adoption, so long as they are here, so long as they are domiciled then we will give them our preference.
My colleague here has handed me a very good example: A year or two after we came in office we were a little discontented with the bids we were getting from local contractors. We felt we should try the experiment of accepting contractors from outside. During this particular period there was a case of a firm in Montreal about which my honourable colleague reminds me here, a firm in Montreal, which bid to do a huge job or part of a job on a huge building, the Mental Hospital plumbing. This Montreal firm were the lowest contractors. We accepted their bid. They were the lowest bidders. We accepted. It was around three hundred thousand dollars. But the local plumbing firms did not bid as low as that. So we gave it to the Montreal concern. Now that Montreal concern never from that moment to this put in another bid. They bid. They were below the local firms. They got the contract, lost money on it and never bid since. Now that is just in passing. That was in 1950, a year or so after we came into office.

I do want to suggest sincerely to my honourable friend two thoughts, simple little thoughts, very simple, small and plain and easy to understand. The first is that the Government are not necessarily crooks and rogues and scoundrels, not necessarily. The Government are ordinary decent people with all the faults and failures, God knows, of human beings. I have lots of them. I can speak with authority on that. I have lots of them. And I suspect sometimes that my colleagues too have their faults and their failings. But we are ordinary, decent Newfoundlanders. We are at least that. At least we are that much. That much at least must be said of us.

Secondly, people are not necessarily rogues and crooks because they do business with us. They may be ordinary, decent businessmen or ordinary decent people and still do business with the Government.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask the Honourable the Premier—Is he insinuating that we regard the members of the Government as rogues and crooks? If he is he is certainly misunderstanding in that regard. We don't regard the members on the opposite side as rogues and crooks.

MR. SMALLWOOD. I am glad of that. And if I have done nothing else than bring that admission from the Leader of the Opposition, I cannot say how happy I am to see that is his attitude. Then my speech is worthwhile. But I have never accused him of calling us crooks and scoundrels and rogues. I only draw his attention to the fact that we are ordinary, decent people with little faults and flaws, but they are ordinary flaws, not grievous, not hideous, just ordinary flaws, ordinary failings of very ordinary Newfoundlanders. That was my first thought. The second was equally true, that firms and individuals are not necessarily crooks because they do business with us. Then there is a third and final thought for this part of my speech—Inevitably a lot of people who do business with us will be like us because of the fact that a lot of the Newfoundlanders are Liberals. An extraordinary proportion of the Newfoundland people happen to be Liberals. And unless we are going to exclude them, unless we are going to say “No Liberals Need Apply,” unless we are going to send them notices there is no good in their coming in to do business with us unless you are a “Tory,” if we are not going to do that, then in the ordinary course of affairs a good many of the people who do business with us will be Liberals,
but they won't necessarily be crooks and we won't necessarily be crooks. So that in the dim and distant future when Toryism gets another chance for three or four years to show its hand as to how it can govern. That is the dim and distant future.

MR. HOLLETT: It will be too late then.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It will be too early whenever it is and not too late. My honourable friend is mistaken. The Tories will find that after all their long years in Opposition that they will be ordinary decent Newfoundland people and the great majority of the Newfoundlanders with whom they deal as a government will also be ordinary decent Newfoundland people. Will the Honourable Leader of the Opposition remember that in future when he makes his speeches?

MR. HOLLETT: In the dim and distant future?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, now, in the very next speech he makes—that he is dealing with ordinary decent people.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move the remaining orders of the day do stand deferred, and that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at 3:00 of the clock:

On motion all remaining orders of the day deferred.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 6, at 3:00 of the clock;

Friday, April 6th, 1956.

The House met at 3:00 of the clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

MR. C. BROWN: Mr. Speaker, I have before me a petition on behalf of the voters of Brig Bay and Bird Cove in the District of St. Barbe.

The petitioners request that some two miles of road be constructed between the two communities to permit passage of trucks. They request that it be done as soon as conditions will allow. The road would also service St. Margaret's Bay leading West from Plum Point. The petitioners also point out that the terrain is suitable for machinery to work there.

I have much pleasure, Sir, in presenting the petition and ask that it be placed on the Table of the House and forwarded to the department concerned.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees:

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the annual report of the Department of Health for the calendar year 1954.

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I have the additional copies of the Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Giving Notice of Motion

None.

Giving Notice of Questions:

Notice of questions on tomorrow given by Mr. Browne:
Orders of the Day

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): I understand the Honourable Minister of Provincial Affairs was to table an answer to a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say it is rather annoying: The Speaker calls an item from the agenda and none of the honourable members are listening. I called for the answers to questions and nothing happens. If the honourable members would pay just a slight attention to the Orders of the Day, business would take place in the proper and normal way.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House I would like to ask the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Supply:

MR. W. J. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to ask the Premier about the statement yesterday on the arrangements for the purchase by European Banks. He read that. I would like to ask the Premier if that refers to the Government guaranteed loan of sixteen and a half million dollars.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Yes.

MR. BROWNE: Are the European Bankers non-British bankers?

HON. SMALLWOOD: Yes, Swiss.

MR. BROWNE: And I should like to ask—May the Minister of Provincial Affairs or the Premier be able to tell me when the Hansard for 1952 is likely to be published?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Within the next month, I think.

MR. HOLLETT: Whilst on the point, I wonder could the Honourable the Premier inform me the reason why we cannot get the Hansard at the beginning of the next fiscal year rather than have to wait—The last one I believe was 1951.

MR SMALLWOOD: Yes. Very often the delay is caused by the failure of some honourable members to return to the Editor of Hansard the typescript of their speeches. As the honourable gentleman knows, the practice is for typescript drafts of the speeches to be submitted to honourable members of the House to enable them to look over the script with a view to making corrections of a verbal character, not of a factual character, of course, but corrections in grammar and in construction with a view to having more chaste English. If they would return these scripts promptly to the Editor of Hansard the business of printing the book would be expedited greatly. But I don't think there has ever been a time in the history of this House when all members did that promptly. I don't think there has ever been a time when the publication of Hansard and the distribution was not delayed considerably from that cause.

Then there are various causes, getting proofs read and getting them back from the printers. I have not gone into the matter in any detail.

MR. HOLLETT: On that point, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the members of the Government and private members of the Government do they receive these typewritten scripts. I have been here four years in this House and I have not as yet seen any scripts of anything I said. I dare say I would be ashamed of some things I said, but I have not seen any script whatsoever.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am very sur-
prised to hear that. I have known of cases where delays were caused by members of the Opposition in this General Assembly failing to provide a quotation where a quotation was used by an honourable member and the Hansard Reporter did not get it down. Members have been asked to provide it, or sometimes it is figures which the Hansard Reporter did not manage to get down. Members have been asked for them later, and it has sometimes caused a delay of many months.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I ask if I may have a script of any talks I made here during the last four years?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That question would properly be addressed to Mr. Speaker. From my own knowledge certainly there is no difficulty at all about it. I am greatly surprised to know the honourable gentleman has not already had a typescript of all his speeches, submitted to him for verbal and minor corrections. I am quite surprised.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, has the Premier made any enquiries recently about the 1952 issue? Because I was speaking to some printers last year. They told me, I believe, they had the 1953 issue ready for publication then.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No I have not.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, before I was interrupted I asked if I might have the unanimous consent of the House to waive the motion and now have the House move into considerations of Supply:

On motion leave granted.

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I beg to in-
the charges and expenses of the Public Service of Newfoundland as set forth in the Schedule.

MR. HOLLETT: Before you go on, Mr. Chairman, I think it is customary for a statement to be made at this particular time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable member is not quite right. When I put the clause the honourable member may get up and give an explanation. He must speak to a motion.

Motion—Shall this clause carry:

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, I do not imagine that requires much explanation. The figure is approximately one-tenth of the vote for 1956-57. Any drop balance there will be swept up in the main vote. We are quite certain we will have the estimates down and the main votes through before this amount is used.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister of Finance, at this time, when he is going to bring in supply. The question I asked the other day about the special warrants signed by the Governor in anticipation of supply.

MR. POWER: The Finance Department is now preparing the supply.

MR. BROWNE: Could you tell us how much that is likely to be?

MR. POWER: Not off-hand. I could get you that information.

On motion Clause carried:

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been the practice to put each item of the schedule separately. Honourable members, I take it, would want to follow that same procedure and then discuss each item, as the item is put.

Legislative—$25,000:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, may I say, covering all these items, in the Hansard of the House of Commons at Ottawa I was reading the other day the annual speech by the Minister of Finance on the request of interim supply to this one day. I noticed with great interest (it happened to be the first time I ever did read this and I was very much interested in reading it). (I was already aware of the practice in Ottawa and in Westminster too) when the main estimates are not ready and the budget not brought down, and the end of the year is approaching or passed and they are into the new year and need authority from Parliament or the Legislature to vote to spend some money pending the coming of the main estimates, I know it was the practice to ask for interim supply. But not until a few days ago did I know it was the practice of the Minister of Finance to make a statement very briefly to this effect. In asking the House to vote the interim supply, he wished to assure the House they are doing so, their voting the interim supply, did not in any sense or degree limit their right, when the main estimates came, to debate every item, even the items that are contained in the interim supply. The granting of Interim Supply to Her Majesty is not to be regarded as an abridgment of the right of Parliament, and in our case the right of the legislature, to complete freedom of speech and the opportunity to debate, when the main estimates come down. In other words the principal right of Parliament is to control the expenditures and that there is no attempt and although we have not been in the practice of saying so, it has not been the practice to do so, I think my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, will agree there has never been any attempt, because of the bringing down of interim
supply and the granting of it, to limit
debate. It has not in any way affected
adversely the right of the House to any
degree of debate they want.

Now I notice in the House of Com-
mons in passing interim supply in all
its stages it is read without a single
word of debate because the debate
comes on the estimates and supply,
this being merely an interim thing.
I don't suggest we have to follow the
practice of the House of Commons. I
don't suggest for a moment that we
have to follow the practice of the
House of Commons in that regard.
But it is interesting to know what
they do. My honourable friend, the
member for St. John's West, is doubt-
lessly more familiar with the practice
in the House of Commons than we are
from merely reading about it. I think
we can confirm that there at any rate
the practice is to put through interim
supply without any delay or debate,
the debate being reserved for the main
estimates.

MR. BROWNE: That is true. That
is true. But Mr. Chairman, if there
is any matter about which any mem-
ber wishes to ask questions he may
do so. Whilst they don't do so very
often they have the right. It is only
because there are some things there
that had not been answered that we
are going to ask the questions now.
If I may anticipate the vote, the
only vote, that is changed from last
year, may I have permission to do
that, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair is
quite content to follow the usual pro-
cedure. If the honourable member
wishes to have a debate at the end
or now as we go along. At the
present moment we are on "Legisla-
tive." We might settle that point,
discuss only "Legislative" and then
take each point, each item and take a
separate vote.

On motion "Legislative," twenty-
five thousand dollars carried:

On motion "Executive Council," ten
thousand dollars carried:

On motion "Finance," one hundred
ninety thousand dollars:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman,
on that, I wonder if the Honourable
Minister of Finance would give us
some information with regard to the
item which appears in the Auditor
General's Report on Finance under
406-10—Fees and Expenses that year,
1954-55 were thirty-three million six
hundred seventy-six thousand and
eighty dollars. I take it is in order
to ask a question about that although
we are not debating it now. I look
at a note made by the Auditor Gen-
eral and he says that was to pay for
attendance on one occasion only by
an officer of Peat Marwick Mitchell
& Company.

MR. POWER: Well all I know is
that people from Peat Marwick &
Mitchell Company were at the Finance
Department during the year. One
visit may be a week or a month.

MR. HOLLETT: It does not mean
just one day?

MR. POWER: No.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not only that.
It might mean a man coming from
Montreal, Mr. Thompson himself
spent two weeks, night and day.

MR. HOLLETT: On that point
again. Is it not possible that we have
a firm of Auditors in Newfoundland
that could audit that account.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They intro-
duced our whole system of account-
MR. HOLLETT: It is absolutely essential to have somebody come in from the Mainland?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They don't always come in. They have offices here.

MR. HOLLETT: Oh, that being so I won't question the matter at all.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister of Finance, the amount is stated as being one-tenth. Last year the current estimate of expenditure was thirty-eight million dollars, which brought it down to three point eight million dollars instead of five point three millions. Does that mean there is another loan of sixteen million this year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. Not sixteen millions.

MR. HOLLETT: How much is it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think fourteen million dollars. I am speaking from memory.

MR. HOLLETT: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, would the Minister state just what the exact amount is being paid to Mr. Goldenburg and his associates and also Peat Marwick and Mitchell, in connection with the Commission on the Terms of Union?

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend will agree the time to have this is on the estimates, where the Minister would have the information at his fingertips. This is not the time to debate these questions. We have not the answers, not here in the House with us. When we are debating it we will bring in all kinds of information, and anything the honourable gentleman wants to ask will be answered promptly. The Deputy Minister will then be here with all the information. But on this here my honourable friend could spend the next ten days just asking questions.

MR. HOLLETT: We have the right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Of course you have the right. But it is not customary in view of the fact we know we are going to have a complete opportunity to debate these matters in great detail, full detail, just next week, it will likely begin on Monday, as early as that.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, that is the reason I asked the question on that. We are better fitted to debate it we are now in Committee of the Whole, which is the time to ask questions. If that were done we would be in a better position to debate the estimates when they come down, if we have the answers to some of these questions.

MR. POWER: I am quite sure the honourable gentleman does not think I carry around in my head what everyone gets. But if he is anxious to know I will bring him the information tomorrow.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Chairman, I have only one question which I was concerned with. It was partly answered by the Premier when he stated this one-tenth is not only of current expenditure but capital expenditure as well. Now in his department the current expenditure is something like a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and he asks for a hundred thousand dollars. Does that imply there are going to be any loans for industries this year?

MR. SMALLWOOD: We don't
know of any. What has been done. We take a round figure of ten per cent. I don't think that is to be taken that is the exact amount for any particular department for a year. These are very round figures. The details will be here on Monday. If the House does not like it we will call it off and wait until Monday and not spend any money until Monday. It is really not important. I debated in my mind whether we wanted it or not. When the Controller of the Treasury said that the Supreme Court is going on circuit and wants a few dollars to pay jurors. They ought not to go out empty-handed. They ought to have a few dollars in their pockets. But in general terms of speaking it is not important.

MR. BROWNE: The answer to it not being important is that only a little while ago they voted themselves over eight hundred thousand dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That was last year. We cannot spend a cent this year, 1956.

MR. BROWNE: Does the Premier mean to say there is no money being spent?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not a cent. Oh we can pay bills authorized by the House for last year.

On motion "Finance one hundred ninety thousand dollars" carried:

On motion "Provincial Affairs seventeen thousand dollars" carried:

On motion "Education one million dollars" carried:

On motion "Attorney General two hundred fifty thousand dollars" carried:

On motion "Public Works one million dollars" carried:

On motion "Health one million dollars" carried:

On motion "Public Welfare one million dollars" carried:

On motion "Board of Liquor Control forty thousand dollars" carried:

On motion "Municipal Affairs and Supply one hundred thousand dollars" carried:

On motion "Fisheries and Co-operatives two hundred fifty thousand dollars" carried:

On motion "Economic Development one hundred thousand dollars" carried:

On motion "Labour ten thousand dollars" carried:

On motion the Committee rose to report progress on passing of these resolutions:

On motion report received:

On motion said Resolutions read a first time, read a second time and concurred in:

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister asks leave to introduce a Bill based on the said Resolutions:

On motion Bill read a first time:

On motion Bill read a second time:

On motion Bill read a third time, ordered passed and title be as read:

Address in Reply

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I noticed a strange thing yesterday
and the day before and the day before that while my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, was speaking (three days he spoke, or at least for the part of three days, ending early yesterday afternoon) and I noticed that whilst he was speaking I made a strong effort to pay attention to what he was saying. I thought that as Leader of that side of the House common courtesy required me to make a very special effort to concentrate on listening to my honourable friend.

MR. HOLLETT: You were not bored, were you?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No I was not bored. But I listened intently, I made a strenuous effort to concentrate on listening to his speech, but in spite of myself my mind wandered.

MR. HOLLETT: I wondered what you were going to say.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My mind wandered. It wandered just as my honourable friend was saying “Koch Shoes” got another seven thousand dollars, and then again that some other plant got five hundred thousand dollars and the Birch Plant got two million (or it might be three or four or one) or some large sum of money. Just at that point my mind wandered and I thought of other things, and I ceased for a while to listen to my honourable friend, for five or ten minutes. Then out of the dim his voice emerged again. Which means, of course he had been speaking all the time but I had not heard him. As I said, my mind wandered. When my mind came back what I heard him say was “Koch Shoes got another sixty thousand and the Gypsum Plant got another million dollars.” I listened to that a little while and then my mind wandered again and I thought of a number of things for say twenty minutes or a half an hour. I was actually figuring out certain matters of importance to which I have to find a reply. Then my mind came back, about an hour after the first time it wandered, and my honourable friend was saying “Koch Shoes got ninety thousand and the Birch Plant got fifty thousand the Battery Plant got fifty thousand and the Gypsum Plant got another million.” Thus inexcusably I did not lose interest exactly but my mind just wandered for another half hour or three-quarters of an hour. Then suddenly out of the dim void in which I was living for the time being, I heard my honourable friend again (this time about one and a half hours after my first wandering) and I heard him say “the Gypsum Plant got another five hundred thousand dollars.” (Now I don’t remember the figures. Maybe I am attributing wrong amounts to the right concerns or the right concerns to the wrong amounts but that is what it sounded like to me “Koch Shoes got another two hundred and ninety thousand dollars and the Gypsum Plant got another million (or it may have been seven hundred thousand or something like that) and the Birch Plant got another one and a half million.” Mr. Speaker, after three days of that, hearing my honourable friend reel off these figures I asked myself this question — “Is my honourable friend just reading the same figures over and over again ad infinitum, ad nauseam? Are these the same figures or does he make them up? He always holds up a big sheet of paper and reads them out. Is it the same sheet of paper? Are they the same figures? Are they just re-
peated repeatedly? Yes I know it is a large impressive piece of paper. I wonder if they are the same figures over and over endlessly and for what purpose? For what end? Not for a moment do I suspect that my honourable friend seeks this end. But I do suggest to my honourable friend that he cease as of now, from now on, to use figures. It is a very special art. He has the classical mind. I am sure my honourable friend could quote us Greek or Latin with ease and with grace and with charm. But when he indulged in figures he goes overboard. He gets lost, and that causes me to get lost, and the whole House is lost. I don't mind that much. What I do mind is when my honourable friend acts that way he confuses the general public. They don't know what to say. They get lost in the millions.

I might say there is only one thing that saves the general public from going mad after hearing my honourable friend. It is this: When he repeats these figures fifty or sixty times like this one million two hundred sixty-four thousand dollars; one million seven hundred thousand dollars; one million two hundred seventy-six thousand two hundred eleven dollars and sixteen cents; one million seven hundred eighty-six thousand twenty-seven dollars; the only thing the public remembers is the sixteen cents and the twenty-seven cents. They forget all the millions.

MR. HOLLETT: You tell them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I don’t confuse the figures. I try to speak with the utmost clarity. I never use figures without knowing how to use them and what they mean. I suggest he, when quoting Latin and dealing in Greek and dealing in the classics, being a graduate of Oxford University he is very much at home, but when he begins to talk economics and deal in figures and statistics I don’t think he knows what he is doing. I think he gets lost. I think he should have a guide.

What did his honourable friend tell him to say now? I saw him touch him on the arm and whisper. What did my honourable friend advise him to say?

MR. HOLLETT: What he said had nothing to do with it. May I suggest to the Honourable the Premier he is all wrong. My strong point is not Greek nor Latin but rather mathematics, in which I have two degrees.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend would be safer if he used the past tense. His strong point used to be mathematics but I don’t think it is now.

MR. HOLLETT: You don’t think it is now?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Was it Oxford or Cambridge?

MR. HOLLETT: The Honourable the Premier ought to know. It is Oxford.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oxford is not noted for mathematics but for classical work.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk now about Labrador: Yesterday I made a statement here in the House about Canadian Javelin and their iron mine at Lake Wabush. I have here the annual report of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company for the last year, 1955, up to the end of 1955, to December 31st, 1955. This report has been audited. I am sure the House
will be tremendously interested in this:

The Labrador Mining and Exploration Company was formed some ten or twelve years ago by Mr. Jules Timmins, to operate entirely in the Labrador, nowhere else, just Labrador. I would like the House to be clear on that. That the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company deals only in Labrador. It has no property anywhere else. At the same time he formed another company called, I believe, the Hollinger and North Shore Exploration Company, which operates solely in Quebec. In short, Mr. Speaker, these great deposits of iron ore found there by Burnt Creek and Knob Lake straddles the boundary. It was on both sides of the boundary in Labrador and Quebec. So two separate companies had to be formed, one for Newfoundland and one for Quebec.

The Newfoundland Company, i.e. the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company came to the Government of Newfoundland and got a concession. The other one went to the Government of Quebec and got a concession. So that there were two separate concessions. Now I want the House to understand the distinction between these two companies which were formed ten or twelve years or more ago, the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company on the one hand and the Iron Ore Company of Canada on the other hand.

The Iron Ore Company of Canada is a thing that was recently formed, three or four years ago. It was made up of six United States Steel Companies and Iron Companies, and it was made up also of a few Canadian Companies such as Mr. Timmins, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mine Company and the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company became a shareholder of the Iron Ore Company of Canada and so too did the Quebec North Shore and Exploration Company, and there are some other shareholders, no doubt of the Iron Ore Company of Canada. It is the Iron Ore Company of Canada which built the railway and not the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company. It is the Iron Ore Company of Canada which mines the ore down at Burnt Creek and Knob Lake and that section. They don't own the ore. They don't own the mines. They are entirely owned by Labrador Mining and Exploration Company when in Labrador and the Quebec North Shore Exploration Company when in Quebec. That Iron Ore Company of Canada pays a royalty on the Labrador ore they take out and ship and sell. They pay a royalty on the Labrador ore to the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company and on the ore they take out of Quebec they pay a royalty to Quebec. Now I hope the House has the point clear.

Nevertheless, although it is the Iron Ore Company that does the mining and shipping of the ore and sells it, the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company also sell iron ore but it does not mine any, the Iron Ore Company mines it for them. So that the Iron Ore Company of Canada in Labrador are mining ore for themselves and shipping it away and paying a royalty on it to the Labrador Mining and Exploration unit, and the Iron Ore Company of Canada mines ore on behalf of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company and sells it for them, and charges a fee for doing it. So that the income of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company is in two ways (1) they get royalty on every ton of their ore in Labrador that the Iron Ore Company mines.
and ships which is, as far as I can see here, fifty-three cents a ton and (2) the profits they make on the ore they sell.

Now having made that necessary explanation, let me give the House the first year's results of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company. They sold (they did not mine it. I have already explained that) five hundred forty-four thousand (call it half a million) tons of iron ore. That is according to the balance sheet submitted here for 1955 in connection with the annual report of the company. The balance sheet is dated 31st December, 1955. It is duly certified by the company's auditor and also the General Manager. Net profits clear net profits from the sale of half a million tons of iron ore for the account of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, amounted to one million seven hundred thirty-seven thousand dollars (call it one and three-quarter million dollars). That is $3.20 a ton clear profit. twenty dollars clear profit a ton. That is half of a million tons which the Iron Ore Company of Canada mined for them and shipped for them and on which they, the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, made one million seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Now in addition to that they received royalties from the Iron Ore Company of Canada from the shipments of three and a half million tons. Now let us get that clear — the Iron Ore Company of Canada last year, 1955, mined in Labrador (we are not talking about Quebec) the property in Labrador of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, three and a half million tons. They mined and shipped that amount. They paid royalties. It is not theirs, you see, They got it only by royalties to those who owned it i.e., the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company. They paid royalties amounting to one million eight hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars (again roughly one and three-quarters of a million) which is an average, it seems to me of fifty-three cents a ton royalty. Now that brought, therefore into the coffers of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company two amounts of money last year, profits on the ore they sold, a half million tons of three thousand twenty dollars a ton, one and three-quarter millions and royalties at fifty-three cents a ton on ore they allowed the Iron Ore Company of Canada to mine on their property, one million eight hundred forty-eight thousand dollars, giving them a total profit for the year of three and a half million dollars, $3,585,000.

Now, Sir, it is not to be supposed, I imagine, that the Iron Ore Company of Canada made less per ton, made less profit per ton on the three and a half million tons they shipped on their account than did the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company on their half million that they sold. They made three thousand twenty dollars a ton net profit. I would imagine the Iron Ore Company of Canada made at least the same. But they had to pay out of that three thousand twenty dollars a royalty of every ton to the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company who were the owners of the ore, which would bring them down to two thousand sixty-seven dollars a ton, which is a profit of nine and a quarter million dollars for the year for the Iron Ore Company in Labrador. I am only talking today about the Labrador. I am not talking about Quebec, you can double that figure to include Quebec because they took
about half, roughly from the Labrador side and from the Quebec side. So that there was nine and a quarter million dollars profit last year for the Iron Ore Company and three and a half million for the Labrador Mining and Exploration, which is twelve and three-quarter million dollars on four million tons of iron ore. They did not actually ship eight million tons but a little less than eight million tons, seven million and something. So that it is a fair inference that they made twenty-five million dollars clear profit last year by the three companies, the Labrador Mining and Exploration, the Quebec North Shore Exploration and the Iron Ore Company of Canada. They made at least twenty-five million dollars clear profit in their first year of operation, the first full year of operation.

Now in this year of Our Lord, 1956, they are going to ship twelve million tons of iron ore as against seven or nearly eight millions last year. It is told here that they are going to step up their sales to a million tons, that is the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company. Of twelve million tons six will come from Labrador, if not more probably a bit more, but we will call it only half, six million tons, i.e. one million from the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, on which they should make three point two million dollars this year 1956; and five million tons from the Iron Ore Company of Canada, which is a total of sixteen point five million profit that the two separate companies will make out of Labrador alone and they will make at least another equal amount of Quebec, which will mean thirty-two million dollars profit this year, in this present year.

Now by the next two or three years they should be taking ten million tons a year from Labrador alone, and making a profit, a clear profit of thirty million dollars a year. It seems to me from the figures I have that in the first five years of Iron Ore production and sale in Labrador they should make a hundred and twenty million's net, counting last year, the first year and this present year, the second.

MR. BROWNE: May I ask a question with respect to the net profit - Do you mean net after making allowances for depreciation, interest on the money they owed and the sinking fund and all the rest?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes indeed, but not before taxes. Net means everything paid except taxes. They pay taxes on what is left. But until they do pay taxes they have a profit of a hundred and twenty millions. Then on that of course, is what they will pay their taxes to the Government of Canada.

MR. BROWNE: How much do we get of that.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We get five per cent. Not of that but of their profits not as they define it in the ordinary course of business. It is a different net. It is a net that is laid down in the contract they have with the Government, made in 1938 by the Commission of Government and amended from time to time. The last time it was amended, I believe was in 1942.

Now Sir, this means that overnight the Province of Newfoundland has become one of Canada's really great mineral producers. This year for example, from Bell Island they will ship something less than three million tons.
Bell Island has been operating for sixty-odd years, and they will be up this year, I think, close to three million tons. In that same year from Labrador they will be shipping six millions in this year 1956.

MR. HOLLETT: Do I take it that Bell Island will make a profit in proportion?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now I am not talking profit, I am talking about tonnage. I don't know what they will make and have not their balance sheet as I have the sheet of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company here before me now in my hand.

Newfoundland has become overnight one of Canada's great mineral provinces, because of this iron ore in Burnt Lake, Burnt Creek, Knob Lake and that general area.

Yesterday I announced the progress of the Canadian Javelin Company which is immensely more important and interesting to us as Newfoundlanders and to us as a Government than the Iron Ore Company of Canada or the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company for this reason: All we get and all we can get as a Government from the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company and the Iron Ore Company of Canada is what is laid down in the law passed before we came in at all. Whereas what we will get from the Canadian Javelin at Lake Wabush is very much more and is what we here in this House at the instigation of the Government defined in our contract with Canadian Javelin, or at least in our contract with NALCO, NALCO in turn having made a direct contract with Canadian Javelin.

Mr. Speaker, in 1955, two years ago, Great Britain imported ten and a half million tons of iron ore, in 1954, eleven million tons, in 1955 twelve million tons and a half. It has gone up two million tons in three years. In this year, 1956, Great Britain will import twenty million tons a year of iron ore—twenty millions a year . . .

MR. BROWNE: If the same rate of progress continues.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the forecast of the steel industries in Great Britain. The West German imports of iron ore in 1954 (I have it for a year later) was ten millions. In 1955, last year, it was sixteen million tons and this year 1956, it will be eighteen million tons. Eighteen million tons this year in West Germany and fourteen million in Great Britain. By 1958, two years from now, their imports will be forty-two million tons of ore—or two years after this year Great Britain and West Germany will be importing between them forty-two million tons of iron ore a year. So that in four years, from 1954 to 1958, in the two countries their imports of iron ore, between them will have gone from twenty-five million tons to forty-two million tons, a gain of seventeen million tons a year, which, Mr. Speaker, must first exist somewhere in the ground and which must then be mined and then be shipped, seventeen million tons per year increase.

But when you want to see the colossal nature of this iron ore industry you must turn to the United States. In 1948 the United States imported three million tons of iron ore, in 1952 five million tons, in 1953 fifteen million tons, in 1954 or 1955, last year, twenty-three million tons, in 1960 their estimate is forty-five million tons and in 1965 is fifty-three million tons a year and in 1970 it is sixty-eight million tons a year. 1970 sounds a long time
off but how long is it? Fourteen years.

MR. HOLLETT: You are talking about millions now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes millions of tons.

MR. HOLLETT: It was yesterday, only it was dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes—Well in about three and a half years time from now when we will be about half way through our next term, or a little more than half way, in three years time Great Britain and Germany and the United States between them will import seventy-two million tons of iron ore a year, which is a jump of thirty-two million tons a year. If that means anything it means that when you talk now of iron ore you are talking of one of the most colossal of all the world's industries, absolutely colossal.

Here is a publication of January 21st, this year: It is a publication of the Government of Canada—"Foreign Trade and Commerce."

I am just going to read two paragraphs:

1. "There is a general agreement in the United States that domestic production of iron ore has reached a plateau from which it will recede gradually in the years to come. The domestic requirements for iron ore: While the production has now reached a plateau and will begin to recede, the requirements of iron ore in the United States will increase steadily to match the expected growth of steel manufacturing capacity. While the production of American iron ore has levelled off and is about to recede steel productions will go up because the population of the United States will go up, the economy of the United States probably will expand and this expanding steel production will have to be matched. Thus the requirements of iron ore will increase steadily to match the expected growth in steel manufacturing capacity and these additional supplies of iron ore will come from sources outside the United States, and Canada will become increasingly important as a source, probably the chief outside source.

The United States Bureau of Mines estimates that Canadian shipments of iron ore to the United States will rise steadily to an annual rate of thirty-eight million tons, (that is Canadian exports going to the United States) by 1970, and this figure will represent twenty-one per cent of the estimated total requirements of the United States at that time."

Now that is one paragraph. Here is the other one:

2. "It is estimated, perhaps conservatively that the annual consumption of iron ore in the United States, presently about a hundred and forty million tons a year will expand gradually to about one hundred and eighty million tons; the consumption of iron ore in about 1975. At that date steel capacity is expected to be a hundred and sixty million tons compared with a hundred and twenty-six million tons at the present time . . . ."

Mr. Speaker, I would say that the production of steel in the United States will be greater than all the other countries in the world put together. It is to Labrador, in the main, that the United States must turn for her supplies of iron ore. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is not much of an exaggeration to say that the very economy (because we know what steel means in the economy of a great industrial nation) depends on iron ore... Try to picture some industry in the
United States that can do without steel. Steel is basic in her economy. It might not be too much of an exaggeration to say that the future industrial greatness of the world’s greatest industrial power depends on the iron ore of Labrador.

The Financial Post of Toronto, March 13th, 1956, calls iron ore the backbone to Canada’s growth. Listen to this: "It is evident that the United States Steel Industry is calling the time in the ore business. Steel output is undergoing rapid expansion in Canada."—"Steel production is undergoing rapid expansion in Canada, the United Kingdom and Japan."

Talking about Japan. The ambassador was down here in Newfoundland not long ago and he and I had a discussion on the matter of iron ore. I did not know I was talking with an expert. Japan is now paying nineteen dollars a ton, cost insurance and freight for iron ore and even at that price anticipates trouble getting its requirements of seven million tons for 1956. He was tremendously interested in the iron ore of Labrador.

"The rapid expansion in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and elsewhere, but especially the expansion of the great United States steel industry is changing the complexion of the iron ore business."

At the beginning of World War II the United States steel industry had an average capacity of eighty-one million tons of steel and the Massabi Iron Range out there in Minnesota looked good for a long time to come as prime supplier of iron ore. Today steel capacity has gone to a hundred and twenty-six million tons a year from eighty-one million at the outbreak of World War II. Today the industry is working at top capacity and is also working on expansions right now. Installation of new production capacity in various mills in the United States amount to fifteen million tons a year increase to be completed in the next three years. Here in Canada as well a one hundred million dollar programme is expanding existing steel producing facilities which gave an output of four and a half million tons of steel in 1956. In the United States it has been estimated that the United States steel requirements may reach two hundred sixteen million tons by 1970. Canadian consumption at the same time is estimated by the steel companies at twelve million tons in Canada itself.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we come to a fact of staggering importance to our future as Newfoundlanders. With the great countries of the world expanding their demand for iron ore, their consumption, their use of iron ore, obviously they are going to dig terribly deep into the main bodies of good iron ore in the world. It is questionable how long even these vast deposits of high grade ore will hold out at this pace of consumption. So that two things have happened: (1) The price of iron ore has gone sky rocketing, shooting ever up and up and (2) concentrating ores as distinct from shipping ores, once scorned by steel manufacturers, are now getting the big hand. For the benefit of those members of the House who don’t know, if there are any such members, I ought to say this: shipping ore is ore sufficiently good just to ship right to the steel mills. Concentrating ores is ore not good enough to ship as it is. The iron in it has to be concentrated by eliminating the things not wanted, rock and dirt and all the other elements taken out and what is left is a higher proportion of iron. Probably
the most important factor about concentrating ores is the high grade premium product you now get by taking what is a low grade iron ore and with the German Lurgi Pellet Process compressing it into pellets, or other processes. With such a process a high grade ore can be turned out which rates as No. 1 product with the steel people, so much so that it commands a premium when such a pelleting process is available.

Reasons for the popularity of such prepared pellets are not hard to find: carrying a higher grade ore than the Massabi ores such raw materials mean an increase in steel producing capacity and a lower consumption of fuel. Notice that point! A lower consumption of fuels. If you feed into a steel furnace pelletized iron ore you don’t need as much fuel to smelt it, you reduce your fuel consumption.

Now, Sir, when it comes to low grade ore we have to abandon the use of the word “millions” unless we put in front of it the word “hundreds” or, hundreds of millions and thousands of millions. Because at Wabush Lake alone it is up in the billions of tons of low grade or relatively low grade iron ore. In addition to Wabush Lake which Canadian Javelin has from NALCO on the south shore of the lake, on the north shore of the same lake the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company has billions of tons more. Now I will tell the House something:

When I was in Seven Islands last, when I was there for the little ceremony of shipping the first iron ore from Labrador, the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, Mr. George M. Humphries, was there and he and Jules Timmins and myself had a private meal together in the private car as we went down the railway seventy or eighty miles from Seven Islands, over the new railway; Mr. Humphries said (calling me by my first name) which he does because we are fairly good friends, at least we are on terms of some personal intimacy, let me put it that way, “Joe, this is a big day.” I said, “Yes.” He said, “It is a big performance.” I said, “Yes.” He meant it was a big performance getting the iron ore mine opened up, getting the railway built, getting the dock built, getting the ore shipped out and loading the first steamer. It was a great performance, yes.

Then he said, “We have not even started yet.”

“Oh,” I said, “What is next?”

“I will tell you what is next. This is all wrong, to be shipping thirty million tons of fifty-two per cent iron. That is forty-eight per cent rock. It is useless. You can get all the rock you want without going to Knob Lake. You do not have to go down 365 miles into the heart of Labrador and ship out thirty million tons of ore of which forty-eight per cent is rock, fourteen million tons of rock. That does not make sense.”

“Why,” I said, “it makes a lot of dollars” (which is now proven to be correct). “It is making a lot of dollars.”

“Well,” he said, “here is what we are going to try to do, as of today, beginning today, we are going to find the way to ship out steel not iron ore. To smelt that iron ore right on the job with the mighty power of Grand Falls, on the Hamilton River. We will start in today, we will spend millions of dollars to find the way to smelt this ore.”
That was three years ago. This year, this coming summer it is three years. A few months ago I had a visit to St. John's from Mr. Jules Timmins and Mr. Bill Darroll and five or six directors of that company. They flew down in a private plane and came into my office to see me. Mr. Timmins said: "Mr. Premier, I have some news for you. Do you remember what Mr. Humphries said to you on the day we opened at Seven Islands?"

I told him I did indeed.

"Well," he said, "I have a report now. The work has been going on from that day to this. We are working very hard to find the economic process to smelt that iron ore."

I said, "Jules, what are your prospects? Are they hopeful?"

He said, "We are very hopeful."

We went on from there to talk for a while about electric power and the development of electric power. I will come to that in a moment. Then he gave me the second piece of news. "You know we have drills in at Lake Wabush, on our property not the Javelin property, but on the opposite side of the Lake."

I said, "Yes, I know that." He said, "When we find a way to smelt the iron ore, the ore we smelt will be the ore at Lake Wabush."

Now the whole House knows, the whole province, the whole of Canada knows that BRINCO have already spent millions of dollars to make a survey of that river, that fact is known. It is known because I announced the fact and the fact is that BRINCO has now decided to build a road half way across Labrador, a hundred miles of highway to get into Grand Falls. I heard last night the firm who have been given the contract. It has gone that far. They are now just waiting for the breakup so that they can commence the construction of that road.

Who would have thought three or four years ago, who would have been so mad or so crazy, say, three years ago, to say that three years from now they will be building a road into the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River in the heart of Labrador? There are not a hundred men on the surface of the earth who ever saw Grand Falls. There may be not even fifty. Who would have said three years ago they would be building a road into the Grand Falls in three years?
Everybody knows that we are going to get fifty cents a horsepower for the millions of horsepower that will be developed. We are going to get fifty cents apart from any other profit that BRINCO may make on many other things. Is it so crazy to picture that in the next three, four, five, six, eight, ten or twelve years, I don't know how many, I don't try to put a limit on it, to picture this vast iron development there four or five times as big as it is, to picture a thousand million dollar hydro-electric development, a billion dollar hydro-development, to picture another billion dollar smelting plant, that will cost at least a billion, a thousand million dollars. If they find, if they crack that open, if they can find the technique of how to smelt the iron ore economically with electricity, if they find that it will cost a billion dollars to install it. In Heavens name how much will they make shipping out steel practically? Iron ore concentrated to a degree that all you can call it is steel, probably shipping out eighty or ninety per cent iron, almost more valuable than gold.

But, Mr. Speaker, from the beginning of time industry has gone where the power is. It must follow the power. You cannot bring power very far so you must bring the industries to the power. You must bring the raw material to the power. You cannot bring the power to the raw material.

In Lake Melville, near Goose Airbase is the Hamilton River. What is there in essence to prevent this, when the power is developed up the river, up the stream, at Grand Falls and Musk Wat Falls, to bring the power down into a plant at Tidewater, to which you would bring perhaps most of the uranium produced in Canada or produced in the eastern part of Canada, bring it there for what purpose? If you have eight million or nine million horsepower of electricity and say you use a couple of million of them, two or three million of them in a great, huge aluminum industry, another Kittimat there, and still have six or seven million horsepower there, of four Niagara Falls put together, have that left over. What is wrong with building a vast plant there at Tidewater and use that electricity and take the uranium there and carry it one if not two steps further along using the water of the river itself generating the power and use that same water as the refrigerant. Because it is the only large body of fresh water flowing into the Western Hemisphere, the only large body of flowing water which reaches Tidewater where you can build—that is cold water—Get that! That is the only large body of flowing cold water in North America which outflows at a point where you can have construction take place and manufacturing take place. So that very water which generates the electricity can be used also as the cheapest refrigerant known to man because it is there so cheap, it is free. It is just a matter of it flowing into the factory and out again. In the manufacture of atomic energy there are several steps. There is the raw pitchblende. They take uranium out. They use something. I don't know what it is called. I am not a scientist. From that they turn it a step further and from that they go still a step further. Now what is to be done, wherever it is, it has to be done, why not at the greatest known source of hydro-electric energy on the earth. There is no greater I have ever known about or read of than the Hamilton River. It is an immense quantity of immensely cheap power, and at an immensely low cost. What is to prevent its being done?
Then we come to uranium: I notice that nobody on that side of the House to this moment (and there is only one left to do it, the honourable and learned member from St. John’s East. I would be interested to hear him doing it) nobody up to now on that side referred whatsoever to this part of the Speech from the Throne. “We will all, I feel,” His Honour said, “be deeply pleased by the encouraging news we have heard with regard to the British Newfoundland Corporation, that impressive combination of almost thirty large financial, industrial and mining companies of the United Kingdom and Canada, BRINCO, as it is popularly known, have come into Newfoundland and Labrador with great stores of experience and capital and have from the commencement pursued their survey and prospecting with skill and vigor. They have spent some millions of dollars in the past three years or less, and propose to spend millions more on their programme of intensive prospecting and drilling. We look forward eagerly to the early development of the vast hydro-electric potential of the Hamilton River watershed in Labrador, and even more eagerly to the outcome of this coming season’s drilling in the Monkey Hill and Stormy Lake regions of Labrador where profoundly impressive deposits of uranium bearing pitchblende have been found.”

Sir, if you take any mining paper published in any part of North America you will see repeatedly stories about uranium and discoveries of uranium deposits. I have read them literally in dozens. But I have yet to read one single story about a find of uranium except in this Province, where the content of the uranium ran as high as one per cent—Not one case have I read—I have read dozens of cases where it is point six hundred seventy-three per cent or point nine hundred sixty-eight per cent, but never where as much as one per cent, never, not once. I am not saying it does not exist. I only say I have never read of it except in this Province. In this Province the best informed men we have in these matters are our own Government Geologists, Dr. Baird and Mr. Gover, Dr. Baird is our Provincial Geologist and Mr. Gover, who is the Deputy Minister of Mines and before that was the provincial geologist and is now a special man for BRINCO. This professor at the University, Professor Lee who was interviewed on the air the other night and who when asked about the prospects of mineral in the Labrador, with one word, one word is all he used, he said; “fantastic.” “Fantastic” — A pregnant word.

MR. HOLLETT: Fantasy.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No it does not mean fantasy. My honourable friend will never get anywhere depre-
cating his own native province and its prospects, and sneering at them. When Professor Lee said these prospects were fantastic my honourable friend’s only comment is “fantasy.” Is that sneering or is it sneering or what? What is it?

MR. HOLLETT: You have been indulging in fantasy the whole afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All right “fantasy.” That is the only description of Professor Lee’s description of the possibilities of the Labrador.

W. H. Darrol says, speaking of Labrador; “besides the iron ore base metals deposits containing one or more of several copper, lead, zinc, nickel have been located in two main piles, one pile lies to the East of the main iron belt and extends from Central Labrador the other belt lies to the South-east. Within Labrador other metals have also been located although none have been found in quantities to approach economic amounts. At present there is sufficient to indicate the area of Labrador is at least favorable and that future exploration might be successful in locating economic bodies. In addition it must be realized that large areas have received little or no exploration and the mineral potential for such areas cannot be assessed.”

Mr. Timmins tells me that he has not any doubt at all. The Chief Geologist of the Iron Ore Company of Canada tells me, and they all tell me the same thing. Bill Darrol tells me that Labrador is a great storehouse of minerals — a great storehouse — and these geologists, Gover, Baird, House, Lee, whom I suppose we all admit are the most knowledgeable men we have in Newfoundland in the matter of geology and mines and minerals at least there is no one else who knows more, and I don’t think there is anyone who knows as much as these men. They are thoroughly excited about the uranium finds.

My statement on the discovery of uranium for me was made by them. It is not my statement at all. I only attached my name to it. It is their statement. Finally, the final sentence was written verbally by them. They chose the words. That is not all. It was their idea to put in that final sentence. When that sentence was prepared I took it and went in another office to a typist and asked to have six or eight copies and explained some words in my writing as they dictated and drafted it. I brought it down and they said, Mr. Premier, we decided you should add another sentence. We have it written. They handed it to me. What was that last sentence of the statement? “This region or province” —the word used is “province.” The word “Province” is used only in Canada where the area is so great — and the sentence—“This uranium province ranks in importance with Beaver Lodge and Blind River.” Now these are the two great uranium provinces of Canada. Beaver Lodge is in Saskatchewan and Blind River in Ontario.

Now I did not know that. How would I know whether Stormy Lake and Monkey Hill and eighty-five miles lying in between would rank with Beaver Lodge and Blind River? How would I know that? The answer is that I would not and did not know. I did not even think of it. It was their idea and their wording. But did that prevent the sneer? Not at all.

There are people who know far more. For instance there are people
that know this: That this whole thing amounts to merely this: a few traces of pitchblende containing possibly (the word possibly is quite entertaining) a few traces of uranium. That is how it was described by one radio station, "a few traces of uranium." That was one radio station. They went right on talking about someone who broke his leg. They just dismissed it. That was "VOCM." The cultured and learned gentleman who operates that station and the Firm of Harvey and Company who sponsors that news and whose employees down in Harvey's office writes it, passed judgement as he had every right to do. He was not going to be impressed by anything that came from this Government, still less by anything that came from the Premier, when it was so obvious to them that there were so many other men more worthy to be Premier. How obvious that is to them. So they were not going to be impressed. I remember exactly what and how it was said:

"Good Evening," the actor said. "Good Evening, the great announcement has been made that was going to shake the earth. The next voice you will hear is that of the Premier." That was the next voice, a recording. When my voice stopped the actor came on again:

"There you have it Ladies and Gentlemen, the great statement that was going to shake the earth. A few traces of pitchblende containing a few traces of uranium. A man broke his leg in Come-By-Chance this morning."

Now he was not to be outdone—not he—he was no monopoly on superior authority. He was no monopoly on an unfathomable, a bottomless pit of inferiority complex masquerading as superiority. He was no monopoly on that. So he was not going to be outdone. But he was outdone by someone who tells us that it is all a "cod," it is all a joke, all wind, nothing to it. Anyhow uranium is a thing of the past. It is gone. There is no use for it anymore, they have more than we can use. He knows. He knows. He knows.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ask the Premier a question—It was stated, I believe over "CJON" by Mr. Jamieson as one of the well kept secrets that BRINCO made this discovery two years ago.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, not two years ago. Last year they made it. The first year they were down there in Labrador they had a short season. They had, remember the right to stake fifty thousand square miles and the holding of fifty thousand square miles for a short time. But to pick fifty thousand then to look at, say, a hundred thousand or at ninety thousand, say, and they had therefore to discard forty thousand. But before discarding the forty thousand they wanted to look at it first. They went to the least promising parts to take a quick look so that they could reject it. In doing that they saw a slight but not too impressive evidence of pitchblende, inside of Monkey Hill. That was late in the season. So they went back last year, the first chance they got last year, and they made a pretty good investigation. It was not drilling now but a very good investigation and tracked down these traces.

MR. BROWNE: The Premier smiles. But I think he must admit that the Premier does not give very much information, about what BRINCO is doing, to the House of Assembly.
MR. SMALLWOOD: That may be correct. But what has that got to do with the uranium find?

MR. BROWNE: You make your announcement over the air and not to the House of Assembly. This is the first time you talked about it here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is no thanks to the Opposition. They did not deign to take up the matter. They talked on everything under the sun, but not this, and this is one of the principal items of the Speech from the Throne.

MR. HOLLETT: We are not on the inside.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable gentleman does not have to be on the inside. He talked about so many things he is on the outside of and knows nothing about. Nevertheless he is not debarred from discussing BRINCO.

MR. HOLLETT: Did you read the "Northern Miner" on it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes I read it.

Look, the answer is this: BRINCO decided to sell a couple of million shares for six million dollars, at $3 each. And in half an hour — they did not advertise it. Their shares are not listed on any stock exchange. They did not advertise it but in less than half an hour twenty million dollars were offered. That is the answer.

Mr. Speaker, they have not even begun to scratch the surface. They have not even begun to scratch the surface of the things for which they will use atomic energy. The U.S. Government built a submarine powered by atomic energy. Who doubts that fleets of submarines will be operated by atomic energy? Who doubts that the fleets of the merchant ships and naval ships in the world will be powered with atomic energy? Who doubts that trains will be operated with atomic energy? Who doubts that aircraft will be powered by atomic energy? Who doubts that tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of mills and plants and factories will be powered by atomic energy? Who doubts it? Does the Opposition doubt it?

MR. HOLLETT: What about the fisherman's stomach?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The world has not even begun its use of atomic energy, it has not even made a start.

It is perfectly true that the price may not be the ten dollars and fifty cents a pound which the Canadian Government is said to be paying for it right now. It is in the "Financial Post" here, $10.50 a pound. I have it here, the "Financial Post" of March 31, 1956.

MR. BROWNE: March 29, 1956. Now the price may not stay at $10.50 a pound. It may not stay at $7 a pound (I mean sixteen ounces) It may not even stay $5 a pound nor $4 a pound — So what? So what? You do not have to get $4 a pound for any mineral or any metal if it is in sufficient quantity — If it is in sufficient quantity. We cannot say at the moment, and before this year is over we won't know precisely what the quantity or tonnage is. We won't know until then. We will have a pretty good idea of the quantity by the end of the year, by the time they have done some tracing and drilling, and other scientific methods, we will have some idea of tonnage and then too some idea of quality. No one supposes for a moment from grab samples of five and up to six and a half per cent — It is not one half of one per
cent and not three-quarters of one per cent but five and six per cent—No one supposes that the general average is such. But these are grab samples. But I could read stories of uranium discoveries across Canada where grab samples run three-quarters of one and one-half of one per cent and one third of one per cent. Grab samples. This is five and six per cent. Five per cent means that in two thousand tons of ore that would be taken out that would mean a hundred pounds. There is quite a difference in a hundred pounds and ten pounds. And the price fall quite considerably and that would still be mighty rich ore, a mighty rich and valuable and profitable ore. And don't forget this Government gets 8½ per cent before taxes of the profits of that.

Put it all together, Mr. Speaker, the Iron Ore Company of Canada and the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, these two great companies, the Wabush Lake, about which there will be more here later on, because we are going to introduce and ask the House to pass a slight amendment to the Bill as it stands, a very slight amendment, mainly to guarantee the bonds not in dollars but in Swiss Francs, because the Swiss banks want this, making another opportunity to discuss the Canadian Javelin. We know that development will return very considerable sums of money to Newfoundland's Treasury. There is no doubt of that at all—electric smelting, hydro-electric development on a vast scale, the biggest single scale in all Canada, several times bigger than Niagara Falls, by far the biggest power development in Canada, and then uranium. Put it all together—In the next five years, six or ten years and is it so difficult to imagine income to our Newfoundland Treasury anywhere from five to ten million dollars a year.

Not a word has been spoken about it, not a word by the Opposition. Not a word, not one syllable. It is not worthy of their attention. It is not worth making a reference to it. But to Superior Rubber, to Dr. Valdmanis, to the industries—My honourable friends, about five years from now on the eve of the next election after this one, will still be talking about Valdmanis and talking about the Superior Rubber and still be talking about Max Braun-Wogau and Koch and trying to say what a crowd of scal­lywags we are to have had anything to do with them—five years from now. They will have as much prospect five years from now of winning what will be the imminent election as we have now an imminent election.

MR. HOLLETT: Don't kid yourself.

MR. BROWNE: But you said all these fine things about Valdmanis and Koch.

MR. HOLLETT: And still might be wrong.

MR. SMALLWOOD: So what? So I praised Valdmanis. The honourable gentleman had better not allow me to do any praising of him because it seems to be the fate of anyone I praise to land in jail. I made a mistake on Valdmanis. Does that make me a crook?

MR. HOLLETT: Who said you are?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Nobody said. Valdmanis turned out to be a crook. I discovered it and put him in jail. What does that make me? It does not make me a crook, a scoundrel, dishonest. It does not mean I be-
trayed the Newfoundland people. It does mean Valdmanis took me in. There is no denying that. He took me in. He took the Newfoundland Government in. He took in Newfoundland. He took in hundreds of people he met. He took them in in the United States and in Montreal. I saw Valdmanis deal with the biggest bankers in New York. I could list a number for you of the biggest people in New York who were tremendously impressed by Valdmanis. Don't forget Valdmanis is a man of towering ability even if he is a great crook. He deceived me. But when I found out what did I do? I could have hidden it. I could have hidden my own shame. But I did not. I put him in jail, knowing that my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, would not lose a chance to taunt me about it.

MR. HOLLETT: Do you blame me?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No I don't blame the honourable gentleman. I am now going to give him a tip. The tip is this: Don't try to formulate a creative policy for Newfoundland. Don't do that. Don't try to create a good solid policy for the development of Newfoundland. Don't do that.

MR. HOLLETT: You tried it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Let the honourable gentleman not do it. Let him confine his time and opportunity to talking about liquor, talking about Valdmanis, to talking about Koch, to talking about Max Braun-Wogau, and he will stay where he is, that is if he gets elected. At the most he will only be in the Opposition if he gets elected at all. Because while he is doing that he won't have a policy; the people won't pay any attention to him, not in the least. They will only say — Well, he is pretty good criticizing the Government, maybe we should keep him there so that he may go on criticizing the Government. But he has no policy himself so that it is no good putting him into the Government. Let him stay in Opposition. Maybe that is my honourable friend's ambition, to stay in Opposition. He is certainly going about it in the right way.

MR. HOLLETT: While you are in the Government I hope to remain here.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is interesting. He hopes to remain there as long as I am here. That is good. I wish my honourable friend nothing worse than that. I am with him all the way, I hope he will be here as long as I am. I hope he will stay right there in the Opposition. And I would not say, after he has had another twenty years of it, he might not be good enough to come over on this side. He might in twenty years time.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest a recess of ten minutes.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, before recess, I wonder if the Premier would let us see the report from the Iron Ore Company of Canada — The one he had there today, the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, certainly, by all means!

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate:
On motion the debate on the Speech from the Throne adjourned until tomorrow:

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to inform you that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived to assent to the Bill:

Mr. Speaker, leaves the Chair:

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the Chair:

MR. SPEAKER: Your Honour, it is my agreeable duty on behalf of Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects and faithful commoners in Newfoundland to present to Your Honour a Bill for the appropriation of supply granted in this present session:

MR. CLERK: "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Year Ending the Thirty-first day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Seven and for other Purposes Relating to the Public Service."

HIS HONOUR: In the name of Her Majesty I thank her loyal subjects, I accept their benevolence and assent to this Bill.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left the Chair:

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair:

MR. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that at five-thirty of the clock this afternoon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was pleased to assent to a Bill, "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty etc.

THIRD READINGS:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Memorial University (Pensions) Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper:

A Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Cancer Control Tax Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper:

A Bill, "An Act to Further Amend the Registration of Deeds Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper:

A Bill, "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies Act," on motion read a third time, ordered passed and title be as on the Order Paper:

FIRST READINGS:

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Restrict the Use of White Canes to Blind Persons." On motion read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow:

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the City of St. John's Act." On motion read a first time. Ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Establishment and Administration of Community Councils." On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Law Relating to the Frustration of Contracts." On
motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Attorney General asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act to Amend the Companies Act." On motion Bill read a first time, ordered a second time on tomorrow.

Honourable the Minister of Public Works asks leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act." On motion Bill read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

SECOND READINGS:

Second reading of Bill, "An Act Respecting the Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada;"

MR. SPEAKER: This is a private Bill;

MR. SMALLWOOD: I move the second reading of this Bill. And I ask the indulgence of my honourable friends opposite in giving this second reading at this time because of the fact that it has to go to a select committee of the House, and that might take a little time. It is a completely non-controversial Bill. It is a request of the Presbyterian Church of Canada that a trustee body be set up and vested with certain rights. And I don't think there is any disposition on the part of any one here to question the desires of the Presbyterian Church, and I think we can accept the Bill in principle knowing that it will then go to the select committee where it will get more detailed consideration.

On motion Bill read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the Standing Orders this Bill must now be referred to select committee and all petitions for and against the Bill will be referred to the committee and any argument for or against the Bill takes place in committee.

I have to name a select committee to take charge of the Bill: There is such a small number of private members in the House it is rather difficult to appoint a select committee for this purpose. I suggest that the Member for Fortune Bay Hermitage be a member of that committee; the Honourable Member for St. John's West; the Honourable Member for Bonavista South and the Honourable Member for Burgeo and L'Anse aux Meadows; the Honourable Member for Port de Grave.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Frobisher Limited (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1955;"

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder could we defer that until Monday.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, the honourable minister is very co-operative. It is deferred again.

MR. SPEAKER: The debate was deferred on the 21st of March. Do I understand it is agreeable to have it deferred again?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

On motion debate on second reading of Bill deferred:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Establishment and Administration of Local Government;"

MR. SPEAKER: This Bill received second reading and the debate deferred.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, there has been no motion for second reading of that Bill — I don't recall it.
MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, I gave my explanation on second reading and on motion of the honourable member for St. John's West I deferred it.

On motion second reading of Bill deferred.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the School Attendance Act."

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Education) : Mr. Speaker, this Bill provides for two amendments (1) that a child who attains the age of seven years in any time of the school year. The original Act stated the compulsory school age to be over seven and under fourteen years of age. The later age limit was moved to fifteen years, with the provision that if the child reached the age of fifteen after the twenty-fifth of October in the calendar year he had to attend school during the ensuing year. A school may be seriously disrupted if a child does not attend school until the age of seven. Such children could demand enrollment during the school year, and it would be impossible to fit the children into the school. Therefore it would benefit the children if the Act made it compulsory to attend school in September of that year. These sections of the Act are therefore amended to take care of the proposed amendment, Sections one, two, three, four, five and six represent the rewording of the amended sections.

The second amendment is that the School Attendance Act may have provisions whereby the Board of Education may be permitted to charge fees without at the same time permitting the Board to debar children from attendance to school because of non-payment of such fees. That amendment is considered necessary as there is a conflict between the present section fifteen of the present School Attendance Act and 101 of the Education Act. "101-4 (n) To make arrangements for a proper supply of fuel for the schools, and for the cleaning of all schools for which purpose the Board is empowered to charge the pupil a special fee over and above the regular fees."

Mr. Speaker, I move the Second Reading of this Bill:

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Department of Public Works Act."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works) : Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this slight amendment, I think it does not require very much time, and I will not occupy the time of this House very long.

Honourable members will see that it is merely an amendment of Section two, which has been deleted and the following substituted:

"Municipal Authority" means the City of St. John's and the City of Corner Brook and, as the context indicates, a municipality or a Local Improvement District or Council or a Board established under the Local Government Act, 1956, and a community or council organized or established under the Community Councils Act, 1956 Honourable members will understand this is merely to include the additional city to the city of St. John's the city of Corner Brook and other municipal councils which may come into being from time to time.
Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of this amendment:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, on that point, is it usual to move second reading of a Bill which refers to an Act which is not already passed. I note that the Local Government Act, 1956, has not yet had second reading and the Community Councils Act, 1956 I don't think has even been introduced. I am wondering about the propriety of introducing this Act. We have nothing against the principle of the Act at all.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, should we have it deferred?

MR. SPEAKER: It had not occurred to me, but it does seem to me to be rather impossible to amend something which has not been introduced.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): On that point, Mr. Speaker, if two Acts come before the House and each one deals with the other, you must take one of them first. What objection would there be to accepting the principle now and then have them both read the same day? I cannot understand.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I see nothing against second reading. I mean to carry the Bill through all stages would be impossible.

MR. HOLLETT: There is no such thing as yet as the Community Councils Act, 1956; nor the other one mentioned in the Bill.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On the other hand, if the Bill passes and the other two do not, will it refer to Acts that do not exist. It cannot do much harm.

MR. HOLLETT: It is a waste of time that is all.

Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

MR. SPEAKER: I might point out of course, no amending Act can do any amending until it becomes law. We are only approving the principle.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the St. John's Memorial Stadium Act."

MR. HEFFERTON: Mr. Speaker, there are three simple amendments to the existing "St. John's Memorial Stadium Act." The first amendment is merely a restrictive or limiting clause, adding only the words "not more than" before the word "eleven" in the said section, so that it is impossible to have more than eleven members constituting the St. John's Memorial Stadium Commission.

The second amendment merely gives to the Stadium Commission the authority to make regulations for the control and maintenance of the surroundings around the stadium as well as in the stadium itself.

The third amendment merely changes the financial year of the Stadium so that it shall be the calendar year, the same as the Act of the Municipal Council of St. John's itself.

I move the second reading, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HOLLETT: Could we have this deferred, Mr. Speaker? We just got the Act, now, a moment ago. We have not had a chance to even see it.

On motion debate on second reading deferred:

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend Chapter One Hundred Seventy-Eight of the Revised Statutes."

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could have the
indulgence of the House and ask that this Bill be taken off the Order Paper. It is a series of small and not very important amendments, but a little bit premature. I understand our men are doing a little more work on that and during the summer will go into it a little more fully and will bring in another amendment next year. I would like to withdraw that amendment at the present time, if the House will agree, and next year bring in a more comprehensive amendment to the Act.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I say I read this Bill and was puzzled. I did not know the conditions taken for granted existed, and I can understand now why the Minister wishes to withdraw the Bill.

On motion (leave of the House) the Bill was withdrawn.

MR. CURTIS: I move all remaining Orders of the Day, Mr. Speaker, do stand deferred.

On motion all further Orders of the Day deferred:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, April 9th, at 3:00 of the clock:

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the next motion I want to remind the House of the Private Bill we have just referred to a select Committee. According to the Rules, no action can take place in the Committee until one week after the notices have been posted on our board.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Monday, April 9th, at 3:00 of the clock.

Monday, April 9, 1956.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Presenting Petitions

MR. STRICKLAND: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Greater Happy Adventure and Pool’s Cove. The petitioners request that the local road leading from the Federal wharf in Lower Happy Adventure to the Upper Cove in Happy Adventure be designated a secondary highway.

The petitioners also point out that some fifty homes are located on the road, and they demand their right of access by motor transportation connecting with the main road leading to the Alexander Bay section.

Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in supporting this petition, and ask that it be placed on the Table of the House for reference to the department concerned.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support that petition, which is being presented by the honourable member for Bonavista South.

I have been made aware of the conditions of the roads in that area and I am quite sure the petitioners are in dire need as far as road transportation is concerned. There the road facilities are very meager, and I am quite sure we on this side of the House are glad to support the petition so ably presented by the honourable member.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the department concerned.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf
of the residents of Torbay for the widening of local roads in and around Torbay.

This petition, Mr. Speaker, is signed by 425 adult residents of Torbay. And the petitioners point out the deplorable conditions of the local roads in as much as at the present time they are too narrow to enable fire trucks or fire fighting equipment to operate over them. During the winter time it is impossible to have the local roads cleared satisfactorily, and when the snow is not there the roads are in such a condition that they are very dangerous to traffic.

Now these people, Mr. Speaker, are prepared to give "quid pro quo." They are asking for this attention but they also on their part each and all of them are undertaking that if they are granted this petition they are prepared to move back their fences from the centre of any of those local roads to a point of ten feet, if the Department of Public Works would undertake to resurface, repair and maintain the roads. That would be without compensation, I may say, Mr. Speaker.

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might ask the honourable gentleman to specify a specific distance.

MR. HIGGINS: Fourteen feet from the centre, from each road on which the department would undertake to work. I hope, now that I have a nibble, the honourable Minister might be prepared to act and we might be able to work out a distance acceptable to his department.

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to place the petition on the Table of the House, and ask that it be referred to the proper department.

MR. W. J. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I rise to say a few words in support of that petition. I happened on several occasions to visit Torbay on professional business, and to go on the local roads in Torbay. And I am sure, Sir, they are now in the worst condition that they ever were since they were first built. They are very narrow, in very many places only just the width of the car and if you meet anything you have to back up. They are really in a frightful state.

Torbay is an agricultural settlement where there is a great deal of land under cultivation, and it would be most beneficial to the people if the roads were widened.

I have much pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in giving my hearty support to this petition.

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Speaker, may I just say a word in connection with this: I was very pleased to hear the honourable gentleman who represents St. John's East present that petition and give the understanding that the people in the area would willingly move back their fences. That is why I asked the honourable gentleman to specify or rather to repeat the figure given. I now understand it is fourteen feet from the centre of the road. I merely wish to point out to the House that would only give 28 feet for a main road. This topic of widening the roads is not alone in any one district but applies all over Newfoundland. As every individual member of this House knows in the outlying settlements our roads were built in the horse and buggy days, shall I say, and today the motor vehicle has taken over. Now under the old Crown Lands Act there was no road laid down in Newfoundland less than thirty feet in width. I would like to point that
out. That is merely a half a chain. And where that road is connected with a through road to other communities the limit is for sixty-six feet width.

I heartily congratulate the people of Torbay. They are willing to move back, I take it. I have no doubt, if they say they are prepared to move back for ten feet they may very well be prepared to move back the required distance before the Department of Public Works could undertake it. I merely wish to point out that 28 feet would not make the road sufficiently wide to make for the protection of the property on either side and then allow the road machinery such as the snow-clearer to pass through.

We have had actual cases in court, in fact there is one pending right now, where our snow-clearing men have been accused of breaking down fences. I merely mention that fact. I am sorry if I have taken up too much time of the House in my effort to make it very clear that 28 ft is insufficient for a motor road.

MR HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would like to thank the honourable Minister for his evident interest in this petition. In so far as the fourteen feet is concerned, well I am not authorized to make any binding offer but I think we may regard, fourteen feet, shall we say, a basic figure.

On motion petition received for reference to the department concerned.

Giving Notice of Motion:
None.

Giving Notice of Questions:
Notice of questions given by Mr. Browne.

Answers to Questions:

Question No. 48: In course of preparation.

Question No. 49: MR. BROWNE—To ask the Honourable the Minister of Economic Development to lay on the Table of the House the following information: What was the arrangement, if any, by which Mr. Chester Dawe was relieved of his position as Manager of the Newfoundland Hardwoods Ltd.? Has he any shares in this Company at this date? Did the present operators invest any money of their own in this plant or pay the Government anything for their right to operate the same? What are the respective interests of Mr. Chester Dawe, the present operators and the Government?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this question is broken into a number of sub-questions. "What was the arrangement if any by which Mr. Chester Dawe was relieved of his position as manager of the Newfoundland Hardwoods Limited?" I don't know what is meant by "arrangement." The fact of the matter is that Mr. Chester Dawe decided and we agreed he was right in deciding that he would relinquish his contract with the Government. He went out. The contract he had was a management contract for the plant.

He has no share in the company at this date.

The present operators have an agreement with the Government to operate the plant, not to buy it but to operate it. We don't pay them for operating it. They operate it without payment from us except that they are permitted under the agreement to use half the profits, half the profits, to pay off the full costs of the plant, whereupon,
having paid off the full cost of the plant, the plant will become their property. In the meantime they are not allowed to draw any money ever until the plant is fully paid off. They are not allowed to draw from the plant any money for payment nor compensation or dividends nor fees nor anything of that nature for themselves. They are allowed only to draw half the profits and pay these to the Government as purchase price on the plant. And if, and as, and when that plant is fully paid for by them, out of earnings, using half the earnings only for the purpose, they will then have a title to the plant.

Mr. Dawe has no interest.

The operators are as I have described. And the Government are the owners of the plant.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ask two or three sub-questions? Mr. Dawe had $25,000 in shares. I would like to find out whether he was compensated or whether they were cancelled? The other question I would like to ask is, would the honourable the Premier table the agreement between the new operators and the Government?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think so.

MR. BROWNE: That was promised last session, and we did not get it. The other question, has the operator of this company got a settled agency to which the products of this factory are marketed?

MR. SMALLWOOD: With regard to the agreement—We will gladly table, if my honourable friend will put it on the Order Paper so that it will go through the regular routine and go to the necessary department.

MR. BROWNE: They have a company, I understand, marketing the product?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think that is correct, and not only marketing the products of the birch plant but as far as marketing outside the province is concerned, also the products of Atlantic Hardboards, Limited.

MR. BROWNE: They get their remuneration in that way. They are not working for nothing. They must get something. They are not working for nothing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They undoubtedly get a commission on the sales. They don't get any commission on the sales of either plant in the province, only on sales outside. They get few commissions, and I doubt that is the basis of their interest.

MR. BROWNE: Do they get their expenses?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They get their travelling expenses, of course, while travelling on company's business, like any other employees. But they don't get any salary.

Question No. 51:

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Agreement will be tabled at the time the Loan and Guarantee Act is brought in. That has been the practice right along, and will be followed. The agreement will be tabled.

Question No. 52 and 53 are wrongly addressed.

MR. BROWNE: That is a mistake. Would the honourable Minister take notice of these questions as being addressed to him in his capacity as Premier?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think they had better be re-addressed so they
will go through the regular routine. Actually I know nothing about it until they appear on the Order Paper, and when someone gives me the answers I table them. So it would be better to have them tabled now as new questions so that they would appear on the Order Paper tomorrow in the right way.

MR. BROWNE: All right, Mr. Speaker.

Question No. 50:

MR. BROWNE: To ask the honourable the Minister for Fisheries and Co-operatives to table a statement showing the amounts spent by the Fisheries Development Authority for entertainment purposes with details of amounts spent.

(Answer tabled by Mr. Keough).

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker there was a question on the Order Paper of March 21, which had to do with the vouchers for expenditure on the Rubber Plant in Holyrood and Koch’s position in Koch Shoes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, I will have to find the answer to that and bring it in, possibly tomorrow or the next day.

MR. BROWNE: And about the agreement?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well I thought I would have found that just going through the files kept by Dr. Valdmanis but we did not. What we found was a proposed agreement, which he proposed, or was proposed, after this one. But the one actually made I cannot find. It is not in the Finance Department although I thought that in fact the Attorney General’s Department said they sent it up to Finance. Finance admitted that they received it but claimed that they sent it back to the Attorney General, and there is a dispute between them as to who last had it. They are still trying to settle that. They will probably find it. As soon as it is done I will table it.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, we must remember that in connection with that the Government paid out fifty thousand dollars, as a result of that agreement. Surely the agreement can’t be lost. I hope the honourable the Premier will uncover and discover it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Possibly the thing was tabled and that is why it is lost. I would not guarantee it was not tabled here. Maybe that is why it is lost. Maybe the Opposition has it or had it.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, that is begging the question.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is this in order, Mr. Speaker, arguing on answers to questions? Are they allowed to do that?

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any answers to other questions?

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answer to Question No. 38:

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, we have not yet received an answer to Question No. 3, and to No. 11. I would like the appropriate ministers to take notice please.

The following information is supplied by the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives in
reply to questions by Mr. Malcolm Hollett, No. 38 of 2 April, 1956.

(1) (a) Copy of an Agreement between the Crown and Burgeo Fish Industries Limited, dated 4 November, 1954, respecting a loan of $650,000.00, is attached.

(b) Copy of an Agreement between the Crown and Fortune Bay Products Limited, dated 15 September, 1954, respecting a loan of $200,000.00 is attached.

(c) Copy of an Agreement between the Crown and Fortune Bay Shipping Limited, dated 22 September, 1954, respecting a loan of $250,000.00, is attached.

(2) Q. Who are the Directors of these three several firms?
A. The latest information available to my department is as follows:

Burgeo Fish Industries Ltd.
Mrs. Marie S. Penny, Ramea.
Spencer G. Lake, St. John's.
Margaret Penny, Ramea.
Harold Lake, St. John's.
Aiden Maloney, Ramea.
Douglas C. Hunt, St. John's.

Fortune Bay Products Ltd.
J. R. Dixon, Fortune.
J. Roy Duggan, Georgia.
Benj. O. Johnson, Spartenburg.
Simon Rose.
G. N. Banfield, Bay L'Argent.
Harold Luscombe, St. John's.
Harry G. Dunstan, (Govt. Representative).

Fortune Shipping Ltd.
John R. Dixon, Fortune.
W. J. Abbott.
L. L. Russell.

(Representing Fortune Bay Products Ltd.)
Harry G. Dunstan, St. John's.
(Government Representative.)

(3) Q. If these amounts were guaranteed loans, what effort, if any, was made by the said companies to raise the loans. On what date did the Government take up its guarantees and for what amounts in each case.

A. Burgeo Fish Industries Ltd.
11 November, 1955—$650,000.00
Fortune Bay Products Ltd.
18 October, 1955—$200,000.00
Fortune Shipping Ltd.
18 October, 1955—$250,000.00

(4) Q. Table all agreements relative to terms and conditions of repayment to the Government of these several loans.

A. Information is contained in Agreements, see (1) (a), (b) and (c).

THIS AGREEMENT made at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland this 4th day of Nov. 1954

BETWEEN Her Majesty the Queen in right of Newfoundland represented herein by the Honourable William J. Keough Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives (hereinafter called "the Crown") of the one part AND Burgeo Fish Industries Limited a company organized and existing under the laws of Newfoundland and having its registered office at Burgeo in the Province aforesaid (hereinafter called "the Company") which expression shall where the context so admits include the persons deriving title under the Company of the other part.

WHEREAS the Company has been
formed to prosecute the fishing industry in Newfoundland and in particular to acquire from Fishery Products Limited its fish plant situated at Burgeo in the Province aforesaid and to buy trawlers for the supply of fish to the said plant; AND WHEREAS subscribed capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars has been paid in cash and the Company has issued the equivalent shares AND WHEREAS the Government has agreed to give financial assistance to the Company on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH as follows:

1. (1) The Crown will guarantee to the Bank of Nova Scotia at St. John’s aforesaid (hereinafter referred to as “the Bank”) repayment of such amount not exceeding a total of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) (hereinafter referred to as “the loan”) as the Bank may advance to the Company for the following purposes that is to say:

(a) Purchase of fish plant from Fishery Products Limited at Burgeo in the Province aforesaid an amount not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($175,000.00);

(b) Renovation of the said plant an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00);

(c) Purchase of two or more draggers to supply fish to the said plant an amount not exceeding three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($375,000.00).

(2) The Crown will within one year from the date of the first advance by the Bank to the Company under paragraph (1) pay to the Bank such total amount not exceeding the amount of the loan as the Bank shall have advanced to the Company under paragraph (1) but the Crown will not pay to the Bank any amount advanced by the Bank to the Company for any of the purposes set forth in paragraph (1) in excess of the amount to be advanced for such purpose.

2. In consideration of the premises and of the covenants and agreements to be performed by the Crown, the Company hereby covenants and agrees with the Crown as follows:

(1) That the Company will pay to the Crown the said sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) in equal annual instalments commencing two years after the date of the first advance that is to say a first instalment of an amount not less than thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($32,500.00) on the 4th day of November, A.D. 1957 and thereafter further instalments each of an amount not less than thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($32,500.00) to be paid on the 4th day of November in each and every succeeding year until the whole sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) shall be repaid.

(2) That, subject to paragraph (2) of Clause 5, if in any year the Company pays an amount in excess of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($32,500.00)
the amount will, at the option of the Company, in any subsequent year be applied against the annual instalment then due if the Company pays in full the balance of that annual instalment.

(3) That the Company will as well after as before maturity pay to the Crown interest from the 4th day of November, A.D. 1955 at the rate of three and one-half per centum (3½) per annum upon the said sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) or upon so much thereof as shall from time to time be outstanding and interest will be paid in yearly instalments in the manner following that is to say a first instalment consisting of all interest then unpaid to be paid on the 4th day of November, A.D. 1956 and thereafter further instalments each consisting of all interest then unpaid to be paid on the 4th day of November in each and every succeeding year while the said sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) or any part thereof remains unpaid.

(4) If after any money has been advanced or guaranteed under this Agreement by the Crown to the Company

(a) a winding up order is made or an effective resolution is passed or a valid instrument of dissolution is executed for the winding up of the Company or the Company becomes insolvent or makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or otherwise acknowledges its insolvency or becomes subject to the provisions of any bankruptcy act;

(b) any floating charge on the undertaking of the Company now or hereafter executed by the Company in favour of any person partnership or corporation shall become fixed;

(c) an execution or a distress is levied on the assets of the Company and remains undischarged for more than thirty days;

(d) the Company ceases to operate the said plant in accordance with paragraph (1) of clause 4;

(e) the principal sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) or any payment of interest or any part of the said principal sum or payment of interest payable under this Agreement remains unpaid for thirty days after the date on which it ought to be paid; or

(f) the Company fails to fulfil or perform any of its obligations under this Agreement other than its obligations in regard to the payment of the principal sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) and the interest thereon or commits or threatens to commit a breach of any of the covenants or provisions contained in this Agreement and on its part to be ful-
filled performed and ob-

then the Company will pay to the Crown on demand such part of the said principal sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) as shall for the time being be unpaid and will until the whole of the said sum is paid pay interest at the rate of three and one half per centum (3½%) per annum and will pay to the Crown on de-

any other moneys pay-
able to the Crown under this Agreement.

5. For the consideration aforesaid the Company further covenants and agrees with the Crown as follows:

(1) The Company will use the loan for the following pur-

(a) Purchase of fish plant
from Fishery Products Limited at Burgeo aforesaid an amount not exceed-
ing one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($175,000.00);

(b) Renovation of the said plant an amount not exceed-
ing one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00);

(c) Purchase of two or more draggers to supply fish to the said plant an amount not exceeding three hun-
dred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($375,000.00)

PROVIDED THAT if the Com-
pany uses less than the amount specified in any of the other sub-paragraphs for the purpose specified therein it may do so with the consent of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the Authority") to the amount of the unused portion of the advance or portion specified but nothing con-
tained herein shall authorize or be deemed to authorize a total ad-
vance under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) in excess of six hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00).

(2) The Company will co-incidental with the execution of this Agreement and at its own ex-

(2) The Company will co-incidental with the execution of this Agreement and at its own ex-

(a) Purchase of fish plant
from Fishery Products Limited at Burgeo aforesaid an amount not exceed-
ing one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($175,000.00);

(b) Renovation of the said plant an amount not exceed-
ing one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00);

(c) Purchase of two or more draggers to supply fish to the said plant an amount not exceeding three hun-
dred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($375,000.00)

PROVIDED THAT if the Com-
pany uses less than the amount specified in any of the other sub-paragraphs for the purpose specified therein it may do so with the consent of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the Authority") to the amount of the unused portion of the advance or portion specified but nothing con-
tained herein shall authorize or be deemed to authorize a total ad-
vance under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) in excess of six hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00).

(2) The Company will co-incidental with the execution of this Agreement and at its own ex-

(b) Renovation of the said plant an amount not exceed-
ing one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00);

(c) Purchase of two or more draggers to supply fish to the said plant an amount not exceeding three hun-
dred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($375,000.00)

PROVIDED THAT if the Com-
pany uses less than the amount specified in any of the other sub-paragraphs for the purpose specified therein it may do so with the consent of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the Authority") to the amount of the unused portion of the advance or portion specified but nothing con-
tained herein shall authorize or be deemed to authorize a total ad-
vance under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) in excess of six hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00).

(3) The Company will at its own expense produce a good title to the lands, premises, buildings, erections, wharves, plants, ma-

(3) The Company will at its own expense produce a good title to the lands, premises, buildings, erections, wharves, plants, ma-

(b) Renovation of the said plant an amount not exceed-
ing one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00);

(c) Purchase of two or more draggers to supply fish to the said plant an amount not exceeding three hun-
dred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($375,000.00)

PROVIDED THAT if the Com-
pany uses less than the amount specified in any of the other sub-paragraphs for the purpose specified therein it may do so with the consent of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the Authority") to the amount of the unused portion of the advance or portion specified but nothing con-
tained herein shall authorize or be deemed to authorize a total ad-
vance under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) in excess of six hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00).

(4) The Company will at all times at the request of the Crown do and execute all such lawful as-
surance and things as may be necessary for further or more perfectly assuring the subject matter of this Agreement to the Crown.
(5) The lands, premises, buildings, wharves, plant, machinery, equipment and draggers referred to in paragraph (2) of this clause are free and clear of all mortgages, liens, charges and other encumbrances of any kind whatsoever and during the currency of this Agreement the Company will keep the said lands, premises, buildings, wharves, plant, machinery, equipment and draggers free and clear of all mortgages, liens, charges or encumbrances of any kind whatsoever except the mortgages to be executed under this Agreement.

(6) The Company will from the date of the execution of this Agreement and at all times thereafter during the currency thereof keep all the buildings, plant, machinery, equipment and draggers referred to in paragraph (2) of this clause in good and substantial repair and condition or arrange to have them so kept and if the Company fails or neglects so to do the Crown may at its discretion and without prejudice to any other remedy which the Crown may have under this Agreement enter into and upon the said buildings, plant, machinery, equipment and draggers in order to repair them or keep them in repair without in any case thereby becoming liable as mortgagee in possession and all the Crown's expenses of so doing shall be repaid to it by the Company and in any such case the said expenses shall be a charge under paragraph (9) of this clause.

(7) At all times during the currency of this Agreement the Company will keep all the buildings, wharves, plant, machinery and equipment situated on the lands and premises referred to in paragraph (2) of this clause fully insured against loss or damage by fire under a policy or policies of insurance of a type and for coverage approved by the Authority and taken in an office or offices approved by it from time to time and the Company will immediately assign the policy or policies of such insurance and all renewals or transfers thereof to the Crown as further security herewith and will pay all premiums and sums payable from time to time for the keeping up of such insurance and will deliver to and leave with the Authority the policy or policies of such insurance and a receipt for every premium or sum payable in respect thereof at least forty-eight hours before the same shall become due and on failure of the Company to pay any such premium or sum or to deliver any such policy or policies receipt or receipts in pursuance of this covenant within the time hereby limited then the Authority may at any time thereafter effect such insurance and in such event premiums and other sums paid therefor together with interest at three and one half per centum (3½%) per annum shall be a charge under par-
agraph (9) of this clause and during the currency of this Agreement the Company will keep all its buildings, wharves, plant, machinery, equipment and vessels, other than those specifically covered in any Agreements now in force or which may come into force, insured against loss or damage by fire or marine risks.

(8) (a) The Company will from the date of the execution of this Agreement and at all times thereafter during the currency thereof keep the said draggers fully insured against loss or damage by fire and loss or damage through any marine risk under an all risk policy (Lloyd's form including four fourths "running down" clause) or under a policy or policies or insurance prescribed or approved by the Authority and taken in an office or offices so prescribed or approved from time to time and the Company will immediately assign the policies to the Crown as further security herewith and will pay all premiums and sums payable from time to time for the keeping up of such insurance and will deliver to and leave with the Authority the policy or policies of such insurance and a receipt for every premium or sum payable in respect thereof at least forty-eight hours before the same shall become due and on failure of the Company to pay any such premium or sum or to deliver any such policy or policies receipt or receipts in pursuance of this convenant within the time hereby limited then the Crown may at any time thereafter effect such insurance and in that event the premiums and other sums paid therefor together with interest thereon at three and one half per centum (3½%) per annum shall be a charge under paragraph (9) of this clause.

(b) The Company will not do or suffer or permit any act to be done whereby any insurance on the said draggers shall or may be suspended impaired or defeated and will not suffer or permit the said draggers to engage in any voyage or to carry any cargo not permitted under the policies of insurance in effect without the consent in writing of the Authority and without first insuring the said draggers for such voyage or the covering of such cargo for an amount and under a policy or policies of insurance satisfactory to the Authority and taken in an insurance office or offices approved by the Authority and the Company will not permit the said draggers to be operated in any manner contrary to any law of Canada.

(9) The Company will during the currency of this Agreement pay or cause to be paid all taxes, charges, assessments or impositions, fines or outgoings whatsoever now or hereafter taxed, charged, assessed or imposed on the lands, premises, buildings, wharves, plant, machinery, equipment and draggers to be
mortgaged under paragraph (2) of this clause or on any part thereof or on the Company in respect thereof and should the Company make default in the observance or performance of this covenant the Crown may without prejudice to any other remedy provided by this Agreement or by the mortgage to be given thereunder pay such taxes, charges, assessments, impositions, fines or outgoings or any part thereof and the amount so expended shall be repaid to the Crown by the Company upon demand and until so repaid shall bear interest at the rate of three and one half per centum (3½%) per annum.

(1) For the consideration aforesaid the Company further covenants and agrees with the Crown as follows:

(1) Upon the execution of this Agreement the Company will with all reasonable diligence and efficiency proceed with the enlarging and equipping of its plant at Burgeo aforesaid and thereafter during the currency of this Agreement the Company will operate the said plant mainly for the production of processed fish and fish products in accordance with market requirements: provided that the Company shall not be required to operate the said plant when scarcity of fish, market conditions, weather or any other factor beyond the control of the Company should render economic operations impossible.

(2) The Company will not during the currency of this Agreement sell transfer or change the flag of the said draggers except with the approval in writing of the Authority.

(3) The Company will during the currency of this Agreement keep the said draggers actively engaged in the fishing industry.

(4) One person nominated by the Crown will be appointed to the Board of Directors of the Company in each year during the currency of this Agreement and the Company will if required to qualify him for such appointment transfer one share in the Company to the Director so nominated.

(5) While the said sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($650,000.00) advance or guaranteed by the Crown under this Agreement or any part thereof or any interest or charges payable in respect thereof remains outstanding the Company will not except with the consent in writing of the Authority:

(a) declare dividends nor distribute profits by any method whether in cash or in kind;

(b) transfer or assign the fixed assets of the Company nor dispose of the same by any method whatsoever;

(c) seek an increase or a reduction in its authorized share capital;
(d) distribute its capital assets to its shareholders;

nor

e) sell its undertakings.

(6) The Authority may at all times authorize its duly appointed representative to enter into and upon and to make an inspection of the lands, premises, buildings, erections, wharves, plants, machinery, equipment and draggers of the Company and the Company will permit such visits and inspections and shall facilitate the work of inspection in every way.

(7) The Company will keep full and proper accounts which will be audited at least annually by an independent auditor to be approved by the Authority and will in each year submit to the Director appointed on the nomination of the Crown a true copy of its balance sheet and profit and loss account showing the result of the previous year's operations and of the auditor's report thereon, including, during any year in which moneys advanced under this Agreement are expended, a statement signed by the auditor showing the purpose or purposes for which the said funds were used.

(8) The Company will make all such changes in its Articles and obtain from its shareholders such agreements as shall be necessary to give effect to the undertaking of the Company set out in this Agreement.

(9) Sales of any products by the Company will be made at not less than current market values wherever the sales are made and payment will be made to the Company in full after deductions for freight, duty and selling costs and any other normal disbursements made by selling agents for or on behalf of the Company.

(10) (a) Subject to sub-paragraph (b) except with the written consent of the Authority no commissions, management salaries (except to the plant manager) or any such similar disbursements in excess of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) in any one year shall be paid during the currency of this Agreement.

(b) In any financial year of the Company when net profits are sufficient after full depreciation allowable under the Income Tax Act (Canada) for that year has been provided for and after provision has been made from profits to anticipate payment of principal and interest during years when no instalments of principal are due under this Agreement or after payment of instalments of principal and interest when due under this Agreement has been made, management fees may be distributed up to an amount not exceeding two per cent (2%) of net sales at the discretion of the directors.

(11) Subject to quality of fish marketable specie and the maximum capacity of the
said plant the Company will purchase from all fishermen operating in the area of Burgeo within economic distance for delivery to the plant by themselves or under any collection system maintained by the Company all available fresh fish caught by fishermen-owned and operated vessels which are home-based in the said area and are fishing within economic distance for delivery to the plant and the expression "economic distance" used in this paragraph means a distance to be mutually agreed upon between the Company and the Authority.

5. It is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the parties to this Agreement as follows:

(1) When the Company pays in full the principal, interest and other charges secured by and under this Agreement the Crown will, at the request, cost, and expense of the Company release to the Company the lands, premises, buildings, wharves, plant, machinery, equipment and draggers to be mortgaged under this Agreement freed and released from this Agreement, the provisions herein contained and the mortgages to be given hereunder.

(2) The Company may at its option pay to the Crown at any time during the currency of this Agreement all or whatever portion of the principal sum which may be outstanding under this Agreement together with interest thereon as well as such other monies as may be payable thereunder and upon payment by the Company as aforesaid the Crown will accordingly discharge the security to be given under this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable William J. Keough Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives has hereunto his hand and seal subscribed and set and the Common Seal of Burgeo Fish Industries Limited was hereunto affixed in accordance with its rules and regulations and in the presence of its duly authorized officers the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of the Province of Newfoundland by the Honourable William J. Keough, Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives in the presence of

(Sgd.) P. Lloyd Soper
Witness

Common Seal of Burgeo Fish Industries Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Sgd.) W. J. Keough
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives
(Sgd.) Marie S. Penny
DIRECTOR
(Sgd.) D. C. Hunt
DIRECTOR
(Sgd.) Patricia Ryan
Witness

THIS AGREEMENT made at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland this 22nd day of September Anno Domini One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four BETWEEN Her Majesty in right of Newfoundland represented herein by the Honourable William J. Keough, Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives (hereinafter called the
"Crown") of the one part AND Fortune Bay Products Limited a company
organized and existing under the laws
of Newfoundland and having its re­
gistered office at Fortune in the Pro­
vince of Newfoundland (hereinafter call­
ed the "Company," which expression
shall where the context so admits in­
clude the persons deriving title under
the Company) of the other part:

WHEREAS by an indenture made be­
tween Fortune Bay Products Limited
and The Royal Trust Company dated
the 1st day of November, A.D., 1952
and registered pursuant to The Com­
panies Act on the same date and
registered at the Registry of deeds for
Newfoundland at St. John's on the
29th day of November, A. D., 1952 in
Volume 253, Folio 1 (hereinafter call­
ed Indenture No. 1) the Company gave
the Royal Trust Company a first mort­
gage and a floating charge in the
amount of one million one hundred
and sixty thousand dollars ($1,160,-
000.00) on all the fixed assets, future
assets and undertakings of the Com­
pany;

AND WHEREAS the proviso to para­
graph (1) of Clause (2) of Indenture
No. 1 states: "Provided it is not in
default hereunder, and for a proper
corporate purpose, the Company shall
have the right to borrow moneys total­
ing in the aggregate not more than
$200,000.00 upon the security of a
first mortgage or pledge of any of its
assets, such mortgage or pledge to be
superior in lien to this Indenture and
to the Bonds secured thereby, and upon
the request of the Company, signed
by the President, Vice-President,
Secretary or Treasurer, accompanied
by a certified copy of a supporting
resolution of the Board of Directors of
the Company, the Trustee is authoriz­
ed to execute and deliver such in­
struments as shall be necessary to ef­
fect such subordination save and ex­
cept as aforesaid the Company shall
not be entitled to create any further
mortgage or charge ranking in prior­
ty to or pari passu with the charge
hereby created;"

AND WHEREAS the Company pro­
poses to enlarge its premises and in­
stall additional equipment to increase
production at its plant at Fortune and
to continue to operate the plant in
the commercial production of process­
ed fish and fish products in accord­
ance with market requirements;

AND WHEREAS the Company has
begun the enlargement of the premises
and installation of the equipment.

AND WHEREAS the Company is
desirous of obtaining from the Crown
financial assistance in the amount of
Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,-
000.00);

AND WHEREAS the Company is
not in default in its obligations in­
curred under Indenture No. 1 and has
agreed to have the Royal Trust Com­
pany deliver and execute all instru­
ments necessary to enable the Com­
pany to give the Crown a first mort­
gage in the amount of two hundred
thousand dollars ($200,000.00) on the
assets of the Company;

AND WHEREAS the Company has
agreed, having obtained authority from
the Royal Trust Company, to give the
Crown a first mortgage on all its
assets in the amount of two hundred
thousand dollars ($200,000.00);

AND WHEREAS the Crown has
agreed to make financial assistance
available to the Company to the
amount of two hundred thousand dol­
lars ($200,000.00) in the manner and
subject to the execution by the Com­
pany of a first mortgage in the said
amount of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000.00) on all assets of
the Company and subject to the terms
and conditions set fourth in this
Agreement.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WIT
NESSETH as follows:

1. (1) The Crown will guarantee to
the Bank of Nova Scotia the
repayment by the Company of
such an amount as the said
Bank may advance to the
Company in respect of the
said enlargement of the prem­
is of the Company and the
said installation of additional
equipment to increase produc­
tion at its plant at Fortune
up to an amount not exceeding
Two hundred thousand dol­

(2) The Crown will advance to
the Company at a date within
one year from the acquisition
of the above loan from the
Bank of Nova Scotia such an
amount as may be required to
retire the advance to the Com­
pany from the said Bank up
to an amount not exceeding
Two hundred thousand dol­

2. In consideration of the premises
and of the convenants and agree­
ments to be performed by the
Crown, the Company hereby conven­
ant and agrees with the Crown as
follows:

(1) That the Company will pay to
the Crown the said sum of
Two hundred thousand dollars
($200,000.00) in equal annual
instalments in the manner fol­
lowing, that is to say, a first
instalment of an amount not
less than Ten thousand dollars
($10,000.00) on the Thirtieth
day of September, A.D., 1957
and thereafter further instal­
ments each of an amount not
less than Ten thousand dollars
($10,000.00) to be paid on
the Thirtieth day of September
in each and every succeeding
year until the whole sum of
Two hundred thousand dol­

(2) That the Company will as well
after as before maturity pay
to the Crown interest from the
day of September, A.D., 1955
at the rate of four per centum
(4%) per annum upon the
said sum of Two hundred
thousand dollars ($200,000.00)
or upon so much thereof as
shall from time to time be
outstanding and interest will
be paid in yearly instalments
in the manner following that
is to say, the first instalment
consisting of all interest then
unpaid to be paid on the 30th
day of September, A.D., 1956
and thereafter further instal­
ments each consisting of all
interest then unpaid to be
paid on the 30th day of Sept­
ember, in each and every suc­
ceeding year while the said
sum of Two hundred thou­
sand dollars ($200,000.00) or
any part thereof remains un­
paid.

(3) If after any money has been
advanced or guaranteed under
this Agreement by the Crown
to the Company (a) a wind­
ing up order is made or an
effective resolution is passed
or a valid instrument of dis­
solution is executed for the
winding up of the Company or the Company becomes insolvent or makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or otherwise acknowledges its insolvency or becomes subject to the provisions of any bankruptcy act;

(b) any floating charge on the undertaking of the Company now or hereafter executed by the Company in favour of any person, partnership or corporation shall become fixed;

(c) an execution or distress is levied on the assets of the Company and remains undischarged for more than thirty days;

(d) the principal sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000.00) or any payment of interest or any part of the said principal sum or payment of the interest payable under this Agreement remains unpaid for thirty days after the date on which it ought to be paid; or (e) the Company fails to fulfil or perform any of its obligations under this Agreement other than its obligations in regard to the payment of the principal sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000.00) and the interest thereon or commits or threatens to commit a breach of any of the covenants or provisions contained in this Agreement and on its part to be fulfilled, performed or observed;

then the Company will pay to the Crown on demand such part of the said principal sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000.00) as shall for the time being be unpaid and will until the whole of the said sum is paid pay interest at the rate of four per centum (4%) per annum and will pay to the Crown on demand any other moneys payable to the Crown under this Agreement.

3. For the consideration aforesaid the Company further covenants and agrees with the Crown as follows:

(1) The Company will co-incident with the execution of this Agreement and at its own expense execute and deliver to the Crown a duly registered Deed of First Mortgage on all the lands, premises, buildings, erections, plants, machinery and equipment located at Fortune.

(2) The Company will at its own expense produce a good title to the lands, premises, buildings, erections, plants, machinery, and equipment referred to in paragraph (1) of this Clause and the mortgage referred to in that paragraph will be in a form satisfactory to the Crown.

(3) The Company will at all times at the request of the Crown do and execute all such lawful assurances and things as may be necessary for further or more perfectly assuring the subject matter of this Indenture to the Crown.

(4) Subject to Indenture No. 1 the lands, premises, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment referred to in paragraph (1) of this Clause are free and clear of all mortgages, liens, charges and other
encumbrances of any kind whatsoever and during the currency of this Agreement the Company will subject to Indenture No. 1 keep the said lands, premises, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment free and clear of all mortgages, liens, charges or encumbrances of any kind whatsoever except the mortgage to be executed under this Agreement.

(5) The Company will from the date of the execution of this Agreement and at all times thereafter during the currency thereof keep all of the buildings, plant, machinery and equipment referred to in paragraph (1) of this Clause in good and substantial repair and condition.

(6) At all times during the currency of this Agreement the Company will keep all of the buildings, plant, machinery and equipment situated on the lands and premises referred to in paragraph (1) of this Clause fully insured against loss or damage by fire under a policy or policies of insurance of a type and for coverage approved by the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives and taken in an office or offices approved by him from time to time and the Company will immediately assign the policy or policies of such insurance and all renewals or transfers thereof to the Crown as further security herewith and will pay all premiums and sums payable from time to time for the keeping up of such insurance and will deliver to and leave with the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives the policy or policies of such insurance and a receipt for every premium or sum payable in respect thereof at least forty-eight hours before the same shall become due and on failure of the Company to pay any such premium or sum or to deliver any such policy or policies receipt or receipts in pursuance of this covenant within the time hereby limited then the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives may at any time thereafter effect such insurance and in such event premiums and other sums paid therefor together with interest of four per centum (4%) per annum shall be a charge under paragraph (7) of this Clause and during the currency of this Agreement the Company will keep all of its buildings, plant, machinery, equipment and vessels, other than those specifically covered in any Agreements now in force or which may come into force, insured against loss or damage by fire or marine risks.

(7) The Company will during the currency of this Agreement pay or cause to be paid all taxes, charges, assessments, impositions, fines or outgoings whatsoever now or hereafter taxed, charged, assessed or imposed on the lands, premises, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment to be mortgaged under paragraph (1) of this Clause or on any part thereof or on the Company in
respect thereof and should the Company make default in the observance or performance of this covenant the Crown may without prejudice to any other remedy provided by this Agreement or by the mortgage to be given thereunder pay such taxes, charges, assessments, impositions, fines or outgoings or any part thereof and the amount so expended shall be repaid to the Crown by the Company upon demand and until so repaid shall bear interest at the rate of Four per centum (4%) per annum.

4. For the consideration aforesaid the Company further covenants and agrees with the Crown as follows:

(1) The Company will invest the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000.00) advanced or guaranteed to it by the Crown under this Agreement to pay for installation and equipment now installed or being installed and listed in Schedule A and in capital assets required for the commercial production of processed fish and fish products in accordance with market requirements;

(2) Upon the execution of this Agreement the Company will in consultation with the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority arrange for a survey of its plants to be made at its own expense by a mutually satisfactory plant engineer whose recommendations will be implemented if after consultation with the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority they are deemed to be in the best interests of the overall efficiency of the operations of the plant.

(3) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Clause, upon the execution of this Agreement the Company will with all reasonable diligence and efficiency proceed with the enlarging and equipping of its plant at Fortune and thereafter during the currency of this Agreement, the Company will operate the said plant mainly for the production of processed fish and fish products in accordance with market requirements; provided that the Company shall not be required to operate the said plant when scarcity of fish, market conditions, weather or any other factor beyond the control of the Company should render economic operations impossible.

(4) While the said sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000.00) advanced or guaranteed by the Crown under this Agreement or any part thereof or any interest or charges payable in respect thereof remains outstanding the Company will not except with consent in writing of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority:

(a) declare dividends nor distribute profits by any method whether in cash or in kind, except as to amounts payable under the terms of the said Trust Deed;

(b) transfer or assign the fixed assets of the Company nor dispose of the same by any method whatsoever;

(c) seek an increase or a reduction in its authorized share capital;

(d) distribute its capital assets to its shareholders; nor

(e) sell its undertakings.

(5) The Newfoundland Fisheries
Development Authority has the right at all times to authorize its duly appointed representative to visit and make an inspection of the premises, buildings, erections, wharves, plant, machinery and equipment of the Company and the Company will permit such visits and inspections and will facilitate the work of inspection in every way.

(6) One person nominated by the Crown will be appointed to the Board of Directors of the Company in each year during the currency of this Agreement and the Company will if required to qualify him for such appointment transfer one share in the Company to the Director so nominated.

(7) The Company will keep full and proper accounts which will be audited at least annually by an independent auditor to be approved by the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority and will in each year submit to the Director appointed on the nomination of the Crown a true copy of its balance sheet and profit and loss account showing the result of the previous year's operations and of the auditor's report thereon.

(8) The Company will make all such changes in its Articles and obtain from its shareholders such agreements as shall be necessary to give effect to the undertaking of the Company set out in this Agreement.

(9) The Directors of the Company shall recommend to the bondholders that redemption of the bonds dated November 1st, 1952 and maturing November 1st, 1962 shall be deferred for a period of five years from the date of execution of this Agreement and if the bondholders agree the Company will effect the necessary changes in paragraph (4) of Clause 3 of Indenture No. 1 to enable the Company to defer redemption of the said bonds.

(10) Sales of any products by the Company will be made at not less than current market values wherever the sales are made and payment will be made to the Company in full after deductions for freight, duty and selling costs and any other normal business disbursements or expenditures made by any selling agents for or on behalf of the Company.

5. It is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the parties to this Agreement as follows:

(1) When the Company pays in full the principal, interest and other charges secured by and under this Agreement the Crown will at the request, cost and expense of the Company release to the Company the lands, premises, plant, machinery and equipment to be mortgaged under this Agreement freed and released from this Agreement, the provisions herein contained and the mortgage to be given hereunder.

(2) The Company may at its option pay to the Crown at any time during the currency of this Agreement all or whatever portion of the principal sum which may be outstanding under this Agreement together with interest thereon as well as such other moneys as may be payable thereunder and upon payment by the Company as aforesaid the Crown will accordingly discharge the security to be given under this Agreement.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable William J. Keough Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives has hereunto his hand and seal subscribed and set and the Common Seal of Fortune Bay Products Limited was hereunto affixed in accordance with its rules and regulations and in the presence of its duly authorized officers the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of the Province of Newfoundland by the Honourable William J. Keough, Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.

(Sgd.) W. J. Keough
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives

(Sgd.) P. Lloyd Soper, Notary Public
Witness

Common Seal of Fortune Bay Products Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Sgd.) W. J. Keough
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives

(Sgd.) J. R. Dixon, Director

(Sgd.) Harold A. Luscombe, Director

(Sgd.) Gordon Stirling, Notary Public
Witness

SCHEDULE A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sea Wall to Protect Plant Foundation</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables &amp; Accessory Equip. for Breaking Operation</td>
<td>$800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breading Machines and Hobart Mixer</td>
<td>$7,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Room Extension</td>
<td>$54,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Federal Bait Subsidy</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving Room Extension</td>
<td>$6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Shop Improvements &amp; Facilities</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements to Meal Plant (Penthouses on Roof, Cyclones, etc.)</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated Platforms in Main Processing Bldg.</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Boxes</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge Facilities—Wharf</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiral Conveyor for Ice and Ice Shed on Wharf</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fans and Ventilators</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate Power Line to Meal Plant</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform to Support Flake-ice Machines</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Stands for Receiving Shed</td>
<td>$1,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Hoist for Wharf</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosefish Scaler and Haddock Scalers</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Stitcher for Cartons</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Pens in Meal Plant</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Tanks and Installation Costs</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Covering Throughout Plant</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements to Engine Room</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Tanks for Fuel Oil in Meal Plant &amp; Diesel Room</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Hose and Fire Hose</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Fighting Equipment</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$96,750.00
THIS AGREEMENT made at St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland this 18th day of September Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four BETWEEN Her Majesty in right of Newfoundland represented herein by the Honourable William J. Keough, Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives (hereinafter called the "Crown") of the first part AND Fortune Shipping Limited a company incorporated under the laws of Newfoundland and having its registered office in care of Fortune Bay Products Limited at Fortune in the Province of Newfoundland (hereinafter called the "Borrower") of the second part and Fortune Bay Products Limited a company incorporated under the laws of Newfoundland and having its registered office at Fortune aforeaid (hereinafter called the "Company") of the third part;

WHEREAS the Borrower is desirous of purchasing two draggers for use in its fishing operations;

AND WHEREAS to assist the Borrower in purchasing the said draggers the Crown has agreed to advance or guarantee to the Borrower the sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) in the manner described herein and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement;

AND WHEREAS the Company has agreed to join in this Agreement and to make the covenants agreements and guarantee and to observe the provisions made by and relating to it;

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH as follows:

1. (1) The Crown will guarantee to the Bank of Nova Scotia the repayment by the Borrower of such an amount as the said Bank may advance to the Borrower for the purchase of the said draggers in an amount not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00);

(2) The Crown will advance to the Borrower at a date within one year from the acquisition of the above loan from the Bank of Nova Scotia such an amount as may be required to retire the advance to the Borrower for the purchase of the said draggers from the said Bank up to an amount not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00).

2. In consideration of the promises and of the covenants of the Crown the Borrower hereby covenants and agrees with the Crown as follows:

(1) The Borrower will pay to the Crown the said sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) in annual instalments in the manner following that is to say a first instalment of an amount of not less than Twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500.00) on the Thirtieth day of September, A.D. 1955 and thereafter further instalments each of an amount not less than Twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500.00) to be paid on the Thirtieth day of September in each and every succeeding year until the whole sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) and any additional amounts owing under this Agreement shall be paid.

(2) The Borrower will as well after as before maturity pay to the...
Crown interest from the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 1955 at the rate of Four per centum (4%) per annum upon the said sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) or upon so much thereof as shall from time to time be outstanding and interest will be paid in annual instalments in the manner following, that is to say a first instalment consisting of all interest then unpaid to be paid on the thirtieth day of September of A.D. 1956 and thereafter further instalments each consisting of all interest then unpaid to be paid on the Thirtieth day of September in each and every succeeding year while the said sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) or any part thereof remains unpaid.

(2) If after any money has been advanced or guaranteed under this Agreement by the Crown to the Borrower

(a) the Borrower or the Company shall become insolvent or subject to the provisions of any winding-up order or The Bankruptcy Act or shall go into liquidation either voluntarily or under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or make a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or otherwise engage in insolvency;

(b) the Borrower ceases to prosecute the fishing industry;

(c) any floating charge on the undertaking of the Borrower or the Company now or hereafter executed by the Borrower or the Company in favour of any person partnership or corporation shall become fixed;

(d) an execution or a distress is levied on the assets of the Borrower or the Company and remains undischarged for more than thirty days;

(e) any of the instalments in repayment of the principal sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) or any payment of interest or any part of the principal or payment of interest payable under this Agreement remains unpaid for thirty days after the date on which it ought to be paid;

(f) the Borrower or the Company fails to perform any covenant or condition contained in this Agreement on its part to be fulfilled or observed other than those specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this paragraph then the Borrower will pay to the Crown on demand such part of the principal sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) as shall for the time being be unpaid and will until the whole of the said sum is paid pay interest at the rate of Four percentum (4%) per annum and will pay to the Crown on demand any other moneys payable to the Crown under this Agreement.

3. For the consideration aforesaid and in order to secure the repayment of the indebtedness of the Borrower to the Crown the Borrower and the Company hereby covenant and agree with the Crown as follows:

(1) The Borrower will at its own expense execute in favour of the Crown a first mortgage on the said draggers bearing even date with this Agreement to secure the payment by the Borrower of the said sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) and the mortgage shall be registered forthwith;

(2) The Borrower will during the currency of this Agreement keep the said draggers actively engaged in the fishing industry.

(3) The Borrower will during the
currency of this Agreement keep the said draggers which are to be mortgaged to the Crown in pursuance of this Agreement in good and substantial repair and condition or arrange to have them so kept and if the Borrower fails or neglects so to do the Crown may at its discretion and without prejudice to any other remedy which the Crown may have under this Agreement enter into and upon the said draggers in order to repair them or keep them in repair without in any case thereby becoming liable as mortgagor in possession and all the Crown's expenses of so doing shall be repaid to it by the Borrower and in any such case the said expenses shall be a charge under paragraph (7) of this Clause.

(4) The Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority has the right at all times to authorize its duly authorized representative to enter into and upon and make an inspection of the said draggers and the Borrower will permit such visits and inspections and will facilitate the work of inspection in every way.

(5) No mortgages liens charges or other encumbrances have been executed on or attached to the said draggers and no such mortgages liens charges or encumbrances of any kind whatsoever except the mortgage to be given to the Crown under this Agreement will during the currency of this Agreement be attached to or made on the said draggers.

(6) (a) The Borrower will from the date of the execution of this Agreement and at all times thereafter during the currency thereof, keep the said draggers fully insured against loss or damage by fire and loss or damage through any marine risk under an all risk policy (Lloyd's form including four fourths "running down" clause) or under a policy or policies of insurance prescribed or approved by the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority and taken in an office or offices so prescribed or approved from time to time and the Borrower will immediately assign the policies to the Crown as further security herewith and will pay all premiums and sums payable from time to time for the keeping up of such insurance and will deliver to and leave with the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority the policy or policies of such insurance and a receipt for every premium or sum payable in respect thereof at least forty-eight hours before the same shall become due and on failure of the Borrower to pay any such premiums or sum or to deliver any such policy or policies receipt or receipts in pursuance of this covenant within the time hereby limited then the Crown may at any time thereafter effect such insurance and in that event the premiums and other sums paid therefor together with interest thereon at Four per centum (4%) per annum shall be a charge under paragraph (7) of this Clause.

(b) The Borrower will not do or suffer or permit any act to be done whereby any insurance on the said draggers shall or may be suspended, impaired or defeated and will not suffer or permit the said draggers to engage in any voyage or to carry any cargo not permitted under the policies of insurance in effect without the consent in writing of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority and without first insuring the said draggers for such voyage or the covering of such cargo for an amount and under a policy or policies of insurance satisfactory to the Newfoundland
Fisheries Development Authority and
taken in an insurance office or offices
approved by the Authority and the
Borrower will not permit the said
draggers to be operated in any manner
contrary to any law of Canada.

(7) The Borrower will during the
currency of this Agreement and of the
mortgage to be given hereunder on the
said draggers pay or cause to be paid
all taxes, charges, assessments, imposi-
tions, fines or outgoings whatsoever
now or hereafter taxed, charged, as-
sessed or imposed on the said drag-
gers or the Borrower in respect there-
of and should the Borrower make de-
fault in the observance or perform-
ance of this covenant the Crown may
without prejudice to any other re-
medy provided under this Agreement
or the said mortgage pay such
taxes, charges, assessments, imposi-
tions, fines or outgoings or any part thereof and
the amount so expended shall be re-
paid to the Crown upon demand and
until so repaid shall bear interest at
the rate of Four per centum (4%) per
annum.

4. For the consideration aforesaid
the Borrower and the Company fur-
ther covenant and agree with the Crown as follows:

(1) The Borrower will not during
the currency of this Agreement sell
transfer or change the flag of the said
draggers except with the approval in
writing of the Newfoundland Fish-
eries Development Authority.

(2) The Borrower will at all times
at the request of the Crown execute
and do all such assurances and things
as may be necessary for further and
more perfectly assuring the subject
matter of this Agreement to the
Crown.

5. For the consideration aforesaid
and in order further to secure the
proper performance by the Borrower
of his obligations under this Agree-
ment the Company hereby guarantees
to the Crown the repayment of the
said sum of Two hundred and fifty
thousand ($250,000.00) advanced or
guaranteed to the Borrower by the
Crown under this Agreement and
agrees with and guarantees the Crown
that the Borrower will in all respects
perform, fulfill and observe all of the
covenants agreements and provisions
set forth in this Agreement and on the
part of the Borrower to be performed
fulfilled or observed.

6. For the consideration aforesaid
the Borrower and the Company fur-
ther covenants and agrees with the
Crown as follows:

(1) The Borrower will expend the
whole or such amount of the Two
hundred and fifty thousand dollars
($250,000.00) as is advanced or guar-
anteed, it under this Agreement in
the purchase of the said draggers.

(2) The Borrower will upon the
execution of this Agreement proceed
with the purchase of the said draggers
with all reasonable diligence and ef-
ficiency.

(3) The Borrower will not during
the currency of this Agreement with-
out the consent in writing of the New-
foundland Fisheries Development Au-
thority,

(a) declare dividends or distribute
profits by any method whether in cash
or in kind;

(b) seek an increase or reduction in
its authorized share capital;

(c) distribute its capital assets to
its shareholders or

(d) sell its undertakings.
(4) One person nominated by the Crown will be appointed to the Board of Directors of the Borrower in each year during the currency of this Agreement and the Borrower will be required to qualify him for such appointment transfer one share in the Borrower to the Director so nominated.

(5) The Borrower and the Company will keep full and proper accounts which will be audited at least annually by an independent auditor to be approved by the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority and will in each year submit to the Director appointed on the nomination of the Crown a true copy of its balance sheet and profit and loss account showing the result of the previous year's operations and of the auditor's report thereon.

(6) The Company will make all such changes in its Articles of Association and obtain from its shareholders such agreements as shall be necessary to give effect to the undertaking of the Borrower and the Company under this Agreement.

(7) The Company hereby declares and agrees to guarantee during the currency of this Agreement the operating losses of the Borrower, after depreciation, on the two draggers to be purchased with money advanced or guaranteed by the Crown under this Agreement and the Company will pay the Borrower the said operating losses on the said draggers, after depreciation, annually.

8. It is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties to this Agreement as follows:

(1) The Crown will release the said draggers from the mortgage to be given the Crown under this Agreement as soon as the Borrower pays to the Crown in full the principal, interest and other charges secured by and under this Agreement.

(2) The Borrower may at its option pay to the Crown at any time during the currency of this Agreement all or whatever portion of the principal sum which may be outstanding under this Agreement together with interest thereon as well as such other moneys as may be payable thereunder and upon payment by the Borrower as aforesaid the Crown will accordingly discharge the security to be given under this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF The Honourable William J. Keough, Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives has hereunto his hand and seal subscribed and set the Common Seals of Fortune Shipping Limited and Fortune Bay Products Limited were hereunto affixed in accordance with the rules and regulations and in the presence of their duly authorized officers the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of the Province of Newfoundland by the Honourable William J. Keough, Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives in the presence of

(Sgd.) W. J. Keough
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives

(Sgd.) H. G. Dnstan.
Witness
The Common Seal of Fortune Shipping Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

(Sgd.) J. R. Dixon, Director
President

(Sgd.) W. J. Abbott, Director
Secretary

(Sgd.) Gordon M. Stirling
Notary Public
Witness
The Common Seal of Fortune Bay Products Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

(Sgd.) J. R. Dixon  
President

(Sgd.) Harold R. Luscombe  
Director

(Sgd.) Gordon M. Stirling  
Witness  
Notary Public

The following information is supplied by the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives in reply to questions by W. J. Browne, Q.C., numbered 50.

Question:—To ask the Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives to table a Statement showing the amounts spent by the Fisheries Development Authority for entertainment purposes with details of amount spent.

Answer:—In the accounts of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority, entertainment expenses are not distinguished from travelling expenses, the two being lumped together except as indicated below.

When the report of the Auditor General, covering the financial statement of the Authority to the 31st March, 1955 came to my attention some months ago, I took particular note of the following paragraph:

"Paragraph (iii) of the amendment dated 17 January 1953 to Treasury Circular P-2, stipulates that approval for the payment of entertainment expenses is to be subject to mutual agreement between the Comptroller of Finance and the Head of the Department concerned as to the amount involved. In a number of cases, claims for entertainment expenses incurred by members of the Authority, were paid without supporting vouchers and nothing to indicate that the requirements of paragraph (iii) of the amendment to Treasury Circular P-2 were being complied with."

I asked the Chairman of the Authority to secure from the Auditor General a detailed account of the expenses referred to.

The Auditor General indicated that the expenses were as set forth below and indicated opposite each amount is the comment of the Chairman of the Authority indicating the purposes for which these expenses were incurred.

$66.96—In January, 1954, members of the National Research Council of Canada visit St. John's. The facilities of this organization are available to the trade and others in Newfoundland and accordingly we decided to have a small dinner, to which we invited representatives of the fishing industry, so that they might meet the visitors and be given an opportunity to explore the possibility of obtaining assistance in some of their problems.

$23.18—In May, 1954, Mr. James Bordinaro of Empire Fish Company, Gloucester, Mass, visited Newfoundland accompanied by his Chief Engineer, Mr. Richard Oberling. These men were investigating the possibility of establishing a plant in Newfoundland and during their visit we felt it was desirable to entertain them.

$4.70—In May, 1954, Mr. Young travelled to Quirpon via St. Anthony on business. An expenditure of $4.70 was incurred in connection with persons who were helpful to him in these places.

$34.00—The cost of a business dinner incurred by Mr. Young on official business in Ottawa in July, 1954.
$26.36—In November, 1954, Mr. Windsor visited 18 places between Gaultois and St. Georges in connection with the problems of the fisheries in this area. Sundry entertainment expenses of those who assisted him in his investigations on this trip amounted to $26.36.

$51.70—During a trip to Ottawa, Chicago, Leamington and Halifax in March 1955, Mr. Dunstan incurred sundry entertainment expenses of $13.70 and also entertained Mr. George Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and associates at dinner involving an expenditure of $38.00.

$206.90—Total.

The requirements of paragraph (iii) of the amendment to Treasury Circular P-2 require that the payment of entertainment expenses is to be subject to mutual agreement between the Comptroller of Finance and the Administrative Head of the Department concerned. (In this case, the Chairman of the Authority). The Chairman of the Authority has explained that previous to receipt of the Auditor General’s report for the year ending 31st March, 1955, the Authority was unaware of the requirements of paragraph (iii) of the amendment to Treasury Circular P-2. The Auditor General’s itemization of the entertainment expenses referred to in his report, together with the comments of the Chairman of the Authority as set forth above were referred subsequently to the Comptroller of Finance and confirming authority for expenditure of the amounts involved was received from the Comptroller immediately the request was made. If a separation of entertainment expenses of the Authority over and above what is indicated in this memorandum is required, it will take some time to prepare.

(Sgd.) W. J. Keough,
7-4-’56
April 9, 1956.

Address in Reply:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, in justice to the Opposition I will amend in advance what I am about to say by reminding the House that two of the honourable members of the Opposition have not as yet spoken in this debate. For that reason what I am about to say is not wholly true. It does not represent the whole truth. It is not false but it is not the whole of the truth. And when the honourable gentlemen who have not yet spoken in this debate do so they may change the situation that exists at the present moment. The situation that exists at this moment is one that leaves me quite disappointed in the Opposition, in this present debate. I think it will be agreed that when I say that the two honourable gentlemen who have spoken are the principal members of the Opposition, because certainly it will be agreed that the Leader of the Opposition is the most important member of the Opposition, naturally. And he has spoken. Also the honourable and learned member for St. John’s West has spoken. And I think it will be agreed that he is not only one of the most important members of the Opposition but that he is one of the most important members of the House. Because he was a former member of the House and a former member of the House of Commons. So I think it is fair—I don’t think I am being unfair when I say that the two most important members of the Opposition have spoken in this debate. They have taken their part. They have done their part. We cannot hear any more from them. They have
completed their statements of their views. And I say; it leaves me for one quite disappointed.

Remember, Mr. Speaker, that this is a debate on the Speech from the Throne. The occasion of the debate is an Address in Reply. Whilst the Address in Reply says merely—"We thank Your Honour for the gracious speech with which Your Honour has opened the present session." That is all the Address in Reply is. We are not debating that. What we are debating is the Speech from the Throne, and the Opposition so far have not done so.

In the first place, there are six very substantial matters dealt with in the Speech; very substantial matters. One: The Children's Health Plan. I don't think the honourable and learned member for St. John's West even as much as mentioned it.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, I did.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, he just about did so. Barely mentioned.

MR. BROWNE: For ten or fifteen minutes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He hardly spoke for ten or fifteen minutes in his whole speech. That is an exaggeration I do agree. But he did not devote any ten or fifteen minutes to the Children's Health Plan. He did not speak any more than an hour altogether.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I think I spoke for over two hours.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if I may—I would like to remind the Honourable the Premier he admitted a day or two ago, he was dreaming for two days while I was speaking. He could not expect to hear me.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And not only dreaming. It was a nightmare! It was a nightmare.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the new industries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable and learned member for St. John's West barely mentioned it, no more than that.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—I submit I did refer to it and I spoke at some length on that point in the Speech from the Throne. And I spoke, I think, about two hours if not more.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I say, Mr. Speaker, I must accept the honourable and learned gentleman's statement. I cannot call him a liar, and I don't want to call him a liar, and have no desire to call him a liar, and certainly not intention. I must accept his word. But I must repeat, it is my own distinct impression. I listened carefully, naturally I do to all speeches made in this House. I listen with great attention I never miss a single syllable, not one whatever else I may be doing I don't miss a single syllable spoken no matter who speaks. So I noticed especially the honourable and learned gentlemen barely touched on Children's Health Programme.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I will not allow that to go on record uncontradicted. It is not true. I spoke on the matter and did so at some length.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not say the honourable and learned gentleman did not speak. He did speak but barely touched on it. That is my impression. And as for his Leader he scarcely mentioned it. He did mention it and that is about all, barely—he scarcely mentioned it, barely and scarcely,
MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order to contradict that statement. I remember now the Honourable the Premier talking to the Honourable the Attorney General most of the time. I say I mentioned it. And Hansard is there to produce—In any case you said you were going to start in by telling lies when you got up today.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now that is one of the six points that at the very most they skimmed, they merely made a skimming reference to it; a skimming reference. They did not debate it. You referred to it but did not debate it though. The whole House knows.

MR. HOLLETT: Did I not refer to the English system?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The whole House knows the Opposition did not debate it, the subject of Children's Health Scheme. They merely touched on it, skimpedly and no more. The whole House knows that. They called it an election bid, and dismissed it.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—Is it not reasonable when we know legislation is coming in on the matter not to go into it at full length until we get this matter brought to us in full detail.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that a point of order?

MR. BROWNE: I, Mr. Speaker, we are not supposed to keep on talking for days on points in the Speech from the Throne.

MR. HOLLETT: I rise to a point of order too—This is it—If the Honourable the Premier persists in this I cannot allow the Honourable the Premier to state such things merely for the press, to get across to the people—merely making politics.

MR. SPEAKER: I personally think the main point under discussion is really trifling—How long did a certain honourable member speak. One honourable member said he spoke for so long and the other says no. That is a point easily settled. I can tell any honourable member how long he spoke and when. And Hansard, of course, will show what any honourable member said. As to how I am to rule on another honourable member's opinion of the remarks made I don't see. A member has the right to call for Hansard.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, the Premier has stated that I spoke for a very short time. I think he said fifteen or twenty minutes, and barely touched on this subject, and did not debate it. I have my notes here of my speech with all the different things I said—and I think, sir, you might tell the House, if you have the information, how long I did speak.

MR. SPEAKER: An hour and fifty-five minutes. The honourable member spoke on the 19th March, he began at 4.55 p.m.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And spoke disparagingly of the subject.

MR. BROWNE: When the Premier got up he said he was going to tell lies and is certainly now doing it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: When did I say I was going to tell lies? I ask Your Honour to rule that the honourable and learned member for St. John's West will now withdraw the statement that I said I was going to tell lies, and that I was doing it. "The Premier said he was going to tell lies, and is
now doing it.” I ask Your Honour to order that be withdrawn.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the statement — (If the Premier would sit down) — he was going to tell lies. He did say he was not going to tell the whole truth.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did no such thing. I did not say I would not tell the whole truth. I said I was going to make a statement about the Opposition, which because of the fact that two members have not spoken, would not be the whole truth. I could not say they did that when in fact only half of the four, two, spoke. And when the two spoke did not cover the Children’s Health Plan, I could not say the Opposition did not do so. They could not be the whole truth. Does that suggest I am lying? Is that their idea to say that I am about to lie and have an intention to deceive?

MR. HOLLETT: That is what he is doing now—to the press.

MR. BROWNE: Yes—That is what you are doing now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I am now accused of an intention to deceive. May I request Your Honour that be ordered to be withdrawn. Is that in order? Is that parliamentary?

MR. HOLLETT: Before you rule on that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say I spoke for—

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that in order—To my point of order—I request Your Honour to order the gentleman withdraw.

MR. HOLLETT: Are you on a point of order?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am on this point of order. The Honourable Leader is not. He is on some other point of order. My point of order is quite clearly and plainly this—They are now saying I am lying. They are now saying I am deceiving. I ask that this be ordered to be withdrawn.

MR. HOLLETT: Before you rule on that, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable the Premier stated we barely touched, we skimmed it. That is not the truth.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I can assure the honourable members if they allow these words of heat to cool there will be little to rule about?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Here is what I am asking Your Honour. I am asking it very clearly. The honourable and learned member for St. John’s West and the Honourable Leader of the Opposition in chorus just declared I am now deceiving the House and deceiving the press. They just made the statement I am deceiving the House and deceiving the press.

MR. HOLLETT: So you are.

MR. BROWNE: So you are.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not my point of order, and have they got to withdraw?

MR. HOLLETT: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! I must confess that I am puzzled by the way this arose. I don’t see how I can answer. First we began with a statement which was certainly not meant to be taken seriously. Then words of heat arose. The honourable member for St. John’s West said something he did not mean to say and promptly withdrew it when pointed out to him. Exception was taken to the remark by the Honourable the Premier that a speech had
merely been skimmed or lightly touched on some subject. That is a matter of opinion, of course. Argument as to the length of time a speech occupied is merely allegation of facts. Now it is clearly laid down that it is not correct procedure for one member to provoke another into saying things—I really don't see how the earlier remarks could be taken seriously. Were they not made in the heat of the moment arguing about insignificant points? It is easy to see how that could be twisted. Then the honourable members on my right said “he is now deceiving the House for the benefit of the press.” These are unparliamentary expressions. I must agree there. I merely cite the facts, as they are. I am not going to suggest that certain members were led into saying things by a sort of cross-examination. I suggest both these things be withdrawn—and let the Honourable the Premier begin his speech. The only other alternative is to have Hansard produced, which means we shall have to recess.

MR. SMALLWOOD: An alternative to their withdrawing their accusations that I am deceiving the House? There is no alternative to that, is there?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that. I said these things were provoked by a complete disregard of the Chair by both sides arguing across the House. I am suggesting too, that I am quite sure they were not sincerely meant. They were said in the heat of debate. How can it be an attempt to deceive a House to make a comment about another honourable member’s speech, which may be read in Hansard?

MR. BROWNE: When, Mr. Speaker, in four years?

MR. SPEAKER: That I have no control over. I assure the honourable and learned member for St. John's West that he may have a copy of his speech any time he wishes it. To say an honourable member is deliberately misleading the House is, I say, an unparliamentary expression.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And as such I ask to have it withdrawn.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, before you make any ruling, I may say, I do not intend to withdraw anything that I said because what I am saying is based on a statement which; I am not saying he did deliberately, Mr. Speaker, but I am saying he did it, the Honourable the Premier made. I know how long I spoke on that particular thing. I referred to the Health Scheme in England.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, this is another subject altogether now. It is out of order. The subject in order now is, are the honourable gentlemen opposite, right in accusing me of deceiving the House? That is the only issue right now. I want a withdrawal.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is clearer now. Honourable members who are not joining in debate will realize the difficulty of my position. I was practically ordered by an honourable member to ask for a withdrawal. That, of course, I could not do. Something must be left to my own knowledge and discretion. Now I had reached a point where I said a certain remark is unparliamentary. And I have said thousands of times from this Chair that I am not concerned whatsoever by whether a remark is true or false but whether it should be made. Now the honourable member says he has no intention whatever of withdrawing it and repeats it. I must ask him to withdraw because he has admitted it. It
is unparliamentary to say any honourable member is deceiving and misleading the House.

MR. HOLLETT: Would the Honourable the Speaker tell me the exact words I would have to withdraw?

MR. SPEAKER: The words I heard—the Premier is deceiving the House.

MR. HOLLETT: Deceiving the press, I said.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Deceiving the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I said it was an unparliamentary expression. I had hoped that on consideration of it, it would have been freely withdrawn.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker—

MR. SMALLWOOD: And certainly both of them said it, not only the Leader of the Opposition but also the honourable and learned member for St. John's West said it. The two of them said it.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for St. John's West had withdrawn his previous remark.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But since withdrawing that he made additional remarks on two occasions, that I was deceiving the House.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, may I speak to this point of order? And to remind the House what the Premier said. I pass over his parliamentary observation he was not going to tell the whole truth. We know what he meant by that. Then he comes to the question of the Speech from the Throne and he refers to this provision in the second paragraph, that legislation is going to be introduced to give the Minister authority, making it mandatory upon them to introduce and enforce a system of children's health.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order—Is the honourable gentleman speaking to the point of order before the House? I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: An honourable member rises and says he is about to speak to a point of order. I must hear so many words before I can form an opinion, if it is to be a point of order or not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My point of order is simple—The Honourable Leader of the Opposition and the honourable member for St. John's West, both, in chorus, and on two occasions, and both of these occasions since the honourable and learned member withdrew the first statement he made, since that both of them, on two occasions, in chorus, said I was deceiving the House. That is the point of order I ask the statement be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I uphold that point of order. The honourable member—

MR. BROWNE: I maintain an honourable member is entitled to point out his own attitude towards the point of order raised by the Premier. The Premier accuses me of saying he was deceiving the House, and I want to show what the Premier did say, and leave it to the Speaker, if you like, to say what he was doing. In my point of view he said in the first place.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think the honourable member quite has the point, which is not whether anything is true or not, but whether it is parliamentary or not.

MR. BROWNE: The facts were true or not? That is why I intervened.
MR. SPEAKER: I maintain it is not important.

MR. BROWNE: It is not important whether it is true or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. But is it parliamentary? A matter of libel outside the House is something quite different. I am not concerned with the truth of a remark here but whether the remarks ought to be made. And I can only ask the House to recess while I see Hansard to see what is true. The honourable member said he said so and so. The Honourable the Premier said he did not. I have only the word of one honourable member on my left and one on my right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are lots of other members in the House who either heard or did not hear the two honourable members; and they are on both sides. They either heard or they did not hear the two honourable members make that statement.

MR. BROWNE: Is this a point of order? Well you would not let me state my point of order.

MR. SMALLWOOD: This is the same point of order.

MR. BROWNE: You want everything your own way. Want but not going to get it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, still on that point of order—I have been accused, I claim, of doing something, which if it is true I am doing it, if I am deceiving the House, then I am not fit to be in the House. And I am accused, I claim, by the two honourable members opposite, of deceiving this House. Now that statement was heard by members on this side or from that side or it was not heard. And, sir, I don't think there is any necessity of going to Hansard. There is not any need of that delay. Let the House say whether the statement was heard on two different occasions, in chorus, by the two honourable gentlemen. There is no need of going to Hansard for something we heard.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, you have made a ruling for recess. May I suggest I would like to have a copy of the Hansard on what I said relative to the Children’s Health Scheme, I would ask you to consider that before making a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I can’t see that that has anything to do with the point of order. Objection was taken to certain words used; and I said the words I heard were unparliamentary.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, objection was previously taken to what the Premier said. I objected to the Premier putting on record that statement in question.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I said I accepted the honourable gentleman’s word that the statement was incorrect.

MR. BROWNE: You did, in very bad grace.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say the position is, I have already ruled the expression alleged to have been used by the honourable members as unparliamentary. I have asked to have it withdrawn.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, if I have said anything unparliamentary I withdraw it.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, that leaves me. And I must be permitted, Mr. Speaker, to explain my attitude in this matter. The Premier started off by saying I made no mention of this legislation at all, made no mention of
it in my fifteen or twenty minutes speech, he said. Now I am not a Marathon speaker, and can't speak for a week, and don't think it fair to the House to speak a week. But I did speak for an hour and a half to two hours. And I did refer to that as one of the points. I have here the notes that I had for my speech. Then the Premier said I skimmed it, barely touched upon it. Well, Mr. Speaker, I must confess to having the impression that the Honourable the Premier intended to make political capital out of the length of the reference I made to that. And that is what I objected to going on the record.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable gentleman may object, but it cannot be a point of order. How could one rule on a comment made on the length of the Honourable gentleman's speech?

MR. BROWNE: Because, Your Honour, what the Premier said was not true, and I cannot allow him to make a statement—

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair sees only one way to satisfy that, that would be to read the Honourable member's speech again.

MR. BROWNE: I don't suppose it is very nice to read again, but I am satisfied to have that again.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask for a copy of the Hansard before the Honourable the Premier continues with his speech?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Withdraw the statement! Why ask for that?

MR. HOLLETT: I have withdrawn any unparliamentary remark. I am now objecting to the statement made.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think it is reasonable to ask for Hansard right off the bat so to speak, Honourable members know that would be impossible. The remarks have been withdrawn. Is the House satisfied?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, Mr. Speaker, only by one Honourable gentleman opposite, by the Leader of the Opposition. The other Honourable gentleman made identically the same statement in the same terms and on the same occasion.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, my recollection, and the Premier can correct me if I am wrong; he said we had skimmed this matter, and I objected to it; and then he said; to a point of order, they are accusing me—am I deceiving the House?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not ask that.

MR. BROWNE: You asked a rhetorical question and we said yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, that is not it at all. Here is what happened:—I said at the outset of my speech, what I am going to say will not be the whole truth. Only two have spoken and two have not. Therefore the two who have not spoken I cannot include. Then I am accused of being a liar, then the word "lie".

MR. HOLLETT: Did anybody on this side of the House call the Premier a liar?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I said "a lie". You mean I am deceiving. I have no intention to deceive. I am no liar. And they both said; yes you are deceiving the House. Now they both said it. One has withdrawn. The other has not.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the remark on which the ruling was made; they were unparliamentary expressions. I
said the honourable member who used it should withdraw it. That is what I said. It is just a matter of unparliamentary expressions being used.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I have withdrawn. I have no recollection, but I have withdrawn any unparliamentary remarks. But I still maintain the Honourable the Premier said something which is not true.

MR. SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with the point. The honourable gentleman seems to be trying to confuse the point while I am waiting for that remark to be withdrawn.

MR. BROWNE: Which remark? Because it was when the Premier said, am I deceiving the House, and I said yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: You did not say "yes." You said "You are deceiving the House." If you just said "yes" I would not mind.

MR. BROWNE: And I still maintain you were deceiving the House whether intentionally or not now. I cannot say.

MR. SPEAKER: In my recollection it was not so simple as that. The remark was used, yes. Anything unparliamentary in one honourable member is unparliamentary in another. And I ask that remark be withdrawn.

MR. BROWNE: What is the remark? I have no recollection of any particular remark.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I remind the honourable gentleman he said, as did his Leader, in unison, and said it twice, "Yes, you are deceiving the House right now."

MR. HOLLETT: That is what you asked us. You asked a question and we answered it.

MR. BROWNE: Well, Your Honour, I am afraid I cannot withdraw that. He was, the Premier was deceiving the House. If Your Honour rules I go out of the Chamber I will have to do that. I am quite satisfied that is what the Premier intended to do, misrepresent what I said here in connection with that matter.

MR. SPEAKER: As I said before, I cannot see the force of that argument. The honourable member's speech has been given here, printed and reviewed, and any comment after cannot alter the speech. I am merely concerned with the remark to which objection was taken. The remark has been repeated ad nauseam now by both honourable members, and withdrawn by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. And I can't let one honourable member withdraw and not ask the other to do the same.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, I have done it before. Withdraw remarks I feel I can't conscientiously withdraw. I believe now the Premier is deliberately deceiving the House, and I cannot withdraw it, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member knows that is an unparliamentary remark.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I, sir, inject this:—"If any honourable member on the opposite side of the House throws a question to this side—"Am I a liar"? "Am I deceiving the House"? and if an honourable member on this side says, yes or no, must he not accept that. Is it parliamentary for an honourable member to ask that question Is that parliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER: It was not quite so simple as that. I shall have to ask the honourable member to withdraw the statement he just made.
MR. BROWNE: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I cannot withdraw the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement the honourable member just made—He repeated, the Premier deliberately deceived the House.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, Your Honour. That is my belief. I cannot withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member knows an unparliamentary remark ought to be withdrawn and ought not to be made, and knows he can only leave me one recourse.

MR. BROWNE: Whatever the rule of the House is must take its course as far as I am concerned. I have put up with too much from that gentleman, and I am not going to put up with any more.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall be forced to name the honourable member.

MR. BROWNE: Yes, Your Honour. Do whatever you think is just to do. I hope you do it. But I am not going to put up with anything else that I think is true about him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am left no alternative then to call on the honourable member by name. It gets to be more than an argument between one honourable member and another when it comes to an argument with the Chair. Does the honourable member insist? I shall have to name the honourable member.

Mr. Browne, will you withdraw the remark made? If you have anything to say, say it now.

MR. BROWNE: What I have to say is this, Your Honour. When the Premier began his speech this afternoon he stated that he was not going to tell the whole truth. When he did get into his speech he accused me of making no reference in my fifteen or twenty minute speech to the new legislation coming in here, when I had the notes here in my hand, in my possession, of what I had said. And I consider that he was doing it for a political purpose. And I refused to allow it to go on the record in that way. The Premier continued and then we got into a heated argument, I agree. And he said: “Am I deceiving the House?” And I said, “Yes”. And I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, I can’t come to any other conclusion than that he was deliberately deceiving the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member sees then, I shall have to ask him to withdraw.

MR. HOLLETT: If I may, Mr. Speaker, I am not objecting to your ruling whatsoever.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member has a perfect right to object if he wishes.

MR. HOLLETT: I have a perfect right to object?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, to a point of order, is it in order to debate Your Honour's ruling? Is there any order in debating Your Honour's ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I just asked if the honourable member wishes to object.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The only thing is to ask that the House sustain or not sustain Your Honour's ruling.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I am not debating it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Debating is to stand up and talk about it.
MR. HOLLETT: I am not debating Your Honour's ruling.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, Mr. Speaker, I will resume my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: There is the matter of the member that has been named. It is competent now for a motion to be made regarding the honourable member as to whether he will be suspended, or does the House wish to pass it over?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, as the aggrieved party perhaps I am not the one to suggest what ought to be done. Perhaps in this House there is someone who can suggest something. If I were not the aggrieved party I would know what I would suggest.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, I will try to clarify the position. I do now move the words objected to be taken down by Mr. Clerk. I would like to say in doing so, if I am not concerned with the truth of what the honourable member for St. John's West said or not, I am merely concerned, were the words used in this Chamber unparliamentary or not. And if a member uses unparliamentary language and he is ordered by Mr. Speaker to withdraw these words and he does not withdraw them, some member must rise in his place and move that the words be taken down by Mr. Clerk, and I submit—

MR. HOLLETT: What words?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The words are "Yes, you are deceiving the House right now." Those are the words.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. The words were quite clearly stated by the honourable member before he left.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I am not an aggrieved party, and am one of the people who were especially exculpated before the debate resumed this afternoon. And I am not for a moment attempting to debate Your Honour's ruling. I do respectfully suggest, Your Honour, that the enormity of the offence will probably diminish quite rapidly once we get a breath of fresh air. In the short time I have been in this Chamber I have heard much more serious statements made. I have heard people compared to Judas Iscariot and various other things, and I have no recollection of these people being driven beyond the pale. I would respectfully suggest, Sir, that the member who has been named this afternoon be suspended for the remainder of the afternoon session and be allowed to take his seat tomorrow.

MR. CURTIS: If that is a motion, I notice it is not seconded, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HIGGINS: I so move.

MR. HOLLETT: I second that motion.

MR. CURTIS: That being so, I move an amendment—That the honourable member be suspended for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, and be allowed to resume his seat on Thursday. The traditions of this House must be looked after; and if Mr. Speaker's ruling has not been enforced I don't see any point in suspending a member for the afternoon.

DR. ROWE: I second that motion.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, are we allowed to debate that?

MR. SPEAKER: No debate.

The motion was that Mr. W. J. Browne be suspended from the services of the House for the remainder of the afternoon to which an amendment is offered, "The remainder of the
afternoon” be deleted and the words “Tuesday and Wednesday of this week” be there inserted. The motion now is that: “the words, ’this afternoon’ do stand part of the question.” All who vote “Aye” will be voting for the original motion and all who vote “Nay” will be against it.

MR. HOLLETT: May I ask a question on that? If the honourable member who has just left the House decides to withdraw the remarks, whether it would make any difference to the suspension from the House?

MR. SPEAKER: That would be for the House to say. The Chair has no alternative other than to do what it is doing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I don’t think it is clear, the effect of “Aye” or “Nay.”

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that Mr. Browne be suspended for the remainder of the afternoon, to which an amendment is offered that instead of the words “for the remainder of the afternoon” the words “Tuesday and Wednesday of this week” be inserted. The voting then is on the words “the remainder of the afternoon,” that they do stand part of the question. Those voting “Aye” will be voting for suspension of the remainder of the afternoon only.

Motion is that the words “the remainder of this afternoon” do stand part of the question:

MR. SPEAKER: “Nays” have it.

MR. HIGGINS: Division.

MR. HOLLETT: Division.

MR. SPEAKER: A division has been called by two members.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, could I make a request from you that Hansard relative to all remarks that I made on the Speech from the Throne be handed to me at the earliest possible moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

DIVISION:

MR. SPEAKER: Will all those honourable members who voted “Aye” stand and resume their seats upon their names being called by Mr. Clerk.

“Aye”: Honourable Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Higgins.

MR. SPEAKER: Will those who oppose the motion please stand and resume their seats as their names are called.

“Nay”: Hon. the Premier, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Minister of Finance, Hon. Minister of Education, Hon. Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs, Hon. Minister of Labour, Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. Minister of Public Works, Hon. Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Norman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Courage.

MR. SPEAKER: The “Nays” have it, thirteen to two.

The motion now is that the words “Tuesday and Wednesday of this week” be inserted.

Motion carried (Opposition voted “Nay”).

Motion carried as amended.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that it might suit the convenience of the House to have a recess for ten minutes, before I resume my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: I should just like to add one thing to the business which
has just passed. I ask the House to take notice that the attitude taken by the Chair could have been none other. "May" distinctly says: "Charges of uttering deliberate falsehoods or misrepresentations of language are to be withdrawn or published." "Beauchesne" says: "Unparliamentary phrases must be withdrawn. Such phrases as that an honourable member is uttering libel in the House, that he has been guilty of gross misrepresentation or that he is telling lies, or that he does not believe the statement that has been made."

The House then recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair:

Deputy-Speaker in the Chair;

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I was about to point out that the Speech from the Throne contained six separate matters at least of first class importance to the people of Newfoundland. There are other matters not of such great importance, it is true, but of some importance. But there are six matters of the utmost importance to the Newfoundland people. And these six are: The Children's Health Plan; the announcement of the Government's intention to introduce the new local road system; the Revision of the Terms of Union and the announcement of the Government's intention to call this year for the appointment of the Royal Commission under Term 29; the Unemployment Assistance Plan which has just been signed with the Government of Canada, a brand new Federal-Provincial social security measure which will bring each year into the Treasury of this Province at least one million dollars; the Fisheries Development Programme and the statement that two large fishing companies are negotiating with the Government for financial assistance to construct large new salt fish plants, and finally the reference to BRINCO and the great hydro-electric development about to take place and in connection with which a contract has been let by BRINCO for the building of a hundred mile road across the heart of Labrador, from the railway running between Seven Islands and Knob Lake into Grand Falls. And also the discovery of uranium-bearing pitchblende deposits of a remarkable rich quality in so far as the grab samples are concerned.

Now, Sir, these are six matters of prime importance to the people of Newfoundland; the Children's Health Plan, the new local roads system, the calling for the Royal Commission this year on the Revision of Terms, the new unemployment assistance plan which brings a million dollars a year into our Treasury, the latest development in the Fisheries Development Programme, and BRINCO's great hydro-electric and uranium development. These are six great matters discussed in the Speech From the Throne. And what do we find?

We find that the two leading members of the Opposition, that is to say, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and the honourable and learned member for St. John's West, who admittedly is one of the most important members of the House, have completed their parts in this present debate. They spoke, in the case of one, for part of three different days, and in the case of the Leader of the Opposition, for parts of three separate days running and in the case of the other honourable member for something between one and two hours, with just a brief break for the usual afternoon recess, which the House has.

Yet in the speech of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, which occu-
MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I must rise to a point of order. I spoke for the best part of three days, the Honourable the Premier submitted—and I say now I spent the best part of two days on the Speech from the Throne. I want that clear, Sir, beyond all doubt.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

MR. HOLLETT: The point of order is, Mr. Speaker, that the honourable the Premier is not telling the truth.

MR. SPEAKER: That is an allegation of fact.

MR. HOLLETT: That is not a fact, what he said. I ask for Hansard. Surely I can get that. That is not going into the record without denial from me, Sir. I know I spent two days at it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: But the honourable Leader of the Opposition spent not two but part of three days on this Speech from the Throne. He spoke on it on the opening day, when he began his speech. He spoke on it the day that followed, and also, if I am not mistaken, he spoke on it the day that followed that. There might have been a day in between. He certainly occupied a large part of three different sittings of the House, each sitting, of course, taking place on different days. Therefore I submit, all of the debating time of three days on the Speech from the Throne. And in spite of that fact these six great and important matters that are mentioned in the Speech from the Throne received only the scantiest reference from the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. Instead of devoting a great part of his speech to the Children's Health Plan—

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, again on a point of order—I wish to say that is not correct.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The honourable member cannot debate with me.

MR. SPEAKER: I must inform the honourable member, that is not a point of order. There is no point of order here. One member says one thing and another makes a statement correcting him. That is not a point of order. A point of order is where some breach of the Rules of the House is being objected to.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, may I not at any time draw the attention of the Premier to mis-statements he has undoubtedly inadvertently made?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

MR. HOLLETT: Am I to allow to go on record what the honourable the Premier has said?

MR. SMALLWOOD: After I am finished the honourable gentleman is entitled by the Rules, by a point of privilege under the Rules, to stand to a point of privilege and make such corrections as he cares to make within
reason and within the limits of my statements. But he is not permitted to stand up and make a running debate with me as I proceed with my speech. That is out of order unless I am prepared to yield.

MR. SPEAKER: I have just so informed the honourable member. And of course, as the honourable the Premier just said, any member may say, "Would the honourable gentleman yield," or "Mind a correction on that point," or later on rise to a point of privilege.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to repeat my misstatement—For all of the debating period of three days.

MR. HOLLETT: During which you were asleep.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I was not asleep. The honourable Leader of the Opposition debated the Speech from the Throne for all the debating time the House allowed. He occupied three days. And notwithstanding the fact he devoted—

MR. HOLLETT: How long are you?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The same time—part of three days. He devoted a minimum of all the time he used, a minimum of it, to these six principal topics that are in the Speech from the Throne, the Children's Health Plan, the new local roads system, revision of the Terms of Union, the new unemployment assistance plan, the fisheries development programme and BRINC'O's hydro-electric and uranium development. He devoted an absolute minimum of time to these six topics. Instead he devoted most of his time to discussion of the new industries. Indeed there was an amendment brought in to the Speech from the Throne. I am not permitted to go over that debate. That would be out of order. I am allowed to say there was an amendment. An amendment was proposed to the Address in Reply, dealing with the new industries. And that amendment was debated pretty thoroughly. It was moved by the honourable and learned member for St. John's West and seconded by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. And he spoke to it.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to rise to a point of order. I did not second the motion, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: If the honourable member would forgive me, it is not a point of order.

MR. HOLLETT: A point of privilege.

MR. SMALLWOOD: However, he did not second it. But he did speak to the motion. And he made a considerable speech in which he discussed the matter of the new industries. And that amendment having been put and lost in this Chamber he then spoke to the main motion, which is that An Address in Reply be sent to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. All right, even in that speech he devoted most of the time to a discussion of the new industries, not all, but there was more about the new industries than about any other topic. And in both speeches put together he devoted a minimum of his time to these six major subjects of importance to the Newfoundland people. And so likewise did the honourable and learned member for St. John's West.

Now that is the whole truth about one-half of the Opposition.

With regard to the other half of the Opposition, that is the honourable and
learned member for St. John's West and the honourable member for Bell Island-Harbour Main, they have not spoken as yet so that I cannot accuse them of neglecting these topics. We cannot accuse them of ignoring these six topics nor of damning them with faint praise. We cannot accuse these two honourable members because they have not spoken as yet. So that it is not the whole truth about the Opposition to say they have ignored these six topics. But it is the whole truth about half of the Opposition, and with regard to the other half it is not in any degree true. They have not spoken as yet.

MR. HOLLETT: The honourable the Premier said "the whole truth" is that we ignored completely these six issues.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not say completely ignored but relatively compared with the amount of time taken and the number of words used, the amount on these six topics is very small. Indeed they devoted only a small portion of time and words to these six major subjects. And they devoted most of their time to the new industries.

Now that is why I say, I hope that the other two members of the Opposition, when they speak, will devote part of their time, a respectable part of their time—I suggest to the honourable and learned member for St. John's East, who has undoubtedly a reasonable mind, and I don't believe his political feelings run very deeply, I think he is a pretty reasonable-minded man—I suggest sincerely to him, when he speaks, if he does in this debate, if he participates, that he take these six subjects of prime importance, I claim (in view they are of major importance to our Newfoundland people) in the Speech from the Throne, which is what we are debating here in this debate. That is the chief topic of this debate, the six of these, the Children's Health Plan, the new local roads system, the revision of the Terms of Union, the new unemployment assistance plan, which brings us a minimum of a million dollars, cash, a year, new cash which we were not getting before and the Fisheries Development Programme and BRINCO's hydro-electric and uranium discoveries. Now my honourable friend may feel a little sensitive talking about BRINCO. And he won't mind if we keep rubbing in to him the fact that once in this House he called it "BUNKO." That I think was probably just a debating point, and won't hold it against him. I think he must be impressed by the record of BRINCO. And I do hope when he participates in this debate he will repair the omissions of his leader and of his very superior colleague in that party, the honourable and learned member for St. John's West. I do hope that he will repair these omissions and that he will try to balance the thing out by quieting this endless talk about the new industries and giving the House the benefit of his knowledge and the benefit of his thinking on these six primary questions of importance to the Newfoundland people.

Sir, I said that I was disappointed in the Opposition. I will tell you why I am disappointed in the Opposition. And I would like the Leader of the Opposition, if he would listen in good will, because what I am about to say is said with good will, to listen carefully to what I am about to say: What I am about to say is that the parliamentary system in Newfoundland is in danger. It is in danger because of the fact that the Opposition Party is so
weak. The Parliamentary system in this Province is in danger and it is in danger because the Opposition Party, the "Tory" party or the "Progressive Conservative" party or whatever name we may wish to put on them, the "Opposition" we will call them, are weak. And that is making the parliamentary system weak, and is putting it in a certain degree of danger in this Province, so much so that when the forthcoming general election is held, and the votes are all counted there is serious danger that that party, the present Opposition Party, will consist not of four members of which it presently consists but only of three members, and that in a House of 36 they may have only 3 members with 33 over on this side.

Now that, Mr. Speaker, would not be good for Newfoundland.

MR. HOLLETT: Let us not have elections at all just sit here—

MR. SMALLWOOD: That would not be good for Newfoundland if that happened. However, it would be stupid if we quarrelled with the Newfoundland people for voting that way. It would be stupid to quarrel with the Newfoundland people for having elected 33 Liberals and 3 Tories. It would be a mistake to quarrel with the people for that. It would be far wiser to look elsewhere for the cause. And I suggest to you now, Sir, where the cause lies. But before I come to that let me say why I consider it to constitute a danger that there may be only 3 Tories and 33 Liberals, why that would be a danger to our parliamentary system in this province.

In the first place I think that you must have an Opposition. And I think furthermore that you must have a pretty good Opposition to have continued good Government. Now I say that you can have good Government without any Opposition at all. But for how long? I say to have continued good Government, protracted good Government over the years, it is indispensable to have a good Opposition. Now a good Opposition does not necessarily have to be a big Opposition, not necessarily. If they are made up of men of average brains and average ability it is better that they be rather larger in number. However, if they are made up of men of great brains and ability they can be fewer in number.

Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They can be fewer in number and still be a good Opposition. But whether they are good because of their number or good because although small they are exceptionally able men, it is imperative, I hold, that there be a good Opposition. It is imperative to good Government that there be a good Opposition. I say, as one who has led a Government for six years or seven years now, in this very Chamber and who has seen many previous Governments in Newfoundland and previous Opposition, I say it is bad for the Government to have a poor Opposition.

I will tell you what I mean by that, Mr. Speaker. They tend to become more careless than they would otherwise be in governing.

MR. HOLLETT: Say that again.

MR. SMALLWOOD: My honourable friend does not need to be sarcastic.

MR. HOLLETT: Just naturally.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There is no need of it. It does not get him anywhere. I asked him to listen in good will as I intended to say something in good will. Alright, let us have this thing in good will. I am speaking from
a position of strength. I think that will be recognized. So I can speak very candidly, and I am in fact speaking sincerely. The Government itself tends to become too cock-sure if the Opposition is weak and small, tends to become more careless than it would be if there was a substantial opposition. I don't mean an opposition so big that there is danger every day of the Government falling. You cannot get good Government in that way. You cannot get good Government if the Government majority is so small that at any moment by losing a man across the floor you lose the administration. That does not make for good Government. If the Leader of the Government never goes to bed without wondering if he would wake up premier in the morning. By that he meant, of course, there was a continuous effort, an effort that never stopped, to bring men across the floor of the House and break and smash the Government.

It is better that a Government have a substantial majority but that there be also a substantial Opposition. And I say they can be superior either in their numbers or in their ability, one or the other. That welds the Government together, and welds not only the members of the Government together but welds together the supporters of the Government, if attacked from the Opposition, if that attack is reasonable. When that attack is not but is actually silly, when it is obviously foolish it does not, but when it is sensible and when it is constructive it means that the party on this side of the House, whoever they may be, whether they be Liberal now and another party twenty years from now, whoever they are on this side of the House they are given their baptism of fire, so to speak. My honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, who is an old soldier, knows all about that. I was never a soldier but I have read and he knows of his own personal knowledge that a battle-seasoned regiment or battalion or company or a battle-seasoned corps, a battle-seasoned army which has gone through its baptism of fire and has been under attack more than once, that army pulls itself together and there is an "esprit de corps" in it, a loyalty in it. There is a cohesion in it that probably would not be there without the attack. And if you have not got an opposition strong enough to make us sit up over here and take notice we will tend to grow careless. If we have an opposition that only bores us to death, bores us to tears, if we have an opposition that makes us groan in spirit—

MR. HOLLETT: That is more like it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not referring to the present Opposition. I said: "If you have that kind of opposition." I am trying to keep this in good will and give my honourable friend some pretty powerful argument, more powerful than he has ever used himself, in favour of a stronger opposition. If he says, if he argues to the people of Newfoundland in favour of a stronger opposition in this coming election the people will say—"Of course he would argue that way. Naturally! He is the leader of the Opposition. But when I use that argument, as leader of the Government, in favour of a stronger Opposition I think perhaps more notice should be taken of my argument, coming from me, than his coming from him.

MR. HOLLETT: We are going to argue for the Government not to have the Opposition.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, I don't know.
MR. HOLLETT: That is no joke.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Now, Sir, we are going to have an election this year.

MR. HOLLETT: When?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am not referring to the election held last fall, that the honourable gentleman said was going to be held. Nor am I referring to the election that was held last spring, that the honourable gentleman said was going to be held. Nor am I referring to the election that was held in the fall before last that the honourable gentleman prophesied. I am referring to the one that is going to be held this year. And certain people who are smiling had better not smile. They prophesied the same thing and named the month and date two years ago. They will learn to know after another ten or fifteen years when not to go out on a limb prophesying elections. They prophesied the same thing and named the month and date two years ago. They will learn to know after another ten or fifteen years when not to go out on a limb prophesying elections.

I am saying, in this election that is coming up this year sometime and I know that my honourable friends opposite, at least some of them are quite confident it is going to be held in two or three or four or five or six weeks. They are confident of that. I say there will be an election this year, and if only three "Tories" are elected —

MR. HOLLETT: "P.C's."

MR. SMALLWOOD: All right "P.C's." I don't see why they are ashamed of the word. It is an historical party.

MR. HOLLETT: We are not ashamed.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well, don't be always denying what you are. The Tory Party.

MR. HOLLETT: We are not denying it, but that is not our official title.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the first time I have heard them admit it in seven years. It is an honourable title, and honourable name, "Tory." If I were not a Liberal I might be a Tory. There is nothing particularly involved in being a Tory. It is just the viewpoint you have and the ideas you have in mind, as held in about the middle of the seventeenth century. If you wake up and grow up in the twentieth century naturally you would be a "Liberal." However that is by the way. If only three "Tories" are elected in the coming election and the Opposition of three—

MR. HOLLETT: If there are only three I hope there will be none.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There will then be a very positive and very definite incitement on the part of every crackpot, every political crackpot (and we are beginning to have a few crackpots around) mental defectives in politics, and every crackpot, if there are only three Tories elected, will be launching a new political party. Because it would be easy to form a party then, wouldn't it? And the last state would be worse than the first.

I say that for the political stability, so that the people of Newfoundland will have a clean-cut choice between two parties. Let the Tory party gird its loins and prepare to do battle not to go out shadow-boxing but to go out and put up a genuine campaign for the people's support.
Now let me give you ten things to do: I am going to give you ten things to do to wage a campaign that the people will take with some seriousness.

(1) Stop — Stop all petty criticism. Stop it dead in its track. Never again any more petty criticism.

(2) Never again — Now I mean never again, (beginning with the honourable gentleman who is to be the next speaker in this debate, it is not too late to begin nor is it too early). Never again refer to the new industries. It just bores the people blue. It bores them to death. Believe me it bores them. Oh a few rabid, stinking Tories would cut our throats, they revel in it, they love it, but the general public are bored to tears by it, believe me.

(3) Never again— Never again sneer at Family Allowances nor Old Age Pensions nor any other social security benefits and never anything that can be construed as sneering or mistaken as a sneer. Speak of them always with the utmost respect and affection because the people think of them with respect and affection. The people do.

MR. HOLLETT: Have we done that on this side?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am giving good advice, if my honourable friend would listen and learn. He sometimes talks too much. Then he cannot listen. Just listen carefully:

(4) Never again—Never again make any reference to the way Confederation was brought about. That turns people's stomachs. They don't care now how it was brought about. They could not care less. It turns their stomachs. They wish we had found the way we did find to bring it about twenty years before we did find it.

(5) Never again say the Terms were inadequate. Of all the jokes — a thing as dynamic as the Terms of Union. Sir Wilfred Laurier said: "There is no finality in the Terms of Confederation." They are dynamic. They keep changing down through the years and down through the decades — and to speak of them as being inadequate.

(6) Never again say the terms were not properly negotiated. I don't like the way Confederation was brought about. The terms were inadequate — If that does not turn even those who voted against Confederation, these motley arguments and moth-eaten. Don't ever use them again.

(7) Not another word about liquor. Not another word about liquor

MR. HIGGINS: Hear! Hear!

MR. SMALLWOOD: Except to come forward with a better scheme than we have got. Not another word on liquor.

(8) Not another word on the fisheries. Not another word except to tell the Government, something better than there is now and how to do it.

(9) Formulate a sound policy, a sensible policy on public problems, and then advocate it in season and out of season—Your own policy—Get one of your own and advocate it in season and out.

(10) Finally, after criticizing the Liberal Government for the past seven years in season and out, no more criticism, no more condemnation, no more tearing down. You know, Mr. Speaker, the Opposition have succeeded in convincing the Newfoundland people that they are against the Liberal Government. They have succeeded after seven years. The people are convinced of it. You don't have to add another
syllable to convince our people you are against us. The people know that now. Not another syllable is required. They are as convinced as you are. Now is the time to show what you are for, after taking seven years to show what you are against; everything we have done, that is what you are against; everything we have ever said, that is what you are against. Now show what you are for. Take these ten points to heart, Mr. Speaker, and you will come back, at least if you don't come back you will deserve to come back a lot stronger in this House than you are today at least. "It is not given to mortal to command success." It is not given to mortal to command success, but you can do better, you can deserve success.

Let me say that while there may be a certain amount of joking in what I have said, I certainly believe in us, in ourselves. I believe we are the right Government for Newfoundland, or I would not be here. In God's Name, there must be an easier way for me to earn a living — There must be somewhere an easier way for me to earn a living than in this job. And I would not be here if I did not believe in ourselves and our policy; with all our mistakes, and we have made lots of them.

We will go out and we will fight. We will fight to win every one of our thirty-six seats. But we will fight to win them all with a strong hope in my heart that we will win them all. I don't think that would be good for Newfoundland. I don't think it would be good for this Government. But what can I do? I cannot go to my district, I can't even go to St. John's East and I cannot even go to St. John's and say to them: "Look, ladies and gentlemen; don't vote for the Liberal candidate. Vote for the Tory." My honourable friend can do that but I cannot. I can only ask all of the people to vote Liberal because I believe in Liberalism. I think we are the right Government to go into office. I think we are the best for the people of Newfoundland, in spite of our mistakes. But for God's sake, you people do something to get a few men elected to your side so that I won't have to come back here for the next five years after this election and face — What will I be facing? What will we all be facing? We will all go cracked if we have nothing over there to stir up—I won't say it. I had better leave it unsaid.

MR. HIGGINS: That is rather an oblique way of getting at it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes. Look, I am going to finish my speech, but I must say something else, because I have had a number of letters and telegrams about it, and I must clarify the matter now, if I can:

In the Speech from the Throne it says: "A second matter of considerable importance which you will be asked to consider is my Minister's desire to introduce drastic changes in the present system of maintaining purely local roads." For the greater part of a century, prior to the system of Government by Commission, the Government of Newfoundland was solely responsible for the upkeep of all roads in Newfoundland, including those within the borders of all the towns and settlements. The Commission of Government introduced what was for Newfoundland a completely new feature of road policy when they announced that they would no longer be responsible for the upkeep of roads within the boundaries of the settlements. The most the Commission of Government were prepared to do was to make matching
grants to those settlements which took steps to have local Road Committees.

My Ministers now propose to reverse the policy, and to readopt the policy that always existed before the system of Government by Commission was instituted in 1934. The policy which you will be asked to approve and authorize will be one in which the Government will again be responsible for the maintenance of all local roads, and you will be asked to approve an appropriation of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for the purpose in the present year. As it will take a year or two to get the new system working smoothly my Ministers do not propose to ask your authorization of a larger amount for the present year, but feel that this sum will suffice for the coming road season. My Ministers who believe strongly in the development of the system of local self-government, do not propose that the new system or rather the restoration of the old system shall be permitted to discourage the continuation and expansion of the system of Town Councils and Community Councils and their proposals take this consideration fully into account as will appear when the details are submitted to you. My Ministers believe that the present system of maintaining local roads while it had merit in the times and under the conditions that existed in the Newfoundland of 1936, is now hopelessly, even absurdly, out of place in the prosperous and fast-growing Province of 1956.

Now here is what I want to say about that: The last thing in the world we want to do as a Government is to hurt or damage the system of local self-government or to discourage it or to put any obstacles in its way or to institute a system of local roads which would have that effect. Therefore our intention is that we will take this three-quarters of a million dollars, if the House votes it to us, and the estimates are brought down, we will take that three-quarters of a million dollars and we will divide it by the population of the Island, where it is to be spent, the part of the Island where it is to be spent we will divide the population into it and come to so much a head, say $2 or $2.10 or $2.20, regardless of whether the district is Liberal or Tory, wherever it is.

MR. HOLLETT: Holyrood?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Honourable Leader of the Opposition knows there are certain parts of Newfoundland including within the city limits of St. John's, and Gander and Stephenville and some other places where we feel that the Government of Newfoundland ought to be called upon to help maintain their local streets. By having done that in, say, Wesleyville (I take Wesleyville because it is in my own district) or Greenspond, in both of these places there are town councils, and we grant to the town councils, just as though they were never heard of, they will get the $2 or $2.10 or $2.50 or $3 a head or whatever it may come to year after year, depending on what the House votes. But apart from that, just as though that never existed they will get the amount it is normal for them to get as town councils. Is that clear? All community councils will get the amounts that are normal for them to get. In addition to this they will get their normal amount from the Government.

Now the idea is this: Everyone in Newfoundland is to get something for the local roads. But those who go to the expense and the trouble of maintaining town councils or community councils will get the additional grant that will not go to the people who
don't have community councils or town councils. Now that is the method we have devised of encouraging people to continue town councils if they already have them, and to go and get them if they have not got them. Because in addition to the local roads grant of so much a head paid out every year there will be the additional grant made to the towns that have some form of local self-government.

My honourable friend, the Deputy Minister of Public Works has been kind enough to give me some facts here. I regret that time does not permit me to make use of them except to say this: There was a Local Affairs Act of 1916. I believe it was passed at the suggestion of Sir William Coaker in this Chamber. Or "The Local Roads Act." And under the Local Roads Act, in every settlement of over a hundred souls, a local road board was elected, and the Government voted each year so much money for the local road boards. These local road boards went out in 1931. The reason they went out in 1931 was that beginning in 1931 the Government had no money to give them. That was when we fell on evil days. That is when Newfoundland practically went broke, bankrupt. And as there was no money for local roads the local road boards just vanished, died away, and that was the end of them. In 1937 a local administration act was passed by the Commission of Government, hoping that communities would take advantage of it to form local councils. But they did not do so and the Act of 1937 never amounted to anything. But in 1943 the present system of local road committees was born in a conference of which perhaps the honourable Leader of the Opposition was at that very day a delegate. It was born in a conference of the magistrates. In those days the practise was to bring magistrates into St. John's for a conference. And after a number of years of discussion it was advocated by the magistrates that a system of local road committees be set up. That was done in 1943. That system has continued to this day. Now, after all, when Newfoundland was sort of hard up and there was not much work and there was not much employment and not much cash going around for wages you could get a local road committee in the settlements. And a man might go and work a day for fifty cents an hour and the next day work free and then again the next day work for fifty cents an hour and again the next day work free. It was very little. But it was better than nothing. So that you did get hundreds of places in Newfoundland where they formed these local road committees. But today it is just plain silly to expect that the average settlement of this province have men who are going to go and work free on the roads. You might get the very oldest men of the communities, and that is all. But any able-bodied man who can go and get a job for cash wages of a dollar an hour up to two dollars an hour, depending on where he gets the job, is not going to stay at home and work for the local road committee. Yet these roads are a necessary part of civilization. And I feel myself that Newfoundland has become strong enough and prosperous enough to abolish a system which at best could only be appropriate in a very poor country or a very poor province.

That is why we are re-establishing the "status quo", the thing that was before. That is why the Government now wants to end this archaic and silly and stupid and inadequate and unsuccessful method and restore the "status quo." So we are rather proud of it. We are proud we have reached the
point where our revenues are sufficiently buoyant and our prospects as a province and a people are sufficiently bright to enable us to take this chance of resuming a responsibility which our predecessors got rid of in 1943. We are not taking on the responsibility for the maintenance and repairs of local roads in Newfoundland.

Mr. Speaker, there are so many more things I would like to say on this Speech from the Throne, but there are colleagues of mine in this House who wish to express themselves, and I don't want to cut in on their time nor to deny them nor be the means of denying them the opportunity.

I do hope we will hear from the remaining members of the Opposition. And I do hope they will take my advice to heart, these ten points. Incidentally if my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, wants the ten points I have them written down and will send them over.

MR. MURRAY: Table them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. I want them to be the property of the honourable Leader of the Opposition. I don't want them to be just anyone's property. I want them to be taken to heart by the honourable Leader of the Opposition. And then maybe for the next five years we will face each other across the Table here and make Newfoundland, in spite of us and in spite of our weakness, a place truly fit to live in.

On motion of Mr. Keough, the debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I am very grateful to the honourable the Premier for giving us the astute advice he has given us and which he has been good enough to write out and send over here. I assure him we will study it carefully. Anyway, I thank him very much for sending this over here.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred.

On motion Orders of the Day deferred.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 10, at 3:00 of the clock.

Tuesday, April 10, 1956

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before beginning the business of the day there is a point I wish to raise in connection with the accuracy or inaccuracy, as the case may be, of press reports of the proceedings in this House. And I want in this connection to draw to your attention (and this is the third time I have had to draw attention to inaccuracies in reporting in the Daily News.)

Now, Sir, it goes against my grain to appear to interfere or to say anything which would reflect upon the reporters. I was a reporter myself at one time for three or four years, and I know how difficult it is to hear these things which are being said by members of the House, particularly when they are speaking in heat, if you like. I don't like the word "heat", although still we get heated now and then.

Now I want to draw your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the "Daily News" of today's date and to a statement which was made here, and which whilst it has perhaps no political implications, is a
statement which is not true, not accurate. And I maintain, Sir, that press reports in all cases should be accurate as possible. Accuracy is one of the things we must demand both on our side and on the Government side. I am quite sure that the Honourable the Premier will agree that accuracy is the thing we want, and I refer to an article under the heading 'Premier's Advice to Opposition. And it ends up like this: "When the House adjourned for the day, Mr. Hollett crossed the floor and congratulated the Premier on his speech."

Now the Premier would be the first in this House to get up and say that is not correct. I spoke to the Premier. Surely. I did have nothing against the Premier. I went out to speak to the Attorney General, on his request. I think the Attorney General would back me up on that. As far as congratulating the Premier on his address, I did not. Not that I would not, Sir. The Premier made a very fine address. There is no question about that. There were certain things in it which were obnoxious to us. But who does not make statements with which the other fellow does not agree. But why, I ask, Sir, would any reporter have to stick that on to any article—"When the House adjourned for the day, Mr. Hollett crossed the floor and congratulated the Premier on his speech?"

I ask again, Sir, how can any reporter possibly know that I crossed the House and congratulated the Premier? How would he know it? It is absolutely inaccurate, Sir, and I take very great exception and I am quite sure you do, Your Honour, in your capacity.

Let us be reported accurately, for goodness sake, or don't let us be reported at all. I have no patience with people who come here with the idea of putting in something which is not true and which they don't know for a fact. There was no one man in the press box who knew what I might have said to the Premier unless somebody told him, and I am quite sure neither the Premier nor anybody else on that side told the reporter that I had congratulated the Premier.

Now Sir, the only reason I mentioned this was the unfortunate circumstances of yesterday afternoon for which we are all very sorry. But anybody reading that statement there would say: "What was the matter? "What was Hollett doing, congratulating the Premier on having one of his members fired out or something?" That is the obvious inference, Sir. What I do want, Sir, is to draw to our attention the absolute necessity and urgency of all press reporters to give us accuracy, if they cannot give us anything else. I have nothing but praise for the press all the time, but this is three times almost in as many days in which I have had to draw attention here, and I want to draw this to your attention, and I want to go on record, no such a thing ever happened—and I object very strongly to such inaccuracies.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I confirm what my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition said. He said nothing whatever to me by way of offering me congratulations, not a word. Furthermore, I can say, I can only guess as to how the reporter in question could have inferred that the Leader of the Opposition was offering me congratulations. My guess is this: When the House rose the Honourable Leader of the Opposition crossed the floor to speak to the Attorney General about some matter or other. In doing so he passed by me, and offered his
hand and I shook hands with him. And there was not a word spoken. I took it merely as a gesture of good will, that after the hard fight of the afternoon there were no hard feelings. And as I had no hard feelings I was glad to see from him that he had none. But I certainly did not take it to mean congratulations on my speech nor on the unfortunate event that had occurred. Because for him to offer congratulations clearly would have been an act of treachery towards his own colleague, and I don't suppose for a moment he intended anyone to think that, and if he had felt it he would not have shown it. I don't think he felt it, certainly did not feel it. I think that was a natural mistake on the part of a reporter who sees the Leader of the Opposition shake hands with the Leader of the Government after a speech, and assumes that it is because the Leader of the Opposition was congratulating the Leader of the Government whereas in fact there was not a word spoken, and it was merely a human gesture between two men who had been fighting hard earlier in the day and who must go on facing each other here again today. And if they are not going to be on speaking terms, it is going to be a little difficult to run the House if the two Leaders of it are not on speaking terms. That is all I took the handshake to mean.

MR. HOLLETT: In that connection I would like right now to express my thanks to the Honourable the Premier on his magnanimity in the statement he has just made.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not, I infer, the intention to refer this to a Committee, but merely that it would be concurred in.

Presenting Petitions:

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave of the House to present a petition from the people of Point of Bay, Cottrell's Cove and Fortune Harbour in the District of Green Bay. The reason I hesitated, Mr. Speaker, is that I find I have two, one an exact duplicate of the other, or the same petition with two lots of names.

The people of Point of Bay, Cottrell's Cove and Fortune Harbour pray for the continuation of a road from Northern Arm on the Botwood Road to Phillips Head, which was built by the Canadian Army and then since 1949 the Government continued that road approximately three miles to Point of Bay and also put a snowmobile road through from Point of Bay to Cottrell's Cove. The Government have also reconditioned the road from Cottrell's Cove to Fortune Harbour, which is now passable in summer but not in winter, because it is only a dirt tract, and for some other reasons I don't quite understand.

I beg leave to have the petition laid on the Table of the House and, with my support, referred to the Department to which it relates.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I would like to support that petition, if, for no other reason than that the people of that area have to pay 45c a quart for milk.

On motion petition tabled for reference to the Department concerned.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

HON. C. H. BALLAM (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, these are some copies of a report I have previously tabled, and there was a request for additional copies.
HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, in conformity with the Civil Service Act, 1953, I submit herewith, the report of the transaction of affairs of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956. May I ask that these be tabled?

Report tabled.

Giving Notice of Motion

MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, I give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to move the House into a Committee of the Whole on Supply. I also give notice I will on tomorrow ask leave to move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means:

Giving Notice of Questions

None.

Answers to Questions

HON. DR. F. W. ROWE (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to Question No. 54 on the Order Paper of April 10th. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Section (b) of the question is ambiguous as far as the Department is concerned. I have a note here, and I will leave it to my honourable friends to decide whether they want to repeat the question with some modification.

Question:

(a) What was the cost of obtaining the special report on the boglands of Newfoundland by the Norwegian expert? Give answer in detail.

Answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation to and from Newfoundland</td>
<td>$636.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room &amp; Board at Newfoundland Hotel</td>
<td>54.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling via helicopter</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling in Newfoundland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including expenses of Departmental official who accompanied the expert</td>
<td>280.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typing report</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,196.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) How many persons took out mining licences for the year 1955?

Answer:

There is no reference to a mining licence in the Act. There is a Miner’s Permit, sometimes referred to as a Prospector’s Licence and a Mining Claim, sometimes referred to as a Mining Licence. To which does the question refer?

While on my feet, Mr. Speaker, if I may, I have the answer to Question No. 48 (Mr. Browne) on the Order Paper of April 9th, dealing with the Farm Loan Board.

Question:

(a) The names of all persons or companies in receipt of loans from the Farm Development Loan Board.

(b) The amount or amounts of said loans.

(c) The date when each loan was made.

(d) The purpose of the said loans.

(e) The nature of the security for the said loans.

(f) The rate of interest and the times payable.

(g) The term for which the loans have been issued and if repayable by instalments, when same are due.

(h) If any of the borrowers is in default in regard to principal or interest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name-Address</th>
<th>Amount of Loan</th>
<th>Date Loan Approved</th>
<th>Purpose of Loan</th>
<th>Security Offered</th>
<th>Currency of Loan</th>
<th>Rate of Interest</th>
<th>Method of Repayment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. W. Allen—Doyles</td>
<td>$ 750.00</td>
<td>Apr. 26/54</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
<td>In equal annual instalments from date of issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Alley—Harbour Grace</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
<td>Aug. 30/54</td>
<td>Purchase farm</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. M. Button—New Melbourne</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>Nov. 30/53</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. W. Brown—Musgravetown</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>Jul. 14/54</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward Bradbury—Shearstown</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>Oct. 8/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp; C. Bull—Eastport</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Sep. 16/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed. P. Careen—Point Lance</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>Mar. 26/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Cantwell—Torbay</td>
<td>2,300.00</td>
<td>May 27/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Careen—Point Lance</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>June 29/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace Fry—Charleston</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>Apr. 21/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. M. French—Clarke’s Beach</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>Sept. 25/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. H. Greening—Musgravetown</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>Apr. 21/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Gladney—Clarenville</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>July 3/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Handcock—Sandringham</td>
<td>1,826.00</td>
<td>Apr. 3/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Hapgood—Sandringham</td>
<td>1,900.00</td>
<td>Aug. 9/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Hunt—Sandringham</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>Aug. 9/54</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. O’Keefe—Coley’s Point</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>July 9/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name-Address</td>
<td>Amount of Loan</td>
<td>Date Loan Approved</td>
<td>Purpose of Loan</td>
<td>Security Offered</td>
<td>Currency of Loan</td>
<td>Rate of Interest</td>
<td>Method of Repayment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray LeShane-Lower Island Cove</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>Apr. 20/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. L. Lingard-Bishop's Falls</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>Mar. 8/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. D. Legge-Heatherton</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>July 7/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Lush-Gambo</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Oct. 7/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Mouland-Bonavista</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Feb. 16/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Maynard-Flatrock</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>Feb. 22/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock &amp; chattels</td>
<td>Livestock &amp; chattels</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. F. Mackinson-Mackinson's</td>
<td>2,750.00</td>
<td>Mar 9/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Moore-Lakeview, H. Main</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>May 28/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldon Oldford-Musgravetown</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>Aug. 7/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Roberts-Spaniard's Bay</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>Feb. 11/54</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubert G. Roberts-Kenmount Road</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>June 29/54</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Russell-Roaches Line</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>May 28/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Spence-Whitbourne</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>Apr. 20/54</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Soper-Harbour Grace</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>June 29/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Taylor-Kelligrews</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>Aug. 12/54</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. J. Voisey-Mount Pearl</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>Apr. 12/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Wiseman-Shoal Hr.</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>Apr. 12/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Williams-Goulds</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>May 21/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Cook</td>
<td>Portugal Cove Rd.</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>Sept. 9/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roland Cook</td>
<td>Portugal Cove Rd.</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>Sept. 9/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard A. Moore</td>
<td>Chapel Arm Rd.</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
<td>Nov. 8/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James N. Kennedy</td>
<td>Foxtrap, C.B.</td>
<td>1,330.00</td>
<td>Nov. 3/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Duff</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>Oct. 29/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Duff</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>Oct. 29/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Sharpe</td>
<td>Corner Brook</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>Oct. 1/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillcrest Farms Limited</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Nov. 30/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. R. Adams</td>
<td>Bishops Falls</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Nov. 5/54</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Sparkes</td>
<td>Shearstown</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>Jan. 19/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malcolm Brown</td>
<td>Musgravetown</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>Jan. 6/55</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Mink Ltd.</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>Jan. 5/55</td>
<td>Ranch construction</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land, bldgs. &amp; mink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy Eveleigh</td>
<td>Comfort Cove</td>
<td>1,750.00</td>
<td>Dec. 15/54</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. H. Simmonds</td>
<td>Bishop's Falls</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>Jan. 19/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. McNeill</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>34,000.00</td>
<td>Feb. 28/55</td>
<td>Ranch construction</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land, bldgs. &amp; Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. W. Francis</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>34,000.00</td>
<td>Dec. 11/54</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawe</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>Feb. 28/55</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald L. Mitchell</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>12,500.00</td>
<td>Feb. 28/55</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. E. Gould</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>11,000.00</td>
<td>Jan. 8/55</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. G. Holden</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>Jan. 13/55</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralston Kerr</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>Mar. 8/55</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken Butterfield</td>
<td>Blaketown</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>Feb. 28/56</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Morgan</td>
<td>Kelligrews</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>Mar. 15/55</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name–Address</td>
<td>Amount of Loan</td>
<td>Date Loan Approved</td>
<td>Purpose of Loan</td>
<td>Security of Loan Offered</td>
<td>Currency Rate Method</td>
<td>Rate of Interest</td>
<td>Method of Repayment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Kowalski–Blaketown</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>May 11/55</td>
<td>Ranch construction (mink)</td>
<td>Land, bldgs. &amp; equipment</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Amortized</td>
<td>In equal annual installments from date of issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McNeill–Blaketown</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>Feb. 28/56</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Greenslade–Kelligrews</td>
<td>980.00</td>
<td>June 16/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred J. Tilley–Seal Cove</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
<td>July 11/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Winsor–Seal Cove</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
<td>July 11/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gus Kelsey–Kenmount Road</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
<td>July 15/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Oake–Corner Brook</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
<td>July 15/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Holmes–Shearstown</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
<td>Aug. 1/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Squires–St. Phillips</td>
<td>1,513.00</td>
<td>June 19/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertram W. Bishop–Foxtrap</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>Aug. 16/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Peddle–Lethbridge</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
<td>Aug. 26/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew P. Whelan–Colliers</td>
<td>2,250.00</td>
<td>Sept. 22/55</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. W. S. Atkinson–Pasadena</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>Nov. 23/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray LeShane–Lower Island Cove</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>Aug. 14/55</td>
<td>Construction (mink)</td>
<td>Land, bldgs. &amp; equipment</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Murphy–Portugal Cove</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>Oct. 8/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Land &amp; bldgs.</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ches. Sparkes—Shearstown</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Aug. 8/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. J. McCarthy—Marystown</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Dec. 13/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Butler—Kelligrews</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>Dec. 20/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo Stapleton—St. Phillips</td>
<td>1,850.00</td>
<td>Oct. 16/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Bradley—Terra Nova</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>Aug. 5/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abel C. Stead—Musgravetown</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Oct. 28/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman W. Oake—Glenwood</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Dec. 1/55</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leace Critch—Pasadena</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Dec. 22/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper Butt—Brooklyn, B.B.</td>
<td>2,150.00</td>
<td>Dec. 7/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. C. Parsons, Mount Pearl</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
<td>Feb. 3/56</td>
<td>Livestock &amp;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon LeFeuvre—Burin</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
<td>Oct. 27/55</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Neary—Portugal Cove</td>
<td>1,750.00</td>
<td>Jan. 20/56</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. L. Gahney—Colliers</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
<td>Jan. 6/56</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Sheppard—Blaketown</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Jan. 16/56</td>
<td>Mink ranch &amp;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedley Rowe—Blaketown</td>
<td>12,500.00</td>
<td>Jan. 22/56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Re Question (h) "If any of the borrowers is in default in regard to principal and interest?"

Answer:

(a) One borrower who received a loan for mink ranch construction decided to abandon ranching. The land and buildings held under Mortgage have, by order of the Supreme Court, been repossessed by the Board.

(b) Two other borrowers who received loans from the Board for the purchase of livestock have decided to give up farming and have defaulted on the payment of principal and interest. Steps have been taken by the Board to realize on the assets held under Mortgage in each case.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, in connection with a question, notice of which has been given by his colleague, the honourable and learned member for St. John’s West, with regard to an agreement of the sale of the cement mill with the group in New York City, I have instituted an enquiry in my own department, the Department of Economic Development and in the Department of the Attorney General and in the Department of Finance and the Department of Provincial Affairs. So far, in those four departments we have not found the agreement nor even a copy of the agreement for the sale of the cement mill before it was built to the group in New York City, consisting of the officers of the Cement and General Development Corporation and Mr. Michael Lewin, Mr. Freeland Thomas, Michael Hill and Lewin of New York. There was an agreement they would buy the cement plant, and it was largely that agreement that we could sell the mill that induced us to build the mill. We felt we were not taking too big a chance to build it when we had already sold it when built. After building we found it cost more than we would have gotten if we had sold it to that company in New York and we therefore got out of the agreement, as the House knows, but the actual agreement we have not as yet found.

MR. HOLLETT: Would it be registered?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. The Government does not register agreements. There is this much about it. It would be passed by Cabinet. If my colleague, the Minister of Provincial Affairs, would make a note he could find the date of the Order in Council confirming the agreement, and that might lead to the discovery of the agreement. But I cannot find a copy of it so far. I don’t keep copies of these agreements nor I don’t keep these agreements. And there is a dispute on between the Attorney General’s Department and Finance, they charging they sent it to Finance and Finance admitting that but claiming they returned it. And now, there is a suggestion that it was tabled in this House. If it were it would not be the original, and as we would not have tabled the original it must be somewhere. I think, it is up to the Attorney General to find it, myself.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Attorney General): I must say, Mr. Speaker, we in our department send all available documents of that nature to the Department of Provincial Affairs. They have a safe or a vault.

MR. HIGGINS: The museum. I think the Museum Board might be able to help us.
MR. SMALLWOOD: It would save me a lot of bother if somebody were able to find it.

MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table the Answer to Question No. 25, but before doing so I would draw attention to answers to Section 4 of that question. The answer is $75,000. Now that may seem to be a large amount until we realize that it represents travelling claims for all civil service, welfare officers, school inspectors and all other inspectors who travel for the Government, also the members of the Government. At any given time, I would say, a similar amount is in suspense account. The main reason for that is that the Controller of the Treasury scrutinizes all these charges very carefully and that results in innumerable letters back and fourth and resultant delays.

(Mr. Hollett)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION NO. 25 (1) and (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRAVELLING EXPENSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIL 1st, 1955—March 15th, 1956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance to Members</td>
<td>6,250.00</td>
<td>6,250.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier’s Office</td>
<td>1,230.50</td>
<td>1,230.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister’s Office</td>
<td>2,447.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>6,457.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor General’s Department</td>
<td>4,247.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Assessment</td>
<td>26,909.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Accounting &amp; Pay</td>
<td>214.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Service Commission</td>
<td>687.67</td>
<td>37,945.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Affairs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister’s Office</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>552.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>1,271.82</td>
<td>1,949.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister’s Office</td>
<td>1,601.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>8,745.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisory Services</td>
<td>22,252.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
<td>169.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Education</td>
<td>1,559.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Visual Education</td>
<td>630.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Examinations</td>
<td>637.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum Services</td>
<td>1,588.52</td>
<td>32,179.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Attorney General:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>3,284.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>1,500.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrates</td>
<td>13,734.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constabulary</td>
<td>503.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Commissioner</td>
<td>473.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Courts</td>
<td>691.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mines and Resources:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>2,618.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General's Office</td>
<td>1,519.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Office</td>
<td>176.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>29,885.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>20,481.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Lands &amp; Surveys</td>
<td>237.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>15,784.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines</td>
<td>3,748.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Works:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>499.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>1,914.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Office</td>
<td>80.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>1,784.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>11,145.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and Bridges</td>
<td>14,219.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>1,420.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>4,746.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar of Vital Statistics</td>
<td>275.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters Medical Staff</td>
<td>2,215.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Services</td>
<td>5,807.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Inspection</td>
<td>2,611.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Management</td>
<td>1,152.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Health Services</td>
<td>8,299.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>789.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Hospital</td>
<td>6,775.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's Sanatorium</td>
<td>472.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast Sanatorium</td>
<td>1,410.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital for Mental &amp; Nervous Diseases</td>
<td>634.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gander Hospital</td>
<td>1,127.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botwood Hospital</td>
<td>306.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage Hospital &amp; Nursing Stations</td>
<td>13,403.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Amounts:**

- **Total:** 20,187.74
- **Total:** 74,451.87
- **Total:** 29,643.70
- **Total:** 51,449.69
### Public Welfare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>1,879.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>1,418.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Office</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Welfare Services</td>
<td>70,019.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Welfare</td>
<td>311.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Assistance</td>
<td>296.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal-Provincial Allowances</td>
<td>624.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys' Home &amp; Training School</td>
<td>717.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls' Home &amp; Training School</td>
<td>107.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Court</td>
<td>841.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Labrador Affairs</td>
<td>2,450.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>392.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>79,074.38</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Board of Liquor Control:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>1,480.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>2,988.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,535.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,004.03</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Municipal Affairs & Supply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>482.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Affairs Administration</td>
<td>280.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Affairs</td>
<td>14,151.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>3,094.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing</td>
<td>17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,984.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fisheries and Co-operatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>111.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>107.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries Protection Engineering</td>
<td>2,617.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries Economic Research</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel Construction &amp; Inspection</td>
<td>4,196.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries Training School</td>
<td>6,548.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Extension</td>
<td>14,268.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Registry</td>
<td>5,700.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,552.58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>3,259.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>158.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Development</td>
<td>6,563.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>10,088.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,068.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Labour:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister's Office</td>
<td>1,205.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>1,331.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler Inspection</td>
<td>5,820.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship</td>
<td>1,603.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainees</td>
<td>676.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Wage</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>10,939.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditure on all Travelling Votes, not including advances charged to Suspense, as to which see (4) below $422,811.60

(3) Travelling costs charged directly to "open votes" $156,293.60

(4) Travelling advances not yet accounted for and charged to Suspense $75,855.48

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries & Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, I have checked on the outstanding questions in my name, and will be able to have the answers by tomorrow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, before you call the Orders of the Day, may I say in connection with Question No. 56 and 57 on today's Order Paper, now readdressed, but formerly addressed to the Minister of Economic Development, these answers will be forthcoming.

Orders of the Day

Address in Reply:

MR. KEOUGH: Mr. Speaker, when this debate began I had not intended taking part in it, but meantime something has come to mind and something has come to pass, both of which have made me think that I should.

The thing that has come to mind is this — That I am reminded that this is the last opportunity I shall have, indeed it is the last opportunity that any member of this House will have, of speaking in the Throne debate in the 30th General Assembly. With a General Election scheduled for sometime later this year, this is almost inevitably the last sitting of the 30th General Assembly of Newfoundland, and as far as I am concerned I am desirous of having a parting word. In putting it this way I am not anticipating that this is the last time that my voice will be heard in this Chamber. I have been in public life in Newfoundland now for ten years, having come in with my election to the National Convention in 1946.

It has been a great privilege, a high honour and an exhilarating experience to have been so close to the great events and to the historic events of the last decade. And if God gives me the health and strength and my constituents give me the votes, I have every intention of being here in my place in this Chamber for at least another decade.
The thing that has come to pass is that one or two comments have been made from the opposite side of the House which I think call for some comment from me in reply. But before I go on to that, I should like first of all to refer to something which passed almost unnoticed but which, nevertheless, formed part of the record of what the Government has wrought during the past year. I have in mind the appointment of Commander Desbarats as Chairman of the Power Commission.

Now this action, which, as I said, went almost unnoticed, is something of more immediate consequence to my constituents on the Port au Port Peninsula and in the area west of St. George's, of more immediate consequence than the discovery of uranium in Labrador and all the mines in Christianity or the success or failure of all the new industries. My constituents, being human, are mainly concerned about the things like a piece of road that runs past the front door, and the need to have electricity, light in the barn, and things of that order.

For some years now I have been driving into the ears of everyone and anyone the need to take such steps as might be necessary to electrify the Port au Port Peninsula and the area west of St. George's, including the Codroy Valley. At the moment the West Coast Power Company serves that part of my district from St. George's around the bottom of St. George's Bay and on to Aguatuna, with part of the area including the communities of St George's, Stephenville Crossing, Stephenville, Port au Port and Aguatuna. I must say that we have been receiving every co-operation from that company in the requests that I have addressed to them to extend electric power to the fringe settlements of the area, such as Barachois Brook, Shallop Cove and St. George's. Last year the company, at my request, extended its power lines so as to serve the community of Boswarlos on the Port au Port Peninsula. And this year the company has undertaken that it will further extend its power lines on to Port au Port Peninsula along what is called the "Front Road" so as to serve the communities of Felix Cove and Campbell's Creek, and if possible push on its power lines in the general direction of the Bill of Cape St. George.

MR. HOLLETT: Excuse me, Mr. Speaker! Did I understand the Honourable Minister to say it came at the Minister's request to do so and so? Is that customary? Is that what the Honourable Minister said — "The company at his request did so and so"?

MR. KEOUGH: Well I certainly did request them and they did it subsequently.

MR. HOLLETT: The Government has nothing to do with it? It is just a matter of the individual Minister trying to get electrification?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Minister or members of the House.

MR. KEOUGH: In this particular case I called on the President of the Western Power Company and had discussions with them. And I understand, as I said, this year they are to push on their power lines further in the direction of the Bill of Cape St. George so as to service the communities of Ship Cove. As a matter of fact they have gone further and told me they would further extend their lines on the Port au Port Peninsula so as to service all of the communities that can be serviced on a commercial basis. And
whilst this programme will take some years to complete, nevertheless now it seems to be but a matter of time before all the communities on the peninsula, which can be serviced on a commercial basis, will have electric power.

The difficult part of my district to electrify is the area west of St. George's to, and including, the Codroy Valley. I have been told that to electrify that part of the district is not a commercial proposition, consequently anything that Commander Desbarats and his Power Commission may be able to do to bring about the electrification of that area will be of great interest and of great consequence to the people who live therein.

Now west of St. George's, in my district, lie two of the finest agricultural areas of the province, the Heatherton to Highland area and the Codroy Valley area. And I suggest to the House that both of these areas have a case for electrification that is at least as urgent as is the case of any other section of the Province, and more urgent than is the case for most of the other sections of the Province.

The farmers west of St. George's, like all the farmers of the Province, have to depend upon a purely local market. I think that any possibility of our ever having an export market for agricultural products is remote beyond imagination. In the meantime, just across the Gulf from my farmers in Heatherton, Tompkins and O'Regans lies Prince Edward Island, ready and able to pump a load of potatoes in here at any time or any old day of the week, and all sorts of agricultural produce come into our local market unencumbered by either tariff or quota. The farmers west of St. George's thus have to compete for the local market with the highly mechanized farmers of the Mainland, who have paved roads flowing past their pastures and who have electric power to do everything except smoke their pipes. And in their attempt to compete, the farmers of the west have been handicapped by a lack of roads, and a lack of power. Well, I think we have the road problem pretty well solved now, at least to the extent that the Trans-Canada Highway put an end to the terrible isolation of the Codroy Valley area and the Heatherton to Highlands area, and the farmers can now move their produce to the markets by trucks from these areas. There remains the problem of power. And in this day and age you cannot make a farm successful and at the same time compete in the business with the best in Canada for purely local markets unless power can be made available. And if the power cannot be made available, then somebody is going to be able to pick up a lot of good farms up my way pretty cheaply pretty soon.

The development of the West Coast, west of Corner Brook, has been held back for years by the lack of roads and the lack of power. With the roads now built the West Coast, west of Corner Brook, is bursting at its seams to grow, and if the power can now be made available, I have every confidence and I look forward to great development throughout that whole general area in the years that lie immediately ahead.

My honourable friend, the Minister of Public Works, is a pretty popular fellow out in my district these days. What with the Trans-Canada Highway having just been built through the district and a number of other roads constructed and reconstructed. As a matter of fact, I would just as soon not have him running against me in the next election.
MR. HOLLETT: Did I understand that remark, Mr. Speaker?

MR. KEOUGH: No you did not.

MR. HOLLETT: I thought I heard what the Honourable Minister said, but I think there was something left out.

MR. KEOUGH: However, if the Minister of Public Works wishes to enshrine himself forever in the hearts of my constituents — and incidentally to win my next election — there is another matter he could do something about. I suggest to the Honourable Minister that the highway from Stephenville Crossing to Port au Port should be paved, and I suggest to the Minister and to the House there is a better case for paving this particular piece of road than for paving any other stretch of road in Newfoundland. For over the greater part of it, over that section from Stephenville Crossing to Stephenville and maybe over the whole of it, but certainly over the greater part of it, there is a heavier flow of traffic than over any other dirt road in Newfoundland. And I venture to bet that particular stretch of road has made an end of more cars to the mile during the past ten years than any other piece of dirt road in Newfoundland.

Honourable members may remember the immortal words of somebody or other that go something like this: "Little fleas have smaller fleas upon their backs to bite them and smaller fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum." Well those lines remind me of the conditions of the road from Stephenville Crossing to Port au Port. During the past few years (and I can say this in the presence of the Minister of Public Works because he has not been responsible for the maintenance of that particular stretch of road during the last few years), the condition of that particular stretch of road reminds me of that quotation for this reason: the bigger potholes have smaller potholes in them and the smaller potholes have lesser potholes in them and so on ad infinitum. I have heard taxi men say the estimated life of any car on that particular stretch of road is ten thousand miles. And whilst it is not inconceivable that might have been exaggerated somewhat, you would not think so as you "dippy dilled" over the washboards and estuaries. At any rate I do hope it is a matter about which the Minister of Public Works may be able to do something. And I say this: "If he undertakes to pave the road from Stephenville to Port au Port Crossing, I will undertake to build a monument to him on Indian Head.

MR. HOLLETT: Another monument.

MR. MURRAY: We have one to spare.

MR. KEOUGH: We in Fisheries have been urging upon the proper Federal authorities the need to provide harbour facilities somewhere in Codroy and somewhere in Port au Port Bay. Since there is no harbour between Port aux Basques and Bay of Islands this need for increased anchorage in that general area stands on its own merits. In the meantime, if adequate harbour facilities could be provided at Codroy and somewhere in Port au Port Bay, then at the Provincial level we could move to bring about some measure of fishery development at these places based upon the wide variety of fishes to be had in these waters.

MR. HOLLETT: Here! Here!

MR. KEOUGH: And such development would prove an assurance and provide an insurance against the day
when operations at Harmon Field may level off. As the House is aware, for the last decade and a half, Ernest Harmon Air Force Base has been a great source of employment, not only for my constituents, but for a great many other Newfoundlanders. But some day construction work at Harmon Field must come to an end. It must come to an end because some day they will run out of territory on which to build new installations. And if the levelling off process should involve the discharge of any considerable number of Newfoundlanders then the crisis might well be precipitated in certain parts of my district. The economy of Stephenville, for instance, is a base economy, and if anything were to happen to disrupt the employment situation at Harmon Field, it would immediately reflect in the economy of the town. Also today and for a number of years back, a considerable number of the residents of Port au Port Peninsula have been obtaining employment at Harmon Field. And if the situation becomes such that they no longer could obtain employment there, then a critical situation might well be precipitated. As a matter of fact, there is an urgent need for the inauguration of new industries in the Port au Port area as a safety valve, and the same is just as true and just as urgent of the general area of St. George's. And if some measure of fisheries development could be brought about somewhere in St. George's Bay and somewhere in Port au Port Bay, then the alternative industry would thereby be provided. I am sure we will have the approval of the House in this, and the sanction of the House to continue to press the matter at the Federal level.

Now I would like to mention in passing that I have been keeping a watch for my constituents upon the pressure that is being brought to bear upon the Minister of Transport of the Government of Canada to permit the "William Carson" to carry cars and passengers on the Sydney to Argentia run. Now I suspect that the Minister of Transport suspects what we all know, that this pressure is only the thin end of the wedge, and that if the "Carson" is ever permitted to carry passengers and cars on the Sydney-Argentia run, that is just exactly what she will continue to do as long as there is a "Carson." If the service is permitted to get started it will never be permitted to be stopped—All of which leads me to say this: Out in my district we have no objection to the people of Avalon coming to have a carrier on the run between Sydney and Argentia if the Federal Government want to make one available, but not at the expense of there never being a carrier operating from Port aux Basques. West of Corner Brook lies that part of the Province which is most attractive for tourists. With a car ferry on the Gulf and tourist traffic originating at Port aux Basques and geared to the west-east flow, then tourists would come from that part of the Province first. If on the contrary the tourist traffic originates at Argentia, with no car ferry outlet to the Mainland from the west, then the tourist traffic will get dammed up on Avalon and precious few tourists will ever see the west. As a matter of fact we would have the same objection to Corner Brook being made the terminal for the "Carson," for tourist traffic would flow eastward from there and precious few tourists would ever see the country west of Mount Moriah.

In any case, written into the Terms of Union itself, written into the Constitution of Canada, is the clause that we are to have a car ferry operating
into Port aux Basques. And that is the way most of the people west of Corner Brook want it to be. And if, as soon as there are adequate facilities at Port aux Basques we don't get a car ferry operating at Port aux Basques, there is going to be a wacking row. The Premier spoke some months ago of trying to lead Newfoundland out of Confederation, well, unless, as soon as there are adequate facilities at Port aux Basques, we get a ferry operating out of Port aux Basques, I am going to try to lead the district of St. George's out of Confederation. Unless he wants to build another "Carson," I say Mr. Mayhew had better stick to his guns.

MR. HOLLETT: That is true.

MR. KEOUGH: Now I should like to go on to say a few words about fish and the fisheries, but not until I say that I stand up to be counted as favouring the proposal to provide for all children up to the age of sixteen years with free medical, dental and optical care.

In seven years this Government have moved in many ways to try and improve the circumstances of the Newfoundland people, but this proposal stands alone without equal, a great and glorious concept, that formula for a whole new generation of Newfoundlanders, strong with a strength that has been protected from the cradle.

"Never again a hungry child": In the years, Sir, since the Premier said that there have been no hungry children, at least to our knowledge. But if there have been there should not have been, for the machinery to avoid such a tragedy has been available to all parents. Now, "never again a child without complete health care"—An ambitious undertaking, granted. And yet what more obvious thing to do than that we should seek to safeguard the health of our children that they may be strong in the land after us.

Now we have come a long way since those dark days in the bitter 1930's when in a one-room shack on the other side of this Island, I watched an anaemic woman, a widow, prepare dinner for her family of children, two. With no shoes, rags on their backs, one with a hair lip and another with a festered eye, running pus, and the meal on the menu for that particular day, sour dough, being cooked on the top of a red hot sawed off oil drum, because there was no pan to bake it in and because there was no stove anyway. Now—"Never again a hungry child" and "Never again a sick child without a doctor, never again a child with its teeth rotted down to its gums without the services of a dentist, never again a child with its eyes gone dull in their sockets for lack of glasses." Yes, we have come a long way, a long, long way indeed, since that bitter day twenty years ago.

I have had a bone to pick with the honourable and learned member for St. John's West, but I am rather diffident about raising the matter since he is not in his seat. Still I am afraid I must deal with it because I will have no other opportunity of doing so.

The honourable and learned member took the Government to task for (how shall I put it) not having moved in on the Federation of Fishermen as soon as it was organized; and started to beat the drums about the co-operative movement. Well, I am not at all so certain, if we had done that it would have been welcomed either by the Federation or by the Opposition of that day. As a matter of fact, I am pretty certain if we had done that
we would have been told both by the Federation and by the Opposition to mind our own business.

The Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen arose out of another one of these conferences the Government has called from time to time, although I don't remember that back in those days anyone raised any hue and cry about the whole thing being illegal. I don't remember that anyone raised any hue and cry about there being involved any illegal expenditure of public funds. I do remember that the Leader of the Opposition of that day got in on the act. That conference was called, another one of these conferences, called in the middle of the winter, one winter, sometime in April. The House of Assembly was meeting and the Parliament of the people was adjourned in order to give the Parliament of Fishermen an opportunity to meet.

I remember that members of the House were invited to attend that conference. I do not remember the extent to which the members of the Government did attend, but I do recall that the Leader of the Opposition was present at and did address the fishermen at the opening session.

Now the Opposition of that day were quite convinced that it was another political dodge of the Government. I remember the Opposition warning the Government not to try and use the Federation as a political instrument. I remember the Premier speaking at the opening session of the conference, and I remember his repeating and re-emphasizing this point all the way through; that the Federation should stay out of politics, and I remember the fishermen repeating and re-emphasizing that same thought to themselves, that the Federation should stay out of politics. And I am glad to say that at no time since has the Government ever attempted to use the Federation as a political instrument. As a matter of fact, all the Government has ever done has been to recommend to this House once each year that it should vote a certain sum of money to the Federation to enable it to finance itself.

Now I am not at all so certain that the Federation is nearly as frustrated and disorganized as the honourable and learned member seems to think that it was. I remember that the morning after he spoke here at the opening of this debate I telephoned the General Secretary of the Federation and said to him: "Look here, old man, what else have you fellows been doing down there during the last five years besides being frustrated?" And after he had digested that one, he gave me an account of some of the Federation's activities, not all of them, but some of them, and I should like to acquaint the House generally with what he told me:

During the last two years the Federation has been responsible for the organizing of lobster pools in Notre Dame Bay, Bonavista Bay and in Placentia Bay West. In consequence of these pools having been organized, the fishermen, in addition to the current prices, have received in Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bay, 2c a pound extra and in Placentia Bay 3c a pound extra. Now anybody who is particularly familiar with that pool technique will know the mere collection of lobsters during the first two years is only a stepping stone to greater things. Practically since the Federation has been organized it has been responsible for the organization of and the maintenance of an island-wide policy of the
cod oil business that fishermen have to dispose of. Thus no longer do fishermen sell cod oil by the individual gallon nor even by the five gallon lot, they sell it in drums. When the Federation was organized drums cost seven dollars each. Last year the price was down to as low as $3.50, and I am told by the General Secretary of the organization that substantial price increases have been obtained and that the fishermen have benefited in terms of dollars, thousands of dollars in consequence of the organization of that cod oil pool.

Last year the Federation was responsible for arranging the purchase of salt for their locals on the Northeast Coast. They arranged for direct shipments, and consequently the sales to fishermen of locals involved ran to no less than one dollar a hogshead.

For the past three years the Federation has been responsible for having fishermen pool their catches of dried codfish in at least one of our bays. In consequence of that pooling the fishermen have been able to obtain fifty cents a quintal extra.

The Federation has also arranged and does arrange for the pooling of catches of seals both in regard to pelts and fat. And wherever that is practical the Federation is on the big end of arranging for pool buying of such things as large quantities of ropes, lines, twines, fish hooks, diesel batteries, rubber clothing, rubber boats, pine tar and sulphur, at a saving, I am told, of from seven to fifteen per cent, and in the instance of marine engines it has been as high as twenty per cent.

So it will be seen from what I have just said, which is not by any means a complete accounting of their activity in the Federation, that they are far from being a frustrated body. It will be seen also that whilst they have not undertaken to call the techniques that they employ co-operative techniques nevertheless that is in essence what it is. And I am quite certain that when the fishermen are ready for formal co-operative organizations they will take that step.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to have a word about fish in general:

 Fish in Newfoundland is like the weather. Everybody talks about it nobody does anything about it, not even the Fisheries Development Authority, if we are to judge by certain comments we have had from across the House and certain comments appearing every now and then outside the House. Indeed it would appear that there seems to be a concept growing in the popular mind that the fisheries development programme has broken down and is getting nowhere. In that regard I would like to repeat to the House something that I said several weeks ago to the South Coast Conference:

'Today in Newfoundland, if you mention fisheries development, there immediately flashes in to most peoples' minds four words and not much else: "LaScie", "Quirpon", "Merasheen" and "Seldom". Most people don't seem to have any idea of what is supposed to be going on in these places. They think of 'LaScie' as a sort of "New Jerusalem." And because none of these projects have as yet been finalized to a point where it actually receives fish from fishermen, most people get the impression that the fishery development programme has broken down and nothing very much has happened.

Now it so happens that is not so. There is a great deal more to the fisheries development programme than
"LaScie," "Merasheen," "Quirpon" and "Seldom," and a great deal more has been happening and is happening. The House has already been told that the Government has made available some ten million dollars. They have made available some ten million dollars for fishery development purposes. Now here is what has been accomplished: Twelve new fish plants have been built and equipped. Nine existing plants have been improved and expanded. The purchase of three other existing plants was assorted so that they might continue in operation, and some twenty odd new draggers were able to be purchased.

Some idea of the impact that all of that has had, can be seen in terms of the employment statistics that are involved. Thus in 1950 the firms that have been assisted by the Government were employing ashore and afloat, ashore some fifteen hundred persons and afloat not quite two hundred. In 1954 they were employing ashore thirty-five hundred people and afloat somewhat over four hundred. And here is the most vital statistic: In 1950 these plants were taking the fish off some seven hundred inshore fishermen. In 1955 they were taking the fish off some forty-five hundred inshore fishermen. Thus in the short space of five years you have had employment ashore and afloat doubled, and in the five year period the fish was taken from eight times as many inshore fishermen.

I don't remember the figure for 1950 but in 1949 the annual capacity for the production of frozen fish from Newfoundland was of the order of twenty-five million pounds. In 1955 this was of the order of sixty million pounds. But in 1955 there was only token production at Grand Bank and Trepassey. And when these two new fish plants come into production and when the great new fish plants at Catalina, Twillingate and LaScie come into production, Newfoundland's annual capacity for the production of frozen ground fish will be of the order of a hundred million pounds a year.

Now it so happens that all of that is fishery development, and a rather phenomenal amount of fishery development to have been brought about in the short space of five years. That is all very well, you may say, that is frozen fish. What about salt fish? What has been going on in that field?

Most people seem to be under the impression that nothing very much has happened in the salt fish industry for the last two centuries. And if you except the last decade and particularly the last half of the last decade, that is for the most part true. But during the last five years a great deal of thinking has been going on as to what we should do about the problems with which we are confronted in the salt fish industry, and a great deal of planning. Whilst people have been waiting for the verdict of certain death, expansion in the salt codfish industry has also been going on. Today in consequence of the planning and all the thinking that has been going on I have knowledge of certain projects which are now afoot, which are now in the planning stage, which when they materialize in terms of plants this year and next will put Newfoundland in the position that we will have adequate plants producing adequate plant capacity for the production of salt fish, until we know where new markets are coming from. And when I say that I base that statement upon these facts and this knowledge: For instance I know that right now nine small salt fish operators are planning the instal-
I know that right now nine small salt fish operators are planning the installation of driers or drier units, single units which will have a capacity for thirty-six thousand quintals per year. I know of three or four medium-size operators who are thinking and are planning in terms of installing of driers that will total twelve drying units and have an annual capacity of forty-eight thousand quintals a year. And I know of some half a dozen large operators who are planning actively large fish plants which will have an annual capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand quintals a year. So that the total of these now in production, and with every possibility of their materializing, these new plants, and when these plants are completed we will have a capacity to handle an annual production in plants of three hundred and fifty thousand quintals dry salt codfish.

This, I think, is a field in which we are going to catch up pretty rapidly. There are other achievements in fishery development which could be pointed to: For instance the Naval Architect of the Fisheries Development Authority has, for instance, developed a whole range of new boat types, designed specifically for fishing in Newfoundland waters, thirty-six feet long liners and forty-eight feet long liners and sixty-feet and thirty-eight feet combined trap-fish and long liner. Now the development of these types of boats designed specifically to fish in Newfoundland waters is fishery development, as too, is our programme of fishermen training programmes whereby several hundred fishermen have, during the past two or three years, received instructions in elementary navigation and elementary diesel engineering, which training, incidentally, follows the fishermen down to their boats in the summer time to give instructions on the job. That is fisheries development also. Fishery development also has been going on in the fields of exploratory and experimental fishing. These are fisheries development as too are a great many other things that have been going on. Nevertheless we must admit that things have not moved as fast as some people thought they would. And anyone who has taken a good look at the nature of the fishery development programme will be able to tell why.

It will be recalled that in 1953 we heralded the receipt of the report of the Fishery Development Commission with a blast of triumph which could be heard from Cape Pine to Cape Chidley and every last fisherman in every forgotten cove began to have visions of selling fish fresh to plants to be built on the point across the way next year. It so happens fishery development does not come about as easily nor as quickly as that.

The Fishery Development Programme as put together by the “Walsh Commission”, whilst it was a comprehensive document had necessarily to be couched in most general terms. The
committee enunciated certain general principles, but to plan how these general principles would apply to fishery development in general terms has not been an easy matter. It has become the job of the Fisheries Development Authority to plan how the general principles laid down by the committee would be realized in terms of plants, marine works, wharves and driers and other visible evidence of fisheries development. And that has proven to involve a rather monumental amount of work. Take the project at LaScie, for instance: LaScie was thought of originally as a substantial modern fishing community to be built up around the salt fish operation with a fresh frozen fish operation to be added. I say it was thought of because it was not thought through. But when it was, then considerations of economics dictated a complete about face. Thus today LaScie is planned as a fresh fish operation with a salt fish operation also to be added in due course. But that pattern for LaScie would not be determined until after the recommendations of three different departments had been worked out and after intensive investigation took one member of the committee to Europe.

That all takes time, but when the plant is finally built we have this: a frozen fish operation geared to a six month operation—a six month’s operating season that will be an economic operation and that will be something entirely new in Newfoundland.

What has been true of LaScie has been true of Quirpon, Merasheen and Seldom. Each plant will involve specialized planning for a particular place. We could not take the operation that was contemplated for Quirpon, multiply it one and a half times and apply it to Seldom, and we could not take the operation planned for Seldom and reproduce it in Merasheen. There are problems and peculiarities to be met with on that island which are different altogether from that met with for instance on Fogo Island, and so it goes through the piece. You may build a cement plant in Germany and put it down in Corner Brook and it will work fine but when dealing with the instruments and fishermen from a community aspect you are up against another entirely different set of circumstances. Fishery development in this Province involves a different set of problems for every different area. To try and evolve a programme in line with our capacity to pay and make certain we shall have an economic operation and get one geared to serve the general welfare is something which is going to take time and calls for complete and continued application of skill, perseverance and hard work. Thus one of the things I cannot see coming about overnight is not a New Jerusalem in fisheries. But what I can see coming about, what I do know is looming, is that our fishery industry is making gains on many fronts. Time was, and it was not so very long ago, when our economy was a very misery-ridden thing, i.e. there was wrong with it just about everything you could imagine. All our eggs were in one basket, and our measure of good times was when a quintal of fish could provide a barrel of flour. Today our economy has been broadened out considerably. Our fishing industry is much diversified and consequently exerts a much more robust impact upon our economy and upon our lives. And notwithstanding who says what, our fishing industry and our fisheries show a decided improvement and there is every indica-
tion that is a condition which will continue.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker. I rise to join in this debate for the same reason as had been advanced by my honourable friend, the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives, in the main and secondly because of the fact that, if I did not speak after yesterday's debate it might have been assumed (and it is very dangerous to leave anything open to assumption these days) that perhaps there was a schism in this happy band on this side of the House.

But I don't propose to get into any unnecessary argument on the matter. I would like to say to the two honourable gentlemen who have moved and seconded the motion that, as was to be expected, they had accredited themselves well. That particular chore is not new to either of them, and they discharged it in a manner that this House has learned to expect from them.

Now yesterday it was suggested that perhaps there were certain outstanding points in the address or in the Throne Speech rather, which should have been referred to. Whether or not they were referred to in detail is not a matter that concerns me greatly just now. It is a matter for each individual speaker to decide what he is going to talk about. I do agree with the statement that there were six major points made in that Speech from the Throne. With the health scheme I don't think that any comment is necessary. On opening day my leader, as soon as he heard the reference to the health scheme officially in this House, speaking for the Opposition, said, yes, he thought it was a good idea, and that it was the intention of the Opposition to support it in every aspect of its operation which is proven feasible. Nothing more could have been expected. Nothing less was given.

The ramifications of that scheme have not as yet, Sir, I suggest been fully explained to this House. In another place and at another time the statement was made that the scheme would be financed out of the profits to result from a mining operation. Now that statement was made, as I say, outside the House. Subsequently this House was informed; well now, that is only one aspect of it. It is true there will be great wealth coming from the mine, but it will be out of the general revenue.

Now, Sir, I say the health scheme is certainly one in which this Government or any Government which introduces it can take legitimate pride. I subscribe to the expression of the honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives when he described it as genuinely humane legislation.

But to chide the Opposition for not being more enthusiastic about it is, I think, beside the point. Because, although that reproof was delivered I seem yet to have failed to have heard anything more about it afterwards. And I think, Sir, when a thing is manifestly good there is no necessity to gild the lily. I believe the House subject to any flaws that may develop when the matter is more fully explored certainly at this time can honestly say that the principle of the legislation is sound, and we in the Opposition give the Government our blessing, and I think I can say our promise of active support.

With respect to the local roads policy a great deal of pleasure was expressed, a great deal of enthusiastic support was expressed by speakers from the Government side at the Govern-
ment's decision to introduce drastic changes in the present system of maintaining purely local roads. We are told now that we are going back to the policy which had historically obtained prior to the advent of the Commission of Government. And the Government proposes to spend something like three quarters of a million dollars this year. And I was very glad yesterday to hear the honourable the Premier explain one of the earlier obstacles which would occur, in just hearing the bold statement that this is going to be done without in any way interfering with the system of the expansion of town councils and community councils.

That is at first flush—Here there is simply the bold statement that it is going to be done without discouraging the continuation and expansion of the system of town councils. But how it was going to be done has not been explained, and indeed until yesterday no clarification had been given of that bold statement. If it can be done in that way then there is no doubt then it is a thing that is in tune with the times.

The only thing that is at all strange about it is the fact that it has taken the Government almost seven years to find out that the system which had been in operation for the past twenty-two years was so absurdly out of place. It is possibly pure coincidence, a very happy coincidence that this discovery has been made in this election year of 1956. And it is a matter in which any member on the opposite side of the House can well take note, that the first community to take advantage of the Government's announced intention is the progressive district of Torbay, the town of Torbay, who have come to this House yesterday with a petition, which I had the honour to submit on their behalf, and despite the Government's beneficence the people of Torbay, as was to be expected, don't want something for nothing. They are prepared to meet the Government a certain way. How far that way may be has not as yet been determined. But I have reason to believe from the sympathetic attitude of the Minister of Public Works that the solution down there will not be too long in being found, and that the local road programme, the new local road programme, may well see its first manifestation down in St. John's East.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We hope to win St. John's East yet, you know.

MR. HIGGINS: Well that's a hope. Like the honourable the Premier, Mr. Speaker, I cannot say I entirely share, but adopting his own words, if the man who comes down there works hard he may not command success but he may deserve it. I think that is a reasonable attitude. And I will say this; whoever comes down in St. John's East will be given a fair show. There is no rough stuff down there. We play the game straight.
Now, as I was saying, Sir, that is very well in so far as local roads are concerned, but whilst I am talking on St. Johns East — and this is the time, when following the cue given me by the last speaker, I can speak particularly for my own district — and I would direct the attention of the House and in turn the attention of the department concerned to the conditions of the highroad in the whole district of St. John's Extern. In that district about thirty years ago you had a very fine network of highroads laid out; the Marine Drive was a set of roads which were used very very much by tourists. It is in this day and age when the Tourist Bureau is spending so much time and so much money on fixing up things that they have so far allowed the department to allow that fine network of roads to fall into the present abandoned condition in which they are. It is something I find difficult to understand. Now I want to be fair — I do know that the department has in the past year or more been doing some work on the widening of the road leading from Torbay to Pouch Cove. That has involved a lot of work because the roads were narrow there. But that is a very slow process, Sir, and in the meantime a lot of other roads are still in a shamefully neglected condition. And I do bespeak with some confidence and draw the attention of the Department of Public Works to that particular section.

Now the speech does refer to two other points — The revision of the Terms of Union and the intention of the Government to appoint or to ask for the appointment of the Royal Commission. And there has been some suggestion — Well, now look, the Opposition ought to take some interest in that. With all respect, Mr. Speaker, I do suggest that that is essentially a matter for the Government in power. That is essentially their job, indeed that is nothing less than their obligation. We have a Government there, which I think I am not overstating the facts, which was prominently identified with the idea of Union in the first place. It is the obligation of that Government to see that Union is carried out, that the terms of that Union are made as acceptable and as beneficial as possible to this country. But to say that the Opposition has to go into raptures over the announcement that the Government is going to do its job is asking a little bit too much of human nature.

Mr. Speaker, it has just occurred to me, the House has been in session now for an hour and a half with one reporter. I wonder if we could have a ten-minute recess?

On motion the House recessed for ten minutes after which Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, as I was saying when we took a recess, the Government referred in the Throne Speech to the Terms of Union and to the decision to seek the appointment of the Royal Commission. These are things which whilst of interest are really matters which are nothing less than the job that the people put them in to do.

There are two other points on which emphasis have been laid. And it is really these two things that I propose to refer to for the next few minutes: The Government now says that it is anxious to interest reputable people in the salt fish industry. And it says indeed, "my Ministers are anxious to extend sound financial and
other assistance to any reputable persons, companies or corporate groups who wish to play a more active part in the development of the salt fish industry. It is the firm belief of my Ministers that one of Newfoundland's greatest present day necessities is for enterprising persons or groups to engage more energetically than ever in an industry which is far from collapse or extinction.

Now that is the firm belief of this Government in 1956. That is the same Government, Mr. Speaker, which in 1951 stated as one of its objectives that it wanted to get at least ten thousand men out of the salt fish industry and put them in the new industries. It is only five years ago, in this very House, that statement was made by the Leader of Her Majesty's Government. However, time brings many changes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There are about that many out since then. That is just about the number now out.

MR. HIGGINS: And in the new industries.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, out of the fisheries.

MR. HIGGINS: The last figure we had, Mr. Speaker, was a total employment of two thousand people. That is only a percentage of one-fifth, twenty per cent. That I would not regard as being tremendously progressive, unless it is in so many other things, that it is always to the future that we must look. Is the fate of Newfoundland and the Newfoundland people to be, as "Pope" says: "Man never is but always to be blessed." Is that what we have to look forward to? It has not been accomplished yet, but it will be sometime.

Now speaking of the new industries, and I don't propose to speak of them at any length, we have been told that loans were advanced by the Government to some eighteen plants aggregating in all some twenty-four million dollars, and that by the end of this year in wages and salaries and local purchases there will have been spent by these same industries some thirty-four million dollars. Now there was no breakdown at all of these figures. If my memory serves me correctly the way that these figures were introduced was that the Premier said: "I have what figures I need for my purpose" — his purpose being to explain what the yield has been against the investment.

In the light of other developments one has to be careful to weigh the motive one ascribed to a statement, and I assume it was to show what we got back on our investment of twenty-four million dollars. Up to the end of 1956 there will be thirty-four million dollars come back under various categories. And that statement as it stands is unchallengeable. It must be accepted. But I do say this, Sir, that before these statements can be accepted at face value much more detail is required. It is not sufficient merely to say that twenty-four million dollars were loaned and thirty-four million dollars will have come back by the end of 1956. The whole thing requires much more detailed analysis than I for one, am able to initiate. Indeed you want a cost accountant's breakdown of the thing. So that I do say that I for one, and I think I can speak for my colleagues here, am not prepared to accept the bold statement that has been made as being the complete answer.
However the industries of themselves do not strictly speaking form part of the present debate, and I shall not trespass on your indulgence, Sir, by speaking at any length about them. But I do feel that BRINCO merits more than a passing reference. Not my reaction to BRINCO — Sir, when I hear that word BRINCO my reaction is what the Premier's is or at least should be when he hears the name “Superior Rubber.” When I hear the name BRINCO rolled around as it has been, and as, unless I am deeply mistaken, I will hear it for many years to come, I feel almost as uncomfortable and it sounds just as ominous as when I hear my honourable Leader refer to "Braun-Wogau."

It has got a sound that I don't like. However there is this important distinction, Sir, that the criticism, if one could call it that, the translation (and translations is not perhaps the best word but the House will understand what I mean) of BRINCO to BUNKO was made on the basis of incomplete information. We, of the Opposition and indeed the public at large were given only very slight information. I am not talking about statements in the sense of predictions and prophesies. I am talking about actual hard facts, we were given only, as I say, what the Government at that time saw fit to give us. And if, in the light of that, uninformed criticism was made, I submit that the Government cannot escape some of the blame attaching to that, if it can be called blame.

The Government on the other hand, Sir, when they sponsored these various new industries, knew it had at its command, or it should have had, complete and detailed information. When the Leader of Her Majesty's Government spoke in this House on the prospects of this Superior Rubber Company, when we had described for us the scope and magnitude of the operations which were going to commence, who can not but remember even the magnificent construction we were to have, that saw-tooth roof so that the workers would be bathed in sunlight from morning to evening and everybody would be happy. These statements were made and made with an air of authority. One could hardly be blamed, listening to these statements, from assuming that these statements were based on informed opinions. And on that basis the predictions that were made could be accepted. But, Mr. Speaker, when we contrast the reality that is known to be now in 1956, with the prophesies of some three years ago, when we see the present unhappy state of the Superior Rubber Company is it to be wondered that when anything is introduced into this House, when we hear such glowing prophesies of what is going to happen on Monkey Mountain or anywhere else that there is a certain amount of scepticism? Now, Mr. Speaker, I do say this, and I say it honestly, I do hope that BRINCO will live up to the predictions that have been made for it. It is at least an aggregation of undoubtedly great reputation. It is an aggregation of companies which has the refreshing difference in so far as our dealings are concerned of having its own money, and of needing no financial backing from Newfoundland. And whilst I speak of BRINCO, Sir, BRINCO means largely the Labrador, and I cannot help thinking of that other great company, which has not been mentioned in the Throne Speech, the Canadian Javelin Company, Limited. Nothing is said about it in the Speech from the Throne. But since the Throne Speech was delivered we have
learned that once again all is well with Javelin. Javelin, Sir, is a company which has had a short career, but a career which I suppose might be likened to that old-time figure, "the picture of Pauline." It is a company which disputes the facts. It has one of the richest if not the richest deposits of its kind in the world. It has had to fight against most extraordinary difficulties. This House will remember, Sir, the gallant fight that Mr. John C. Doyle waged alone against the unscrupulous combines of the iron ore industry, how this gallant man held aloof from them.

You could not break into this cartel — and it was only after this legislature had voted the loan, the guarantee, last year that Mr. Doyle was able to break that solid front. Now then came the curious thing. Up to that time he could not get into the American market. Once the guarantee was made the predictions came, the bulletins came, the releases came that they were tripping over their feet trying to interest Mr. Doyle, indeed he was so embarrassed with offers, I believe, that he was one time reported as saying he had something like forty-nine propositions from the various American interests. We heard only a few months ago that Cleveland Cliff were going to have some dealings. The Cleveland Cliff dropped out. Now happily Mr. Doyle has gone and he has gotten clear of these interests again, and apparently he has returned to his earlier convictions that these people were not good to deal with, they might lock up these fabulous deposits for years. So he has gone to Germany and he has gone to England and he has arranged contracts. And sometime, in the last quarter, I believe, of 1957, he will start deliveries.

Now it is generally supposed that our guarantee instead of being in dollars will be in Swiss Francs. I don't know if that is going to mean that in addition to being international travellers the responsible members of the Government will have to become international financiers — It is an interesting thought —

Now, Mr. Speaker, all these other companies as I say, with the exception of BRINCO — BRINCO is the one shining exception — and I still have not come completely around to the belief that BRINCO is entirely a philanthropic institution. They have been given sixty thousand square miles of territory in Labrador and Newfoundland, and the Hamilton Waterpower. I say this not unkindly, but sometimes when we are told about the wonderful things that BRINCO has found we are almost asked to believe that they found the Hamilton Waterpower down there. Of course anybody who would believe that would be gullible enough to believe anything. However, as I say — Despite that very minor criticism, BRINCO is the shining exception in an array of rather down-at-heel companies and individuals who have come here to do business. All of which would, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, indicate a certain lack of financial acumen on the part of the Government.

The present Government — and the facts are there, not to be disputed — have had to extend financial assistance to almost every concern be it individual or corporation with whom they have done business. In other Provinces of Canada capital of that type of venture is in the main provided either from the United States or Canadian investment or from the sales of bonds to the general public.
That is not so here. Now that is a peculiar thing, Mr. Speaker, because one of the things we were told back in the days when Union was being discussed, one of the strong points and one of, I would say, the attractive points in favour of Union was the statement that consequent on Union there would be an influx, a considerable influx, of Canadian investment capital into Newfoundland.

Now, Sir, that has not been the case, I suggest. And why has it not been the case? One possible explanation Sir, may be (and I don't make this as a statement of fact but I make it as a speculation) or can it be, that the Government through its dealings with so many shady characters, so many strange characters - and I don't want to use names - we have had these names - so many odd people have appeared on our local scene and have received assistance from the Government and have departed under peculiar circumstances. Can it be, Sir, that we are acquiring a reputation in the rest of Canada that we are freakish in this business.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The word Pottle used was "Bizarre."

MR. HIGGINS: Well I do not wish to emulate any other gentleman. I like to go my own perhaps rather wavy furrow. Can it be we have that reputation - That crowd down there is cracked —

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Tories of Nova Scotia don't think that way of us. They say: copy Newfoundland.

MR. HIGGINS: With the Tories in Nova Scotia I suppose it is the same as in every country - far away cows wear long horns. Incidentally talking of Tories and Oppositions - There was a remark made here yesterday whilst the Honourable the Premier was speaking, in spite of the good-will — Well, look, this business of opposing or opposition only makes a battle-hardened group, it only develops the "esprit de corps." They tend to stick together more. Now "esprit de corps" was a very nice way of describing it. It could be described, Sir, or could be applied with equal force to the fact that it could create a spirit of a pirate ship — We have got to hang together or we will hang separately — I say it depends on one's point of view. However, that is merely bye the bye. To say, Sir, that it is significant that all our assistance in the financial field has had to be provided out of the Newfoundland Treasury that is something that I do suggest calls for proper explanation or certainly some discussion from the other side of the House.

Finally, Sir, the point to which I did refer earlier, the fisheries. As I mentioned earlier, the Speech from the Throne indicates that the Government now shows an interest in the salt fish industry. And that, Sir, is a good thing. The Honourable Minister of Fisheries who spoke this afternoon is an authority in that field. I don't propose to discuss the fisheries from the technical point, but merely from that of the interested layman.

Now for several years, Sir, that was a hectic effort, indeed almost a frenzied effort to convert our fish production to mechanical plants turning out this fresh frozen fish. I think it is a matter with which we are all agreed that this policy was definitely highlighted by the series of loans that were made to the North East Fisheries (is it?) or anyway Mr. Arthur Monroe's company — Fishery Products —
rather — of over three million dollars. Now I am not interested in Mr. Monroe. I am not interested in his politics. I don't know the gentleman beyond being able to pass the time of day with him. It is said that he is a leader in his own field, and I for one am not prepared to challenge that. His reputation, as far as I know, is good. He has developed in the United States a big market, which has been, I think, a decisive factor in our frozen fish trend. But I do hope, Sir, that it is not the Government's intention to, for the next few years to continue or sponsor any further expansion on a large scale of the fresh frozen fish industry. Because when all the plants that are now under construction go into full production we are going to be pretty close to, if we don't exceed, the limit of our presently available markets, the markets we have today in sight.

When all these plants are going as I hope they will, at full speed, we may have more fish produced than our present markets can absorb. Unless I am misinformed, our fresh fish markets at the present time, are mainly, if not entirely, in the United States. Now if that market should collapse where would we be? It is a precarious market, at very best it is a highly competitive market. It is subject to import taxes and quotas. Only a couple of years ago there was the threat of the New England Lobby. They were looking for a prohibitive quota, I believe. In the morning's paper or yesterday's I saw a similar dispatch to the effect that the New England interests are again raising the question of a quota against Canadian fish, and that means Newfoundland fish, because it is our fish mainly that is going there. Sir, if that should come to pass — I don't know myself, but I had hoped today that the Minister might have made some reference to it. He may not have had a chance to see the article in question. It may be nothing but a newspaper story. But I do hope, Sir, that the Government will see that what can be done within our limited sphere at least will be done to protect that particular market.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, accepting that position, if that threat, if it is a threat, passes over it is only averted. It is never completely removed. It always hangs over us. It is therefore, I suggest, Sir, imperative that we should attempt to find other outlets to diversify our markets. I know that there are probably a lot of obstacles to it. It is all very easy to say; sell our fresh fish to the South American markets and sell it to the Caribbean markets and sell it to Europe, but there may be obstacles, there may be the question of transportation and there may be the question of refrigeration. These are things on which I am not sufficiently informed to express a reliable opinion. But I do say, Sir, that it is most necessary that these things be considered. I can only hope that they are being considered at the present time, and that active steps are being taken and have been taken to investigate markets on and along such lines. However that is one aspect of it. That is the fresh Frozen fish industry.

Then there is the other one that is mentioned more particularly today in the Throne Speech, that is the salt fish industry: Now I don't think anybody can question the fact that we can produce this product, the salt fish to a more standard grade, to a grade that is more acceptable to the market and to a grade that the over-all aver-
age quality is better. If we can do that, as I say, better now by mechanical means than was the case when we used the traditional hand manufacturing methods — The Honourable Minister of Fisheries referred to some of these — and that, Sir, is an aspect of the salt fish industry to which I would direct the Government attention. I firmly believe that the Government should assist in the mechanization of the salt fish industry. I believe they should do it on exactly the same scale and with exactly the same enthusiasm that they put into the fresh fish industry. Now this is where this Fishery Development Authority, if it is going to justify its existence at all, can play a very important part. That is where our existing markets, Sir, can be consolidated, and I see no reason why they could not be enlarged with this policy. I don't believe that any thinking man on the other side of the House will disagree.

Now, Sir, these are the points which mainly arise out of the Throne Speech. I do feel that with all respect to the natural enthusiasm of the Government which drafted the Speech that the Health Plan is sufficiently good in its self to stand on its own two feet. The mechanics of it are something to be worked out. The Local Roads Plan certainly has the virtue, as it should have, of making the whole of the country a whole lot happier about local roads than has been for the last twenty-three or twenty-four years.

The Terms of Union is a matter entirely for the Government and the same thing (I omitted to mention it before) the Unemployment Relief Plan. It is a strange thing in the economic sense that Unemployment insurance seems to be regarded as an asset. They tell me this is sound. And certain it is that Bill which was brought in here was sufficiently good to command the approval of the Opposition without any debate at all. Indeed if I remember the debate correctly it was only a question as to which particular school of political philosophy was entitled to the credit.

So I do say, Sir, the two important things for discussion in this debate have been BRINGO Development, the Labrador Development and the fisheries. And I do feel, Sir, that the fisheries, with all due respect to the mining industry, is the one in which this country is traditionally best fitted to play its part. The mines are there, but we might as well face up to the fact, Sir, that as long as foreign capital is controlling the thing our share will be by way of royalty and on a very limited scale. But in the fisheries, Sir, we are, I submit, to a very great extent the architects of our own destiny. And if the Government can come up with any scheme for fisheries, for the development of salt fish, which they can work hand in hand with fresh fisheries, we on this side will give them not only our support, but I will go as far as to say our admiration.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move the adjournment of the debate, not because I want to speak when the debate is resumed but because I want to combine with the motion, a further motion — The House will be aware that the Honourable Minister of Finance gave notice this afternoon that on tomorrow he proposes to move the House into a Committee of the Whole on Supply and also into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, which means the delivery of the budget speech.
Actually according to our rules I do not think we should go into the budget or appoint these committees until the Address in Reply is finally disposed of. One of the honourable members of the Opposition has not as yet spoken, and the invisible member for White Bay has not yet spoken and there may be some members on this side of the House who would like to speak. And I am sure the House would not wish to curb debate. At the same time I think the House would like to see the estimates and have the budget speech heard. So I would move, Mr. Speaker, that the debate be adjourned, and further that the rules of the House relating to the time of setting up the Committee of Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means with reference to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne be relaxed to permit these committees to be set up before the Address in Reply is disposed of, as agreed to — In making this motion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to be clearly understood. The Government has no wish at all to curtail debate, and that we will not ask the House to proceed with the budget debate until the Address in Reply has been disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is in possession of the motion.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, there is one point that strikes me — Any other members who will speak to the Address in Reply after the budget has been brought down, I take it they will not be allowed to encroach upon the budget in any way?

MR. SMALLWOOD: They will not debate on the budget.

MR. HOLLETT: Just the Speech from the Throne — In that case we agree.

MR. SMALLWOOD: There will be no debate on the budget until the Address in Reply debate is finished.

Motion carried:
Second Readings:
Second reading of Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects."

MR. SPEAKER: This is a private Bill.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill which like the "Dog Act" traditionally comes in every year. Last year, I believe it got through second reading, but it was towards the end of the session, and the House did not have the time to consider it fully.

This Bill is an Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Association of Architects. And the principle of the Bill might be stated in the words of the Bill — the objects for which this Association is to be set up — to promote and increase the knowledge, skill and proficiency of the members of this Association in all things relating to the profession of architecture, and to advance and maintain a high standard in the practice of Architecture in the Province of Newfoundland, and to those ends to establish and maintain classes, schools, exhibitions or lectures in, and to promote public appreciation of architecture and the allied arts and sciences.

I believe, Sir, that the architects of Newfoundland should have the same right as the lawyers as public accountants and other reputable professions, of incorporating themselves into an association by Act of the Legislature. I want to make it quite clear that it is not my intention that this Bill should be rushed through. And I hope that any person who has any wish
to appear before the select committee that will be set up to study this Bill will do so. And I feel certain that any objection or suggestions that will be made in relation to this Bill will be given consideration by that committee and by this House. I therefore, Sir, move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I did not have the time to look through this Bill at all. I wonder if the honourable member would permit it to be deferred for further discussion.

MR. CURTIS: It has to go through a select committee.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is not a Government measure.

MR. HOLLETT: I see. Alright.

On motion Bill read a second time and ordered referred to a select committee.

MR. SPEAKER: According to Standing Orders this Bill is now referred to a select committee. People who wish to be heard opposing the Bill will give their evidence before the select committee;

The mover of the second reading; the Honourable Member for Bonavista South; the honourable and learned Member for St. John's East; the honourable and learned Member for Port de Grave (who is absent from the House on circuit of the Supreme Court) and the honourable Member for Burgeo and LaPoile.

I must ask these honourable members to take notice of that. And no member who is opposed to the principle of a private Bill may act as a member of the select committee. Therefore if any member who has been called is opposed to the principle of the Bill he will inform the clerk and a substitution for his name will be made.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Highway Traffic Act."

HON. E. S. SPENCER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill I would like to take this opportunity to explain it briefly as it has been explained to me by the officials of the department who actually administered the Bill.

I find that the purpose of the amendment is comparatively brief. There are just a few points to which I want to refer. The first one is the amendment of Paragraph (i) of Section (2) which is for the purpose of including the City of Corner Brook and a board established under the Local Government Act, 1956.

The Amendment of Section 63 is to allow the delegation to the St. John's Traffic Commission, which has recently been appointed, to be given the power to make regulations governing traffic in the City of St. John's.

Sections 106 and 109 and 110 and 111 inclusive have now been amended three times. The amendments are so extensive that the part of the Act relating to the Unsatisfied Judgement Fund has become rather difficult to follow. Consequently the department feels that they should now be consolidated. And the opportunity has been taken in this amendment to consolidate the original sections, and the amendment therefore but no further changes have been made.

Sections 109A on to 109 (4) on page 14 are new entirely. And this House will be asked to pay particular attention to them. It has been found, through the use of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund, a very great service is being provided to the motorists and
to the community in general. The Unsatisfied Judgement Fund allows payment to be made on account of persons suffering bodily injury or death through hit and run accidents. In the past this was not so.

The House will recall several reports of hit and run accidents, where the offender has not been found, and so the victim has had no redress. In other Provinces of Canada this is being taken care of. I will point out that if the identity of the driver or the owner of the vehicle involved is subsequently ascertained the driver or the owner or both, as the case may be, becomes fully responsible.

This legislation is patterned on that in force in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. It simply means then that these two particular clauses will protect the victim against hit and run drivers who may not be perhaps contacted or who may have escaped the official observation of the police or of the citizens generally.

Since the inception of this Act some forty-eight claims have been referred to the Unsatisfied Judgement Act and some forty-eight claims have been paid out of this Unsatisfied Judgement Fund, totalling seventy thousand dollars. This has really been a very material benefit in alleviating the distress of victims who otherwise would have no redress whatsoever. If they were the victims of a driver who has limited or very limited means, it follows they would be unable to obtain the necessary funds or compensations. Hence this seventy thousand dollars has been paid out on these claims, as at the thirty first of March. And this is rather important, Mr. Speaker, as at the thirty-first of March there remained to the credit of the fund $85,000.

It is considered that there should be some financial redress available for these injured or killed by the hit and run drivers. And there is no reason to doubt that the fund can in future take care of this particular effort. There was some thought if we just continued without adding any future benefits that this year we may have been able to withdraw the payment or reduce the payment of one dollar by licenced drivers. But in view of the fact that this great need appears to be and in this province several of our citizens have already suffered very serious difficulties — I need hardly refer to the very unfortunate incident in the case of the Crotty boy. Had this Act been in force then we in the Department of Public Works, by means of this fund, could have been of some assistance to this very much injured family. It is for that purpose that we recommend this new section.

Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in moving the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HOLLET: Mr. Speaker, it is a very important amendment to the Bill. I would appreciate it if we could have it deferred, because I have just seen the Bill for the first time. Would it be in order to ask for an adjournment of the debate?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I would feel so, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that my honourable friend is unaccompanied at the moment by either of his legal colleagues, the adjournment of the debate would be very proper. If Your Honour would allow I would so move.

On motion debate deferred.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Restrict the use of White Canes to Blind Persons."
MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I wish to now move the second reading of this Bill because I think it is one of the most urgent and necessary measures that the House of Assembly could consider. I think it is one that my honourable friends could agree to without having to take advice from the legal departments.

This is a Bill, Mr. Speaker, to restrict the use of white canes to blind persons. And it is patterned on legislation already in use in Ontario, and is being introduced at the request of the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

The legislation is very simple. It provides that a white cane means a cane or walking stick the major portion of which is white. And it provides that no person other than a blind person could carry or use a white cane in any public thoroughfare, public conveyance or public place.

The Act applies only to residents of Newfoundland and does not apply to visitors who may come to Newfoundland and be unaware of these restrictions. The Act makes it an offence for any person who is not a blind person within the meaning of the Act to carry a cane of this type.

I have pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I am in favour of the principle of this Bill, very much in favour. In that particular section in regard to persons who are not residents of Newfoundland, I think there ought to be a time limit there. I know persons residing in this community for a number of years who are not really residents although they have been here a considerable time. I think they ought after a certain time be restricted in this manner also.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I think we might make it "Not domiciled."

MR. HOLLETT: The word resident is not defined there. Perhaps the honourable minister could define "resident" in the Act. But we are certainly in favour of the principle of this Bill, Mr. Speaker.

On motion Bill read a second time
- Ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Second Reading of Bill, "An Act to Amend the Companies Act."

HON. S. J. HEFFERTON (Minister of Supply): Mr. Speaker, this Bill is introduced at the request of the Municipal Council of St. John's. According to the provisions of their charter, of course and the Provincial Government, when it comes to raising a bond issue it was requested by the Municipal Council in order they might be able to carry on a much more extensive programme in road work and other things pertaining to the services of the city than they may be able to do under current revenue. This Bill itself merely calls for an enactment whereby an issue of three million dollars can be raised on the credit of St. John's.

MR. SPEAKER: I must interrupt the honourable Minister. It seems to me there is a confusion here.


MR. SPEAKER: I will correct that now. The order called was Item 19, Bill No. 25:

MR. HEFFERTON: The other clauses in the legislation, Mr. Speaker, are matters dealing with the loan provisions for sinking funds and the appointment of trustees and other
incidental things which go into the floating of a bond issue. These details can be ironed out in Committee of the Whole stage, Mr. Speaker, and I move the second reading of this Bill.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I presume we are all in favour of getting better roads in St. John's. I may say the roads at the present time are in a most awful condition. I will say a word of praise for the Municipal Council. I think they have done an excellent job on the improvement of the city in the past few years. I agree they have a tremendous job to try and keep our streets in condition. I don't know what is wrong though. There must be something wrong with the paving or with the way the thing is being paved, because each winter after the snow has gone we find that the streets are full of holes and ruts and all sorts of things. If each year now after a period of years -- and I am wondering if possibly we were getting the best kind of paving, the proper kind of paving for our streets, because in some parts of St. John's at the present time a man is at the risk of his life, not only his car but his life to drive through. Now I say that without any reflection whatsoever on the Council because I do agree they have done an excellent job with regard to the city, and the streets and roads they have repaired them. But they have to do the same work over and over and over year in and year out and sometimes twice a year. So that I am a bit at a loss to know why each year in particular streets have to be done over again.

And here is another point that has struck me. I am glad I got to my feet because I am inclined to think that it is about time that somebody took into consideration the matter of putting a ticket on or getting after huge trucks with chains on after all the snow is gone. I saw a very funny thing the other day; one of the Department of Public Works trucks with chains on, a tremendously huge truck, coming up over McBride's Hill, towing a car or a small truck owned by the Department of Health. And the Public Works truck had these chains on -- I think it was the Department of Public Works. Anyway it was one of the Government Department trucks towing another truck over McBride's Hill. You remember that little place coming up past the Bank of Montreal. And here this huge truck had chains on and not a bit of snow anywhere near, and it was just grinding up the concrete. Maybe he was making a job for himself, I don't know. But I think that people who keep chains on after the spring should be checked on. It would be much better to do that than by giving people tickets for parking opposite the Court House, for instance, like I got one time when I went in to see the Minister of Justice. But in my opinion somebody could take care of that because chains on huge trucks like that or on anything but particularly on huge trucks at this time of the year while towing other people around, that to my mind tears up the roads more so than anything else.

Yes, the Council has done a very good job, I think. I notice this gives them wide powers. They can be applied towards the financing of any municipal water or sewer projects or any municipal projects or improvements for the benefit of the city and within the powers of the Council. For any of these projects this three million dollars can be used. I think that is quite in order. It is quite different from something I saw the other day.
in one of the Bills which have to go through yet. I cannot speak very much about that, but in that particular case the Council could borrow money but could only use it for a purpose approved by the Minister. I notice, and perhaps it is perfectly in order, the Minister has not to approve expenditures in this Bill.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In this case it is a full city charter.

MR. HOLLETT: I quite understand that. That is the difference between a municipality who runs a city with a charter and the municipality, who runs a council or municipality. What is the difference between their men. Some of them have just about the same problems with regard to roads and sewerage as the municipality with the charter. But we will come to that in time.

I am not speaking against the Bill at all, Sir. I wish to pay this compliment to the Council, and I wish to say also that they will have one awful job on their hands right from now on, and I think they are going to need the three million dollars.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have not as yet had the opportunity to pass without saying a word of praise of the Mayor and the members of the City of St. John's Municipal Council for the very progressive and even daring policy represented in this present Bill, which is one asking the House to guarantee or to authorize the Government to guarantee a bond issue of three million dollars that the city proposes to float for the purpose of financing pretty substantial improvements in the public services of the city.

I have not as yet had the opportunity to read the account of the statement made by the Mayor in his press conference when he spoke for the Council and himself. But I caught on one of the radio stations a reference by him to this effect that the problems of St. John's in the past have been problems of poverty whereas now the problems of St. John's are the problems of prosperity. And I thought how true that is. That is precisely the case with Newfoundland in general. The fast rising flood of prosperity in this Province has created a tremendous increase in the number of demands, and in the demands of the public. And to meet these demands for more roads and better and for all kinds of other public services and conveniences has become for the Government of this Province and for the Government of the city of St. John's, the Capital City, and for the Government of Corner Brook, the new city, and indeed for the Government of all the places that have Town Councils or Community Councils or any form of local self-Government, a problem, Sir, in every case that is true compared with problems of twenty years ago, and yet feeling them and solving them is extremely pleasant. Dealing with the problems of prosperity is so much more pleasant than dealing with the problems of poverty.

I congratulate the City Council on its very progressive move in going into debt to the future, banking on the future prosperity and progress of this city, because in doing so they are undoubtedly banking on the future of this Province. They know that St. John's cannot prosper unless Newfoundland prospers, and a gamble on the future of St. John's is a gamble on the future of Newfoundland. And they cannot sell Newfoundland short. They must assume that Newfoundland is going ahead. And I congratulate
them on it, and it is a personal pleasure to me as one member of this House to have this Bill here and to give it my unhesitating support.

MR. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say one word in connection with the financing of this loan. It may be of interest to the House to know that the City of St. John's shares with no other city in the whole Dominion of Canada the distinction in the past twenty-three years (the Minister of Provincial Affairs could correct me if I am wrong) for the past twenty-three years we were one of the three cities in the whole Dominion that has operated in its financing, pay as we go. And I do feel that it is a measure that has been said reflects the belief of the City in the continued progress of the Province.

Whilst I am on my feet I cannot help but remark that despite the political protestations sometimes emanating from the Government, the City of St. John's has been extremely well treated by the Government presently in power. And I do feel that it is a measure that as has been said reflects the belief of the City in the continued progress of the Province.

MR. HOLLETT: That is the present Government.

MR. HIGGINS: I don't care what it is.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is poor politics for us.

On motion Bill read a second time, ordered referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that all the remaining orders of the day do stand deferred:

Motion carried:

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 11, at three of the clock.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 11, at three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1956

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a statement prepared for distribution to the press and radio. And in distributing them to the press and radio I wish to make a special request, i.e., that they shall not be published before tomorrow. The reasons that I have been asked by my informant not to have them released before tomorrow is that they are to be simultaneously released in St. John's and Toronto on tomorrow, Thursday. The date of the release is on the statement. Perhaps the press and the radio will be good enough to be guided by the date suggested.

On the authority of Mr. M. J. Boylen I am happy to announce that the Boylen-sponsored Tilt Cove copper mine of the Maritime Mining Corporation, Limited is now to be operated on a vastly larger scale of activity than anything contemplated earlier. This great new increase in the scale of production at Tilt Cove will have highly important implications for the future prosperity of our Province.

It is the sensational ore developments in recent months at the Tilt Cove mines that have led the management to a sharp upward revision of their original production proposals.
When the overall production plans of Maritime Mining for both its Tilt Cove and Gull Pond properties are fully implemented this company will enjoy an ultimate mill capacity exceeded only by a very few copper producing companies in Canada.

President M. J. Boylen of the Maritime Mining Corporation has advised me that the enlarged production plans now call for the installation at Tilt Cove of a mill capacity of 2,000 tons a day over and above the original plans. It is therefore proposed to increase the capacity at Tilt Cove to 3,000 tons a day about a year after production is reached, which will be next year. This will thus give Tilt Cove a daily ore production rate three times greater than originally scheduled.

While production plans for the Gull Pond subsidiary of Maritime Mining Corporation, namely, the Gullbridge Company, have not been finalized, the management has expressed the belief that the Gullbridge property can be brought into production at a 1,000 ton rate in 1958 or '59 and that a later stepup to 2,000 tons a day appeared to be feasible in view of the large tonnages of ore indicated.

Over $1,000,000 has already been spent by the Boylen interests on the Tilt Cove and Gull Pond projects to date, and a further expenditure of $7,200,000 on development of the Gull Pond property, where a 4-compartment shaft has already been collared.

The annual operating profit for the Tilt Cove operation, based on 2,000 tons per day and 45-cent copper, has been estimated at $7,770,000 a year. The company plans to increase the Tilt Cove mine tonnage to 3,000 a day in 1958 and to bring the Gull Pond property into production at the rate of 1,000 tons per day in 1958 or '59. The total tonnage from the two properties will then be 4,000 tons a day, and the estimated annual operating profit has been computed at $13,667,000 with copper at 45 cents a pound.

The Foundation Company of Canada have been given the contract to construct the concentrator and the dock at Tilt Cove. The plans for these are almost completed and all the heavy equipment is on order.

The townsite plan is well underway. The plans are completed for the construction of the two power developments, namely, at Venam's Bight and Snook's Arm, and the heavy equipment for these developments is on order.

I am informed that the ore reserves at Gull Pond are 1,958,000 tons of 1.98% copper; or taking lower-grade material, at 4,350,000 tons of 1.24% copper.

In announcing these greatly expanded plans of Maritime Mining Corporation I wish to pay tribute to the aggressive expansion programme carried out by the Boylen interests. It is this aggressive expansion policy that has outlined the ore upon which this expansion at Tilt Cove is based. After the initial investigations, and at the time the 1,000-ton mill was announced for Tilt Cove, the management of Maritime Mining Corporation expressed the hope that further work would show 4,000,000 tons of copper ore to be available for treatment. By March 1st of this year, however, ore reserves exceeded 9,000,000 tons grading between 1.8% and 2% copper, plus recoverable quantities of zinc, pyrite, magnetite, gold and silver.
Even after the intensive expansion programme that has been carried out I am glad to say that only a relatively small portion of the area favourable for ore deposition has yet been investigated in detail and the possibilities for further expansion of ore reserves are thus considered to be most promising.

Truly Newfoundland is going ahead.

Mr. Speaker, as I said before, this statement, at the request of the Boylen Company is to be released simultaneously in St. John's and Toronto not before tomorrow, Thursday. I am releasing it today for publication tomorrow, to enable the members of the press to have the matter properly set up and properly prepared for presentation to their respective mediums.

MR. JACKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Premier would answer two questions I would like to put to him? I would like, Mr. Speaker, for the Premier to give us a statement as quickly as possible on Pilley's Island and Little Bay.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I can only say, although my honourable friend has not given me any notice of the question, I think I can nevertheless say that we have the greatest hopes for all of that part of the Island of Newfoundland, that is to say, Green Bay and the Baie Verte Peninsula, which lies between Green Bay and White Bay. We think that that whole part of our Province is very heavily and richly mineralized, and has a great future.

MR. JACKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to have something definite with regard to Pilley's Island from the Premier. Is it true that Pilley's Island will be developed by an American Company?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member should keep his question until question time.

MR. JACKMAN: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I just could not wait any longer.

Presenting Petitions
None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees
None.

Giving Notice of Motion
None.

Giving Notice of Questions
Notice of questions given by Mr. Hollett.

Answers to Questions
MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I have two answers to questions, Question No. 56 and Question No. 57, asked by the honourable and learned member for St. John's West. Perhaps the Honourable Leader of the Opposition would be kind enough to accept these answers on behalf of his colleague. These were the two questions wrongly addressed, and upon my advice then addressed properly and appeared on the Order Paper of yesterday as No. 56 and No. 57.

(56) MR. BROWNE - To ask the Honourable the Premier to lay on the table of the House the following information:

What has been the cost of the Commission preparing Newfoundland's case for presentation to the Royal Commission on the Terms of Union? Specify amounts paid for salaries, travelling and other expenses in detail.
What has been the cost of preparing the submission of Newfoundland’s brief to the Royal Commission on Canada’s future needs? Give details of payments made on this account.

Mr. Browne — Question 56.

Cost of the Commission preparing Newfoundland’s case for presentation to the Royal Commission on the Terms of Union

April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. C. Goldenburg, Q.C., and Associates</td>
<td>$31,821.00</td>
<td>$4,267.05</td>
<td>$36,088.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peat, Marwick, Mitchell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>$33,545.50</td>
<td>$2,791.90</td>
<td>$36,337.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.</td>
<td>$27,290.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C. Hunt, Esq., L.L.B.</td>
<td>$13,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical etc., assistance</td>
<td>$10,066.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.</td>
<td>$1,183.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Gruchy, Esq., C.B.E.</td>
<td>$2,420.11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. S. Doyle, Esq., O.B.E.</td>
<td>$309.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. C. Hunt, Esq., L.L.B.</td>
<td>$758.86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. B. Perlin, Esq.</td>
<td>$335.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Crosbie, Esq.</td>
<td>$106.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical review to Commission’s report:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. M. O. Morgan</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. G. O. Rothney</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Provincial Airways</td>
<td>$1,128.33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous and office expenses</td>
<td>$1,308.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$132,332.12</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Browne — Question 57.

Cost of preparing the Submission of Newfoundland’s brief to the Royal Commission on Canada’s future needs

January 4, 1956 to March 31, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fee — H. C. Goldenburg, Q.C.</td>
<td>$8,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>420.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stencils, duplicating and book-binding</td>
<td>475.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$9,095.55

I may say, in connection with the report to which I have just referred, we have been flooded with requests from all across Canada and parts of the United States for copies of our report to the Royal Commission, and we have had the report printed and reprinted five different times. The last time, I think, we got a group of a hundred additional copies. There has been a tremendous demand for Newfoundland’s brief to the Royal Commission on Canada’s Economic Future, because it made a great impression, and created a very favourable impression all across Canada. Every Government, every colleague, every university, public library, banks in Canada and insurance companies every financial house and bond house, every newspaper and magazine, everyone across Canada of any importance in these fields has sent asking for a copy of our brief. And we think it is going to do Newfoundland a great deal of good.

MR. HOLLETT: Are we to see the brief?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I thought I tabled it. I can certainly, and will gladly table it. It is almost public property. We have had many many hundreds of them printed. And if they have not been tabled I am surprised and sorry to learn they have not been tabled in the House. I will be glad to table them if they have not, but I have a feeling they have been.

MR. HOLLETT: I understand that was just one copy, I believe, that was brought in here. We did not get an opportunity to see it.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I thought it had been tabled. Now I will see that enough will be tabled for all members to have it. It has been circulated to the newspapers and radio stations here, I believe, at the time it was presented to the Royal Commission in this very chamber. As the House will remember, the Royal Commission began its work in this very chamber. They started here and went right across Canada.

HON. W. J. KEOUGH (Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives): Mr. Speaker, before we go on I would like to table the reply to Question No. 3: Question 3:

The following information is supplied by the Honourable Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives in reply to questions asked by Mr. Malcolm Hollett, M.H.A.

(1) QUESTION: The total amount of moneys paid to the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority since its appointment, the amounts to cover
the costs of salaries, wages, and travelling expenses, item by item. Give the names of persons and amounts paid out under these headings.

ANSWER: Salaries and Wages to 29th February, 1956 — $220,995.94.

Travelling Expenses to 29th February, 1956 — $24,939.48.

(2) QUESTION: How much has been paid out for technical services, salaries and expenses, including sundry expenses in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority?

ANSWER: Technical services to 29th February, 1956 — $19,985.58
Sundry Services — $16.69

(3) QUESTION: What amounts have been paid out under the following headings from the Authority Grant?

Fishing Demonstrations
General Engineering
Commercial Pilot Plants

ANSWER:
Fishing Demonstrations—18,103.39
General Engineering — 14,902.40
Commercial Pilot Plants—719.40.

(4) QUESTION: How much money has been spent for Fishery Development by the Authority at the following places?

Quirpon, LaScie, Seldom, Valleyfield, Badger’s Quay, St. John’s, Merasheen, Change Islands, Joe Batt’s Arm, Twillingate, Catalina, Trepassey and any other Fish settlement?

ANSWER: “A”
Quirpon — $70,852.73 Fish Plant
LaScie — $70,736.43 Materials Pipe Line
Seldom — $3,497.86 Expropriation, etc.
Valleyfield—Badger’s Quay
St. John’s
Merasheen — $54,215.99 Part cost plant
Bay de Verde — $31,740.74 Expropriation

$230,543.75
(Change Islands, Joe Batt’s Arm Twillingate, Catalina Trepassey—Fishery Products Ltd.)—$1,417,700.48.

Lance au Clair—Community Stage—26,135.00. Total—$1,674,379.23.

In addition to the foregoing, the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority has enabled moneys for Fisheries Development being made available by way of direct or guaranteed bank loans to some ten to fifteen firms.

(5) QUESTION: Give details as to just what work has been accomplished in these places?

ANSWER: See “A” Question 4.

(6) QUESTION: Give a detailed account of the number of fishermen now engaged in (a) Salt Cod Fish (b) Fresh Frozen Fish Industry, to include the names of each settlement, the number of fishermen there and the total number of quintals of Salt Cod landed in each settlement. The number total number of quintals of Salt Cod cured and the total number of quintals shipped away as Heavy Salted and the place to which this Heavy Salted fish was shipped.

ANSWER: As regards the first part of this Question, it is not practicable to
distinguish between fishermen engaged in the salt cod fish industry and those engaged in the fresh frozen fish industry; while many fishermen may engage wholly in either one or the other, there are also many fishermen who supply both industries from time to time.

No reliable current statistics are available of numbers of fishermen or quantities of salt fish landed in each settlement; I understand that estimated figures are compiled from time to time, but that they are not regarded as being sufficiently accurate to warrant their publication; their value is merely that of a rough guide to the activity in a particular settlement or area.

Preliminary figures, for the calendar year 1955, of total production of salt cod and of shipments of salt bulk, are:

(1) Overall Production
   Light Salted—Dry .... 347,011 Qtls.
   Heavy Salted—Wet .... 381,411 Cwts.

(2) Shipments (saltbulk) Cwts.
   Canadian Mainland .......... 245,606
   United States of America .... 9,974
   Italy ........... 8,683
   Denmark ........... 495
   Trinidad ........... 5
   Total ................ 264,763

(7) QUESTION: Give the location of all Fresh Frozen Fish Plants in Newfoundland and also the quantities (in millions of lbs.) of fish processed by these plants since April 1, 1955. The number of men and women employed in each said plant.

ANSWER: (a) Fresh Frozen fish plants are located in:


(b) Total production during the calendar year 1955—50 million pounds.

Note: A figure for the period from 1st April, 1955, to date is not immediately available.

(c) Estimated total number of persons employed in fresh frozen fish plants—3,500.

Note: It is not the practice to make public statistical information of an individual plant, without prior consent of the operator.

(d) Part only

List the names of all (such) plants who secured a loan from the Government showing the amount of said loan and the rate of interest being paid and the portion, if any, of the principal which has been paid back to the Government.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Company or Individual</th>
<th>Amount of Loan</th>
<th>Interest Rate of Principal</th>
<th>Paid Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billiard Gabriel</td>
<td>$16,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1st Payment-1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista Cold Storage Co.</td>
<td>1,050,000.00</td>
<td>3¼</td>
<td>1st payment-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonavista Cold Storage Co.</td>
<td>470,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>$62,666.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgeo Fish Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>650,000.00</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>1st payment-1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Bay Cold Storage</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Secured by Fishery Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>330,000.00</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>117,333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>937,000.00</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Due 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>110,000.00</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>110,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>750,000.00</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Due 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>1,500,000.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Due 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>29,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,866.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Products Ltd.</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Due 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Bay Products</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1st Payment Sept. 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Shipping Ltd.</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaulois Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>425,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland Quick Freeze Ltd.</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1st Payment March, 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1st Payment March 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny, John &amp; Sons</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Fish Plants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews Labrador Fisheries Ltd.</td>
<td>160,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>125,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Secured by Fishery Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien, John J.</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1st Payment Feb. 1957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(8) QUESTION: Give the total amount of moneys which have been loaned by the Government to (a) All Fresh Frozen Fish Plants, (b) All firms or individuals for the purpose of Salt Fish Production. In the case of the latter, list the names of Companies or Individuals.

ANSWER: See answer to Question 7.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I have much pleasure in sending a copy of the brief now to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, as one of my colleagues happened to have a copy with him.
MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to inform you I have a message from His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:

Read by Speaker:

The Honourable the Minister of Finance:

I, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland, transmit Estimates of sums required for the public service of the Province for the year ending the 31st March, 1957, aggregating Fifty-Three Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty Seven Thousand, One Hundred Dollars ($53,867,100), and, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, as amended, I recommend the Estimates to the House of Assembly.

(Sgd.) Leonard Ouellette.
Lieutenant-Governor.

April 11th, 1956.

MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair.

On motion Mr. Speaker, left the Chair.

Mr. Courage, Chairman of Committee of Supply.

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to table copies of the Estimates.

On motion Copies of the Estimates tabled.

MR. POWER: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise, report, progress and ask leave to sit again.

On motion the Committee rose to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker, returned to the Chair.

MR. COURAGE: Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Supply has considered the matter to it referred, made some progress and asks leave to sit again.

On motion report received. Committee on Supply ordered sit again tomorrow.

MR. POWER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite members of the House to be present on the other side of the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I move the remaining orders of the day do stand deferred.

On motion remaining orders of the day deferred.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 12, at 3:00 of the clock.

BUDGET SPEECH BY HON. GREGORY J. POWER

MINISTER OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Honourable Members are fully aware of the fact that the Terms of Union between Newfoundland and Canada are to be revised next year. These Terms are to be revised so as to enable this Government to continue the levels and standards of public services we have reached.

Honourable Members can therefore see how important it is to Newfoundland that these levels and standards of public services should be as high as possible at the time of the revision of the Terms.
The Government have been striving to raise these levels and standards, and quite deliberately, as a conscious policy, we spent last year almost to the limit of our actual revenue. We had to balance the Budget, of course, and this we have done; but instead of ending the year with a surplus of nearly half a million dollars, we decided to cut down that surplus to a nominal figure by spending the equivalent amount on the roads of Newfoundland other than the Trans-Canada Highway.

The outcome for the year just passed was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>$39,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>$39,338,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the present year, into which we have just entered, we have decided, for the same reasons, to follow the same policy; namely, to balance the Budget, but to do so without accumulating any substantial surplus. Again this year we shall strive to raise the levels and standards of the public services in readiness for the revision of the Terms of Union.

I estimate the Budget for the present year as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>$42,755,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>$42,574,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>$181,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I warn the House that if our skill enables us to do so we may in actual fact reduce that surplus to a nominal figure by spending the difference to improve the public services in this present year.

No new taxes are to be imposed, and no existing taxes are to be raised in rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>1956-57</th>
<th>1955-56</th>
<th>1953-54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>$11,270</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Services</td>
<td>5,881</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions, other Govts.</td>
<td>3,257</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privileges, Licences, etc.</td>
<td>2,807</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-revenue Receipts</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines and Forfeitures</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, own resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,648</strong></td>
<td><strong>57.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>55.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada, Subsidies</td>
<td>18,107</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$42,755</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capital Expenditure

Our Capital Account expenditure for 1956-57 is estimated in a gross total of $15,734,000 or a reduction of $5,474,000 upon comparison with the total estimate of $21,208,000 of the previous year.

Broadly speaking, this amount may be set out under the following headings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount (In thousands)</th>
<th>1956-57</th>
<th>1955-56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roads $6,510</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries Development</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Development</td>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building: Schools, etc.</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharves, Ferries and Air Strips</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Services</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Development</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,734</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I am sure the House would like to have this year again, brought up-to-date, my annual explanation of the disposition of our Financial Surplus Account receipts and expenditures from the date of Union with Canada.

We began, as a Province, with a cash surplus of $40,283,147. To this amount there will have been added, in the period 1 April, 1949, to 31 March, 1957: By turning the non-cash surplus into cash (net additions) during the year:

1949/50 to 1954/55 (Actual) $4,103,009
1955/56 (Revised estimate) 104,300
1956/57 (Estimate) 150,000 4,357,309

By excesses of current revenue over expenditure
1950/51 to 1954/55 (Actual) 13,846,099
1955/56 (Revised estimate) 2,000
1956/57 (Estimate) 181,000 14,029,099

By flotation of Provincial Bonds
1952 9,850,000
1954 12,000,000
1955 16,000,000
1956 14,000,000 51,850,000

Making a grand total for eight years of $110,519,555
Including the accumulation of Current surpluses and of the proceeds of four Provincial bond issues, we will have taken into our Financial Surplus Account during the eight years ending on the 31st of March, 1957, a grand total of one hundred and ten million, five hundred thousand dollars.

This total sum will have been disbursed in the same eight years in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Account Deficit 1949/50</td>
<td>$3,735,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension of the Public Services and Economic Development</td>
<td>96,355,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$100,091,582</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having taken in one hundred and ten-and-a-half millions and spent one hundred million, we still have some ten-and-a-half millions which lies at our credit on deposit with the Government of Canada and draws interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The $96,300,000 previously mentioned as expended, or rather to be expended within the eight years ending on the 31st of March, 1957, will have been disbursed for the extension and improvement of the physical assets of the public service and on economic development as follows:

**Public Services:**
- Grants and Loans to Town Councils: $2,291,000
- Public Housing and Slum Clearance: $1,558,000
- School Buildings and Equipment: $6,570,000
- Construction of Public Buildings: $6,978,000
- Construction and Equipment of Hospitals: $2,226,000
- Roads and Bridges, Ferries and Air Strips and Wharves: $36,681,000

**Economic Development:**
- Loaned to the Loan Boards: $1,515,000
- Surveys of Natural Resources: $603,000
- Invested in NALCO Shares: $900,000
- Loaned to Fish Companies: $5,848,000
- Invested in Crown Industries: $11,989,000
- Fisheries Development: $3,982,000
- Loans to new industries: $12,854,000

**Miscellaneous:** $2,359,700

**Total:** $96,355,700

As Capital Account revenue is very largely comprised of recoveries from Canada in respect of jointly shared services, and as our expenditures on Trans-Canada Highway Account show such a heavy reduction in comparison with the year just ended, it is not surprising that Capital receipts in a total of $1,999,000 should show a net reduction of $2,995,000.
Our expenditure on Capital Account which we will be required to finance in 1956-57 is thus $15,734,000 of expenditure with a revenue offset of $1,999,000 or a net of $13,735,000.

To provide funds for the financing of the Capital Account expenditure 1956-57, I propose to enter the money market and raise $14,000,000 by the sale of Provincial bonds. Legislation to authorize this additional borrowing will be introduced into this House in due course.

Mr. Speaker—The flood of prosperity continues to rise, carrying our people to levels of physical well-being never dreamed of in the past. Each year since 1949 has been a year of economic increase. Each year has greatly exceeded the year before. Nineteen-fifty-one made the people much more prosperous than they were in 1950; and 1952 made them more prosperous again. Nineteen-fifty-three greatly exceeded '52, and 1954 was abundantly more prosperous than '53. The year just past, 1955, was a far more prosperous year than the year which preceded it.

And the year upon which we have entered, 1956, will be distinguished by a level that will leave all previous years well below this new high-water mark in the flood of our prosperity.

In the first year of our history as a Province of Canada our people pocketed a grand total sum of $120,000,000. That was the total of their wages and salaries, what they received for their fish and other products, and all receipts from Family Allowances, pensions, and indeed all other sources of income. It appeared to all of us, at the time, as a very respectable, even impressive, figure—$120,000,000. For the seven years of Confederation the figures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Pocketed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>$120,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>140,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>158,554,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>185,577,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>211,767,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>233,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>252,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>294,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure for 1956, is, of course, an estimate.

This table shows that in the seven years from 1949 to 1955 inclusive our people pocketed from all sources a grand total of well over a billion dollars; to be exact, one billion, three hundred millions of dollars. The total in 1954 was almost twice what it was in 1949, and last year it was more than twice the figure of 1949.

These figures are impressive enough as figures, but what really must impress us is what the cash itself enabled our people to do. In these past seven years our Newfoundland people have used their fast-growing income to buy veritable mountains of clothing, of food, of furniture, of many hundreds of other good and useful articles for their personal use or consumption. They have eaten more food, worn more and better clothing, given themselves many
thousands of radio sets, refrigerators, electric irons and vacuum cleaners, and other items too numerous to mention. Our people have bought just under three million dollars' worth of television sets, notwithstanding the fact that it is still only six months ago since our only television station began to operate. In few parts of the world can the standard of living have risen so dramatically as here in this Province of Newfoundland, in so short a space of time.

In this orgy, as I might term it, of spending, it is pleasant to notice that our people have not limited themselves entirely to acquiring articles of personal consumption; but have used a very encouraging share of their income to provide themselves with new or improved homes, and other things that have enduring use and value for them. In the past seven years the vast sum of $110,000,000 has been spent on housing in this Province. This hundred and ten million dollars is probably more than was spent on this purpose in the preceding twenty-five years. The building of so many new houses, and the repair and extension of so many others, created a great amount of employment in the construction industry, and in the associated trades and industries. The cement, plaster-board, plywood and flooring and fibreglass factories, and the saw-mills, all shared in the building boom, as did also all those engaged at the electrical, plumbing, painting, roofing, brick-making and a dozen other activities in this Province. Indeed, it would be difficult to think of another industry whose prosperity could mean so much to so many workers in Newfoundland, or whose benefits reached out into so many directions. And besides the economic importance of all this house-building activity of the past few years, there is the pleasure that the thoughtful Newfoundlander must derive as he sees the thousands of new families and new homes that are springing up in our native land. This is true prosperity. This is true wealth.

It is indicative of our great Newfoundland prosperity that at least twenty million dollars have been spent since Confederation to furnish the homes of Newfoundland. These new furnishings have gone into old as well as new homes.

Two very remarkable things have been happening side by side in Newfoundland these past seven years, since we became a Province of Canada. Either one of the two would be very satisfactory; the two together spell genuine progress. The first is the phenomenon to which I have already referred, namely, the vast income of our people and their vast expenditure on what the economists call consumption goods—food, clothing, and the like. The other is the vast expenditure that has been made, these past seven years, on the other side—on capital account. The first expenditure, that of consumption, is of course of prime necessity in any society. People must eat and wear clothes, for these are utterly fundamental, even primitive, needs that must be met. People can be so improvident that they waste all their substance—that is, spend all their income on such consumption goods. Or their income can be so meagre as to permit of hardly any other kind of expenditure. For a great part of our Newfoundland history our people's income was rarely enough to enable them to spend enough on straight consumption goods, let alone capital goods; for our standards used to be very low indeed. But as soon as their income is such as to allow it, provident people do not fail to spend a substantial portion of their income on capital goods; that is to say, on things that enable them to produce.
more and have more. It is very pleasant to see the income of our people rise as it has risen, and as it continues to rise, to enable them to live better than they ever did before. It is highly satisfactory when, in addition to that, that income rises enough to enable that other, that more fundamental kind of expenditure to be made. What has happened in the past seven years, under this heading, is little short of astonishing.

I give now a table showing the total amount of money spent in this Province on capital account since Confederation:

**Industrial and Commercial**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining Industry</td>
<td>$139,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Construction</td>
<td>110,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles (including commercial garages, oil companies’ installations)</td>
<td>88,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp and Paper Industry</td>
<td>42,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Industrial Plants</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Development</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Furnishing</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Industries</td>
<td>17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Industry</td>
<td>17,841,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Surveys</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Systems</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Surveys</td>
<td>2,135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio and Television</td>
<td>2,135,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If we pause at this point we find that the total amount of money spent on creating or enlarging our factories and industries generally so as the better to enable us to earn our living has been over half-a-billion dollars in the seven years—to be exact, $510,000,000. Inclusion in this table of the large amount spent on housing may be questioned, but I include the figure on the simple ground that a house in which to live is as necessary an instrument of production of wealth as the factory machine at which a man works, or the boat from which he fishes.

There may be some surprise over the figure for the mining industry, until I point out that $110,000,000 of this is represented by the vast expenditures on the iron ore development in Labrador as distinct from what has happened across the boundary in Quebec. The remaining $29,000,000 in the total represents what has been spent in Newfoundland itself.

The next sub-heading of the table is:

**Public and Private Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roads and Bridges</td>
<td>$38,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals, etc.</td>
<td>12,075,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>9,271,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sewer Systems</td>
<td>7,218,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Buildings</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I need hardly say that these figures represent entirely new roads or bridges built, or the value of rebuilding done on old roads, as well as entirely new schools or hospitals built, and so forth. Nothing is included for ordinary account; that is to say, for the day to day and year to year operation and maintenance of these services, but only for the provision of entirely new services.

In short, this seventy odd millions of dollars is the value of entirely new services that did not exist at all seven years ago. It will scarcely be denied that our Newfoundland economy has been greatly strengthened by the creation of these new services. I suppose it is unnecessary for me to add that the figure shown for Churches represents expenditures made, not by the Government, but by the Churches themselves; and made entirely on church buildings in which public worship is practiced.

The final sub-heading is:

Government of Canada

Wharves, breakwaters, marine works, airports, air strips, ferries, etc. $85,000,000
Railway and coastal services 50,000,000

It is, I think it will be agreed, quite unnecessary to argue that the provision of all the new public wharves and breakwaters and other aids to navigation, and of the numerous other federal services represented in this figure, has vastly strengthened our Newfoundland economy. Clearly, it is easier to do business, it is easier to produce and distribute wealth, since these new services were provided, than it was before. Newfoundland is truly better off, and is economically stronger, because of these capital expenditures by the Government of Canada.

And the new rolling stock, new locomotives, new telegraph wires, new railway station buildings, new coastal steamships, new road-bed installations and improvements, and the many other new things represented by the figure of $50,000,000 capital expenditure made by the Canadian National Railway in Newfoundland have obviously improved and strengthened our economy enormously.

And so it is, Mr. Speaker, that it is almost a new Newfoundland that we have today as the result of the spending of this huge sum of over seven hundred million dollars on capital account in the past seven years. It is a larger sum than was spent in the previous twenty-five years, and possibly longer.

We have now a great new stake in Canada's great mining industry, and we confidently expect to have a vastly larger stake in the next two or three years. Our pulp and paper industry has grown much bigger and stronger these past few years, and we plan great new things for it. We have many brand new industrial plants that did not exist at all seven years ago. These have had their trials and tribulations, some of them, but there they are, still operating, still producing, still employing many people, still pouring many millions of dollars into our economy, and gaining momentum and strength every month that passes. And the secondary industries—the factories and mills that were here
before Confederation—have for the most part greatly improved and enlarged, by the expenditure of nineteen million dollars, a sum which cannot be far short of equalling the total of their capital expenditures up to the date of Confederation. Great new and domestic power output has been brought about since Confederation, and the fish industry has seen a very great expansion and improvement of modern plants and facilities in the frozen side of the fishery. Great amounts of money have been spent on the search for minerals, and on the measurement of other natural resources.

The building of so many hundreds of miles of new roads, bringing over 100,000 of our population for the first time in history into road connection with the rest of the Island; the building of so many new hospitals, nursing stations, hospital boats, and clinics, and the provision of air ambulances and other hospital and medical services that did not exist before; the building of so many hundreds of new schools, the building of so many public buildings, and the provision of so many water and sewer systems—all of which did not exist before—all of these new additions and improvements have helped to change the very face of Newfoundland these past seven years.

Very obviously, Mr. Speaker, this is not the Newfoundland that used to be. This is not the Newfoundland in which we in this House were brought up. This is not the poor Island, with the feeble economy, and the lack of confidence in the future, that we used to know, those of us who have reached our thirties and forties. This is a Newfoundland that has strength, that is going ahead, that has boundless faith in its future.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a man in this House, and there is scarcely a man in Newfoundland, but knows in his heart that the present happy position of our native Province is very much the result of the vision, courage and hard work of the present Premier of Newfoundland. He planned for this progress, and he worked for it, and—it might just as well be admitted—he gambled for it. His gambling paid off for Newfoundland, for not only is Newfoundland prosperous and confident today, but the future beckons brightly and irresistibly for our whole population. Nothing can hold us down, now. Nothing but world economic collapse can stay our swift progress.

I have shown earlier in this Speech that the capital investment made in Newfoundland in the past seven years, apart from what the United States Government invested in defence establishments, has been of the order of seven hundred million dollars. The House might be interested to hear my estimate of the capital investment likely to be made in the next seven years. I refer here, of course, to the capital that will be invested to build or enlarge factories, mines, mills, fishplants, hydro-electric development; and on the building or rebuilding of roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, houses, and numerous other public services of a Provincial character; as well as the building of wharves, breakwaters, ferries, railway improvements; and a host of other things that will greatly improve the standard of conveniences and increase our people's opportunities to make a living.
I believe that capital investment in the next seven years will greatly exceed that of the past seven. In my review of capital investment of the past seven years I broke the table down into three classifications, the first of which was "Industrial and Commercial," and the total was just over five hundred million dollars. I estimate that the total under this heading will be double that figure, for I expect to see great investments in the mining industry and in the development of hydro-electric energy, not to speak of the pulp and paper industry and the fishing industry. I think the expenditure on roads and bridges, hospitals, schools, and the like, which came to just under eighty millions in the past seven years, will not be much less than double that figure in the next seven. And I shall be surprised if the one hundred and thirty-five million dollars spent on railway and coastal services, wharves, breakwaters, airports and the like is not doubled in the seven years ahead.

If our population continues to grow as it is growing; if the standard of health continues to rise as it is rising; and if the amounts of money invested in the creation and expansion of industry and public services are as I picture them, then it is easy to see that this Province is in for a great round of growth and prosperity that should carry us forward to heights never dreamed of in the past.

A great deal of thinking in Newfoundland has been conditioned by the poverty of the past. We have truly known hard times in our history, and prosperity is so new a thing that many of us find it hard to believe that it can last. But we must all realize clearly that it is a new age in which we live: a new age of vital action, an age of dynamic energy in Government and people, an age of new values, an age of development. Some of our people may still be lacking in faith, but the majority have caught a new vision of Newfoundland's possibilities. They have come to realize that the world now at last needs and demands the natural wealth that went a-begging in the past. We are leaving our inferiority complex behind us, and we reach out to the stars.

I turn now to a matter which, for the next year or two, must inevitably engage a large part of our attention as public men. Most of the burden will have to be borne by the Government, but the matter is of such importance to the whole population that no thoughtful Newfoundlander can afford to ignore it. I refer to the forthcoming revision of the Terms of Union.

I shall not pay much attention to the shallow argument that is sometimes heard, namely, that this need for revision is evidence of neglect or failure on the part of those Newfoundlanders who negotiated and signed the Terms of Union. It requires no more than the most cursory glance at the facts of the situation to impel the inevitable conclusion: that is to say, that it was humanly impossible for those who negotiated those terms to foresee with any exactness or reality the impact that Confederation would have upon the finances of the Government of the new Province. It is silly to pretend that there was anybody, either on or not on the delegation that did the negotiating who could have foreseen what no man foresaw or could foresee. Only time could tell.

This fact was quite frankly seen and stated by the negotiators, and so with wisdom they provided for the situation that this inability produced. They pro-
vided that there should be a period of approximately eight years within which the Government of the new Province would feel its way and the Province's financial affairs would at least begin to take shape. And then, toward the end of this trial period, the Government of Canada would set up a Royal Commission charged with several responsibilities of the most vital importance to Newfoundland. These were as follows:

1. To ascertain what level and standard of public services has been achieved by the Government of Newfoundland;

2. To ascertain the burdensomeness of the taxation required to maintain that level and that standard;

3. To ascertain the burdensomeness of taxation obtaining in the neighboring Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island;

4. To compare the burdensomeness of taxation required in Newfoundland to enable that level and that standard of public services to be continued with the burdensomeness of taxation obtaining in the three neighbouring Provinces, after relating the burdensomeness of taxation to capacity to pay in each case; and

5. Having made that comparison, to recommend to the Government of Canada what additional financial assistance the Newfoundland Government will need to receive each year in future to enable that Government to carry on those public services without imposing more burdensome taxation than that found in the Maritimes.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of Newfoundland, with full knowledge of this important Term in the Terms of Union, and with full knowledge of the fact that the Royal Commission would be set up in 1956 or 1957, had imposed upon it from its very birth certain obligations which, in common sense and common justice to the people, it daring never to forget. The chief of these obligations was to raise the levels and standards of public services as rapidly and as thoroughly as sound financial practices and policies would allow. Whatever other factors there may be that the Royal Commission will consider, certain it is that they will take the level and standard of public services at the time of their examination to be at least part of their yardstick for determining the size of the additional subsidies they will recommend for us. It will be at least in part the continued maintenance of that public service that will constitute the measuring rod of future financial aid from Ottawa.

I think it is inevitable that the Royal Commission will find that the levels and standards of our public service are lamentably lower than all other parts of Canada, though they are truly well above what they were at the date of Union. I think they will find that after taking into account our capacity to pay, our burdensomeness of taxation, when compared with that found in the Maritimes (which have had the benefit of Confederation for so much longer than we) is such as very clearly to demand considerably increased financial assistance for Newfoundland.

I am quite confident that when the next Budget is brought down in this House it will include, on the revenue side, provision for considerably increased
annual subsidies from Ottawa as a result of the review that will be made by the Royal Commission.

The Government of Canada have the right, in this connection, to expect that the Legislature of Newfoundland will have imposed upon the people of Newfoundland a fair and reasonable level of taxation. This level of taxation could not to expected to be such as to bear harshly upon our people, or to be such as to destroy the people’s initiative, or to be a serious stumbling-block to economic progress. If the Legislature of Newfoundland has imposed that fair and reasonable level of taxation on the Newfoundland people, that is as much as they can fairly be expected to do.

Mr. Speaker, that has been done. It is not to be thought of that higher rates of taxation could be imposed upon our people, and it is not to be thought of that any new taxes could be imposed. This Legislature has performed its full duty in that respect, and the Newfoundland people are performing their full duty. The levels of taxation are already high enough. It may even be necessary, in some cases, to lower the rates. I have studied carefully some of the work of our own local Royal Commission which is preparing Newfoundland’s case for presentation to the larger Royal Commission which is to come, and I know whereof I speak when I say that there exists a good case for reduction of some rates of taxation in this Province.

I pay tribute to my Colleague, the honourable Member for Hr. Main, whose work as Chairman of our local Royal Commission which is preparing our case has been of the most distinguished character. Newfoundland will owe him a debt of gratitude, as indeed it will owe to all of the fine citizens who constitute the Royal Commission. Newfoundland will go before the forthcoming Royal Commission very thoroughly prepared, and for that we must thank these patriotic Newfoundlanders.

Mr. Speaker, there are those who proclaim that all this prosperity of the past seven years is a mere flash in the pan, a will-o’-the wisp, something that has no “last” to it. I shall not waste time replying to them for the old saying is true enough: “None so blind as those who will not see.” I shall now turn for a moment to the future, our future; our Newfoundland future.

I am not by nature or temperament an optimist, and if I am hopeful about hopeful it is only because I am driven to the conclusion that Newfoundland possesses the ingredients, the raw materials, of prosperity and development. I am driven to this conclusion by a veritable cloud of witnesses; and when I say that I am referring to the long procession of new facts that have been coming to light about our Province’s natural wealth. Scarcely a week has passed for the past three years without revealing some new evidence of that natural wealth, for when the story is told at last the thing for which this Government will be praised most is its success in bringing about the greatest organized search for natural wealth we have ever known in Newfoundland. This search has been gathering momentum, so that more of it is being done in one season than was done in ten just a few years ago. As might be expected, this greatly accelerated search has greatly increased the indications and evidence of natural wealth, particularly minerals.
And so it is that, as I have said, it is not an optimistic temperament that makes me so hopeful for Newfoundland’s future. It is rather the rapidly accumulating evidence that great deposits of mineral wealth exist beneath the surface of our own Island of Newfoundland and the great territory of Labrador.

There are many areas of both Labrador and Newfoundland that inspire confidence in our future as a mineral-producing Province, but three in particular are attracting much attention. The first of these is the great iron ore area of Labrador, and it is no exaggeration to call it “great,” for by all accounts it is one of the great iron-rich centres of the world. The Knob Lake—Burnt Creek area being worked by the Iron Ore Company of Canada, and the Lake Wabush area of the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, and the Lake Wabush area of Canadian Javelin Limited contain, between them, thousands of millions of tons of iron ore, all of which can be worked by the open-pit method. It must be perfectly obvious to all that the fast-increasing consumption of iron ore in the United States, Canada, Britain and Europe makes a market of vast proportions for the iron ore of Labrador.

The second is the great Baie Verte Peninsula of Newfoundland itself. Some of our Newfoundland geologists hold that this is even more promising than Labrador. This area is known to be very rich in copper, lead, zinc and asbestos. A start is about to be made at production, for Tilt Cove is in this section of the Island.

The third is the Monkey Hill—Stormy Lake section of Labrador, a wide strip of territory that runs inland from the outer Atlantic coast of the Labrador peninsula. Here the discovery, by British Newfoundland Corporation and by Frobisher, Ltd., of profoundly impressive indications of uranium has attracted attention to a new sector of Labrador that is believed to be exceedingly rich in mineral wealth. A very early start is to be made on a very intensive programme of drilling in that area this season, and by the coming autumn the Monkey Hill—Stormy Lake section of Labrador may well be one of the most significant mineral regions of the continent. The two discoveries of uranium are eighty-five miles apart, and as the whole of the intervening distance closely resembles the extremes in geological formation it may not be too much to hope for a series of new mines in the near future.

It is by now common knowledge that the British Newfoundland Corporation have had large-scale surveys made of the hydro-electric potential of the Hamilton River watershed of Labrador, and that it is now solidly established that millions of horsepower of low-cost electricity can be developed from it. A hundred-mile road is to be constructed across the heart of Labrador to Grand Falls, on the Hamilton, this present year. There is every evidence now that great hydro-electric development is about to take place in Labrador, and when we recall the common, almost universal practice of industry to go to sources of industrial power we may be excused for hoping that this hydro development will bring very important industrial development to Labrador in the course of the next few years.
We have only to remember that the Lake Melville, Sandwich Bay and Alexis Bay areas of Labrador contain from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 cords of growing timber to realize what additional wealth there is in our great Labrador territory. The big Corner Brook pulp and paper mill in Newfoundland, and the other big mill at Grand Falls, own between them about 30,000,000 cords of growing timber on the Island of Newfoundland itself. The Corner Brook mill, producing 1,000 tons of newsprint paper every day, and the Grand Falls mill producing 750 tons daily, are amongst the largest mills of their kind in the world. This fact will give a pretty good idea of the magnitude of these great stands in Labrador. The measurement of timber in cords may not be commonplace across Canada, and it may be useful if I express it in terms that will be more familiar outside this Province. The Labrador timber amounts to something between 4,500,000,000 cubic feet, and 6,300,000,000 cubic feet. It is, undoubtedly, from the standpoint of size, one of the last great stands of unexploited growing timber left in North America. As for its quality, it is known to be exceedingly high. It is made up almost entirely of black spruce, and it is a very slow-growing timber. These two factors together make this timber a paper-maker's ideal.

Is it reasonable to suppose that these great stands of precious timber wealth will much longer escape the magic touch of modern industrialism?

I give it as my opinion, and as the opinion of this Government, that the time draws rapidly close when a strong and solid start will be made at putting the timber stands of Labrador to profitable economic use. We are as a Government straining every effort to bring about the establishment of a new pulp and paper mill in this Province, and we are greatly encouraged by the progress being made in the realization of this drive.

What of our great fisheries? Have they a place in our future? Is the wealth of the sea to find no customer anywhere in the world? Has mankind no need of the protein-rich food that can be taken from the sea that surrounds us? I think that to ask these questions is to answer them, for I refuse to believe that a world which finds it increasingly difficult to feed itself to a standard of health and physical efficiency will reject the good things of the sea. I believe that there will be a return to the fisheries, and I believe that we yet shall find our fishermen making a decent living from them.

And so, Mr. Speaker, it is the hard, undeniable facts of the case that drive me to the position of optimism I take in regard to the future of Newfoundland.

I believe that our mining industry will grow greatly.

I believe that hydro-electric development will be on a gigantic scale.

I believe that we shall soon see a great increase in timber and pulpwood and paper-mill activity in this Province.

I believe that our population will grow rapidly, that our prosperity will grow rapidly, and that the fisheries and the secondary industries will benefit enormously from all this industrial growth and population increase.

I believe that our great store of natural wealth, both in Newfoundland itself and in Labrador, shapes our destiny as a Province and as a people, and I believe it is our destiny to become one of the truly great Provinces of Canada.
Thursday, April 12th, 1956.

The House met at 3:00 of the Clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair:

Presenting Petitions
None.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees
Giving Notice of Motion
None.

Giving Notice of Questions:
Notice of Questions on tomorrow given by Mr. Hollet.

Answers to Questions

Question No. 58:

HON. M. M. HOLLETT (Leader of the Opposition): To ask the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:

1. Has any application for loan been made to the Government or the Tourist Development Board by the Tourist Cabins Ltd. of Swift Current, since the first of September 1955? If so for what amount?

2. Is the Tourist Cabins Ltd. in debt to the Government or any Department of Government for any amount of money due on account of the loan guarantee of $50,000 which was made to them in August 1955?

3. If any application for loan has been made since 1955, was it granted and for what amount?

4. Who are the present directors of the said Tourist Cabins Ltd.?

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker I have not had a formal reply typed and handed to me, but I believe I can answer the question. The question is under four headings: I might perhaps explain best by saying in reply to (4) that there is a complete reorganization of this company, with some of the old directors going off the board and going out of the company altogether as shareholders, and a new group has taken over. At present, I believe, the head of the company is Mr. McCarthy, the Architect, and Mr. Don Hollett of Burin and Mr. Jack Beck who used to be the manager of it.

The company has had, as I say, a complete reorganization in the last three or six weeks. The loan that was made was fifty thousand dollars, made by one of the banks to the company on the guarantee by the Tourist Development Loan Board. Since then there has been an additional amount of ten thousand dollars loaned to them, since the reorganization, and indeed forming part of the whole reorganization, making the total loan now advanced to them sixty thousand dollars. The loan is advanced by the Bank of Nova Scotia and not by the Government but guaranteed by the Government's Tourist Development Loan Board.

Now there are one or two directors besides Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Hollett and Mr. Beck. But there was a director on it who was a substantial shareholder who has ceased to be both a director and a shareholder. I refer to Mr. Forsy. The reorganization involved his going out of the company in every sense, both as director and shareholder. That was the principal nature of the reorganization. A new group took over with new additional loans, with that gentleman no longer in any sense of degree or in any way whatsoever associated with the company.
I may say that since the reorganization the company now are very confident that they will make a great success, we feel ourselves that it is the best tourist establishment we have in Newfoundland. The conduct of it might not have been in the past what we believe it will be now under the new management, under the new control.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, on that question, is it not a fact that Mr. Beck was the manager of that in the first instance and is now again manager?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is so. But the essential control, as the honourable member realizes was never in Mr. Beck but in the honourable gentleman who has now ceased completely to be associated with the company. Now in these circumstances Mr. Beck's active management of it should be a more efficient thing than it was.

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, on that again, if I may, could the Honourable the Premier tell me if any of that original loan of fifty thousand dollars went to the establishment.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes it all went in.

MR. HOLLETT: What exactly was done with it?

MR. SMALLWOOD: A whole second storey was built on. It was doubled in size, practically.

MR. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker, just one question arising out of that: has the Tourist Development Board authority to guarantee as well as make loans?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I may say this in reply to my honourable and learned friend: the procedure is that a man or a person (and I would like that fact to be generally known) or a company or a group wishing to establish a tourist catering place in Newfoundland and wishes to get Government assistance to do so (any group of persons whether they need Government assistance or not have to get a Government inspector who must go and approve of the plans) to get financial assistance the procedure is this: The applicant approaches the Tourist Development Board. The chairman of that board is Mr. O. L. Vardy, as is pretty generally known. If it passes the Tourist Development Board the application then goes to the Tourist Loan Board which is a thoroughly different thing. I don't think Mr. Vardy is even a member of that board. It is made up of primarily the Deputy Ministers of the Crown, the Tourist Loan Board. If it is approved after careful analysis and careful examination of the property there and the investment that is being made by the applicant himself. If they approve it then comes before the Executive Government, and the Executive Government approves or disapproves. Normally we approve because it does not come to us unless it has previously been approved by two different boards, the Tourist Development Board and the Tourist Loan Board. So when it comes to us it is largely a formality, and if it has passed these two boards we normally say, yes without any further debate.

MR. BROWNE: For the loan or for the guarantee at the bank?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well we don't make any cash loans to the Tourist Loan Board. It does not lend cash. It may have done it in one or two cases, but it normally merely guarantees a bank loan, the bank being very glad to make a loan.

MR. HOLLETT: On that point, Mr. Speaker, is it not a fact that
some thirty-three hundred dollars has to be made good by the new management?

MR. SMALLWOOD: There was no indebtedness to the Government. There was indebtedness to the bank. The loan was made on the guarantee of the Tourist Loan Board. There was a default of principal. The interest was paid. The interest falls due twice a year, and once a year a payment by way of reduction of principal falls due. They paid the interest but the payment of the first installment of principal was not met. But now the company have paid off all debts and given the whole thing a new lease of life.

MR. HOLLETT: Thank you!

HON. G. J. POWER (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to table the answer to Question No. 55.

Question No. 55:

MR. BROWNE: To ask the Honourable the Minister of Finance to lay on the table of the House the following information:

How many persons licensed to sell beers and wines and spirituous liquors had their premises closed since Jan. 1st, 1955? Give the names of the premises, the addresses, the names of the licensees, the periods for which they were closed and the offence for which they were closed.

MR. BROWNE: I asked a Question No. 19 on the Order Paper. I would like to know if the honourable Minister intends to answer that?

MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Speaker, I have had no reply to Question No. 11. Question No. 19:

MR. BROWNE: To ask the Honourable the Minister of Economic Development to lay on the table of the House the following information:

2. Does Mr. Koch presently hold any position with Koch Shoes Ltd.? If so, state the nature of the same. Why did Mr. Koch leave Newfoundland and does he intend to return? What is the nature of his interest in the shoe plant and the leather goods plant? Who are the present managers of these plants?

3. Does Mr. Eckhardt presently hold any position with Eckhardt Mills Ltd.? When did Mr. Eckhardt leave Newfoundland and why, and does he intend to return to Newfoundland? What is the nature of his present manager of the said plant and what is his salary?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I can answer right off sub-questions (2) and (3) of Question No. 19 on the Order Paper of March 21st.

The answer to (2) is no. He is merely a shareholder. He does not intend to return. He left for reasons of his own. His interest in the Shoe plant and leather goods plant is that he is a shareholder. The Manager of Koch Shoes is Baxter Morgan and the manager of Gold Sail Leather, the other two companies, is a young German. I forget his name. But if that is wanted I can get it.

19 (3) The answer is, no. He does not intend to return, let me put it that way. He will not be returning. He left Newfoundland some months ago. As to why, I would prefer him to answer.

MR. HOLLETT: The "Boot"?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Let us say the "Slipper."

MR. BROWNE: A golden slipper.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. His present interest is as a shareholder. The present manager of the plant is a lady,