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PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Volume 1

Number 10

4th. Session

34th. General Assembly

VERBATIM REPORT

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1970

SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE

The House met at 3:00 p.m.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

HON. WILLIAM R. CALLAHAN (Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources):

Mr. Speaker, on or about the 14 February of this year, an amount of bunker sea fuel oil accidentally was discharged into the sea in the vicinity of the French Islands of St. Pieere and Miquelon off the south coast of the Island of Newfoundland.

The incident was not reported immediately. It came to the attention of the Government of Canada only when an official of the Canadian Wildlife Service discovered an oil slick of major proportions in the area off the Burin Peninsula. The discovery was made some days after the spill occurred. The matter came to the attention of the Government of the Province subsequently. Officials of the Wildlife Service of this Government immediately were directed to investigate the affects of the oil spill in co-operation with officials of the Government of Canada.

The officials of this Government who took part in the investigation over a period of several days have reported to me that the oil spill has had quite a serious impact upon the sea bird resources of the area. They also report that the oil has come ashore over a large section of the Burin Peninsula, but there is no present estimate of damage that may have been caused other than the damage to sea bird stocks. The investigation is continuing and a definitive report on it is being compiled.

The incident underlines concerns which the Government have held for some time and which have led us to consider what action, if any, the Government should take bearing in mind any jurisdiction or any responsibilities which properly may be those of the Government of Canada. We recognize that the Government of Canada have responsibilities in respect of navigation and fisheries and also in respect of the International Migratory Birds Convention. Although these jurisdictionally are Federal areas, it is obvious that what occurs in these areas is of very great interest to the Province and the Government, therefore, are very much concerned and are not directly responsible. The responsibility of this Government certainly extends to our land areas and in the matter under discussion,

our coastline in particular and we believe that steps must be taken to protect our coastline in respect of actions accidental or otherwise which nonetheless may occur within Federal jurisdiction or administration in the first instance.

We believe that the Government should have the right in Statute Law to take action for damages in behalf of the Crown and that private persons or corporations who are citizens of this Province also should be enabled to seek compensation for damages arising out of incidents such as that which recently occurred of the Burin Peninsula. We think action is necessary in view of the fact that what ever remedies may be taken by the Government of Canada in such occurrences, these must of necessity relate to areas of Federal jurisdiction, administration, interest or responsibility.

Since the Government of Canada can have no jurisdiction over property or civil rights which are within the Province's jurisdiction, it must be expected that Canada , be prevented from affording direct protection to the Province and its individual and corporate citizens in those respects. We, therefore, intend to propose during the session legislation for the protection of this Province's coastline against damage ensuing from the discharge, accidental or otherwise of hazardous cargoes, which legislation also will be the basis for actions for compensation for damage to the coastline and such installations publicly or privately owned as may be located thereon.

PRESENTING PETITIONS

MR. HAROLD COLLINS: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition which I have received from Northern Arm. The petition is signed by eighty residents of that community and the prayer of the petition is as follows:

"We the undersigned protest strenuously to the closing of our school here at Northern Arm. To take small children eight miles on a cold winter morning is very unsatisfactory even cruel. We have had a school here since 1880 and have turned out ministers, doctors, teachers and several others highly skilled. Our school is debt free and has a furnace and toilets. The closing of the school will mean the ^{death} ~~end~~ of the community."

Sir, I was hoping that the Minister of Education would have been in his

seat today because I had planned to draw to his attention the fact that last fall in October month a public meeting was held at Northern Arm. The minister and several of his top officials were invited to attend. I was invited to attend and the clergymen in the area were invited to attend. I am sorry to say that while the clergymen turned up at the meeting and I was at the meeting myself, no one was there representing the Department of Education and in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the new organization in the school systems in Newfoundland - it is imperative that the ministers of the Crown and the officials of the Department of Education make every effort to communicate with the people at public meetings to discuss with them the merits or otherwise the closing out of small schools and having children attend larger schools.

However, Mr. Speaker, I would ask that this petition be presented to the table of the House and referred to the department to which it relates. MR. SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that this petition be received and referred to the department to which it relates. Carried.

MR. A. WORNELL: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of Jersey Harbour, Fortune Bay. The prayer of this petition is that rural electrification be provided to the community either by a generating plant or to have a connecting line provided from the transmission line which is presently going from Bay d'Espoir to Harbour Breton.

In endorsing this petition, I may say that the residents of Jersey Harbour are among the best Newfoundlanders that I know. Most of the male population are deep sea fishermen. They go away in the Spring to fish on the trawlers and draggers, the Luemburg out of Lockeport, and they return in the Fall and bring into the settlement of Jersey Harbour an approximate \$80,000 or more. I have much pleasure, Sir, in endorsing the prayer of this petition. I ask that it be received by this hon. House and referred to the department to which it relates.

MR. SPEAKER: We move and second it that this petition be received and referred to the department to which it relates.

MR. H. R. V. EARLE: Mr. Speaker, I have great pleasure in supporting this petition as presented by the hon. the member for Hermitage, although he mentioned the place concerned Jersey Harbour as being in Fortune Bay. Unfortunately, it does not come within my district. I wish it did. They are very fine people there

as he mentions.

The fact is, of course, in that section of Newfoundland the need for electricity and the final lighting up of all the settlements is a most urgent matter. In Fortune Bay, my district, I completed the electrification of the last settlement in the Bay last year. That was Pool's Cove and the people have received excellent service and are delighted, but as all citizens on that coast, in all places are equal, I feel that the hon. member is right in that electricity should be extended to his service and I hope that the prayer of his petition does receive the approval of the department concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that this petition be received and referred to the department to which it relates. Carried.

PRESENTING REPORTS OF STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES

HON. HAROLD STARKES (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the report of regulations known as, Highway Traffic Fees Regulation made under the Highway Traffic Act during the past year.

HON. ERIC JONES (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I wish to table copies of all special warrants issued during the current year.

NOTICE OF MOTION

MR. T. ALEX HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following resolution:

" WHEREAS it is in the interests of good government to have a Standing Committee of the House to examine the Public Accounts of the Province and the Report of the Auditor General;

BE IT RESOLVED that this House recommends the appointment of a Standing Committee to examine the Public Accounts of the Province and the Report of the Auditor General, and further recommends that at least one member of the Official Opposition be appointed to this Standing Committee."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Premier): Mr. Speaker, I was called out of the Chamber to take an important phone call and I, therefore, missed the opportunity to

express a word of welcome to two classes of academic upgrading classes numbering sixty from the College of Fisheries, and I wonder if I could be allowed to express that word of welcome in behalf of the House. If I hear no objection, I will do so.

There is some sixty of the students of the College of Fisheries

the students of the College of Fisheries. Well, fisheries, navigation, marine engineering and electronics. And these two classes are in for academic upgrading, and they are here today visiting us with Messers Patrick Gushue and Walter Young. And I want to say that we are extremely delighted to have them with us, we are very pleased indeed that they are here visiting us today. I assume that these sixty young men come in to the College from all around the Province, all points of the compass. And that they are therefore pretty representative, geographically, of our Newfoundland people. Nothing that I ever did since I was born gave me much more pleasure than did the founding of that College. It was I think a great contribution, the College itself, to Newfoundland and I believe the College is making a great contribution to our Province. I do not see how it is possible for young men to come in from all over the Province and attend this College, rub shoulders, get to know each other, sit at the seat of learned men and lectures, instructors, demonstrators, without being better men, better Newfoundlanders, than they were before they came.

Now this afternoon they have come to the people's House, I dare say if the truth were known, hoping there will be a row or hoping that there will be a bit of excitement. Nothing brings people to anything, a wrestling match, or a boxing fight, or a general election or a House of Assembly more than the hope of a row, or at least a bit of pugilism of some sort, verbal, oral, politically, statesmen ship, and the same thing would apply perhaps in this House. I do hope to have a somewhat higher motive besides that one. That they would feel that they are here to participate, if only as visitors and observers, participate for an hour or two in the work of the Province, as it is performed here in this Chamber.

I am sure that I can speak for the House and including the Leader of the Opposition, who every day is challenged by me, and I have never known him to reject the challenge. And before he was Leader, his predecessors too, received the same challenge from me, and not one of them ever refused it. They always lived up to my challenge, which is that he will stand in his place and agree with every word that I have said about these fine young Newfoundlanders. And I know without asking him even that he will echo and re-echo my words of welcome to one of his predecessors, his worship the Mayor of the City of Corner Brook, Newfoundland's first city. First in importance, and second in age, but first in importance. And the former Leader of the Conservatives, the Tories in Newfoundland in this House, we are delighted to see him here, and he must not get any false ideas, at least on the

surface, his party has only grown to five on the surface. But, if he digs a little deeper as I have done here, he will realize that they number more than five. He can figure that one out. And I will dare say he will come to the right answer.

The Leader of the Opposition is grinning like a Cheshire cat, he knows what I mean. He understands what I mean exactly. And he is so delighted with it. I do extend sincerely a very word of welcome to the students and also to the Former Leader of the Opposition, who is sitting in the strangers galleries.

~~Applause~~

MR. ANTHONY MURPHY: As usual we accept the challenge, and I might say it is a great pleasure today to welcome the young men from the Fisheries College, with their teachers I presume Mr. Gushue and Mr. Young. And as the Premier has pointed out it is very significant, I think, that these young men possibly represent pretty well all the Provincial Districts within this beautiful Province of ours, and my wish is that in this time when our fishery, I believe, at last after many years it is going to take its proper place in the economy of our Province, that they would continue to try to the best of their ability to develop the fisheries as a profession. And where we cannot look down on a fisherman any more, we will acknowledge that he is taking his rightful place in the development of our great Province.

So I would say, and we echo the words of the Premier, very much welcome to you all.

With reference to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, the past Leader of the Opposition, Leader of the Party, I too, would like to welcome him. His good wife and his two sisters. And at the same time, Mr. Speaker, if I may extend to him the sincere sympathy of us all on the recent death of his mother. And I am sure that all members of the House will join with me in saying to Dr. Murphy, our sincere sympathy to you, Sir, and to your family. Thank you very much.

HON. L. R. CURTIS: (PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL) Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Summary Jurisdiction Act."

HON. W. J. KEOUGH: (MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act To Repeal The Trade Union (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1959."

HON. G. A. FRECKER: (MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS) : Mr. Speaker,

I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act To Amend The Youth Administration Act, 1968."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (PREMIER): Mr. Speaker, on the Order Paper of today question

No. 98 in the name of the hon. the member for St. John's West. The answer to:

(1) that a number of the recommendations have been put into effect by the Government even before the report was written and certainly before it was received, and others will be announced in time to time. (2) Yes - the first part of the second is "yes", and the second part of the second is, principally I, as Minister of Economic Development, and of course as Premier. (3) \$328,192.97

Question No. 104 in the name of the hon. member for St. John's West, the answer is \$14,056.86. The breakdown is Allied Reproductions, a printing firm, for the printing \$3,211.90; and to the firm themselves, \$10,801.00; and Air Freight \$43.96.

Question No. 105 in the name of the hon. the member for St. Barbe South. The answer to: (1) Tabled herewith. It is too long to read. (2) Is tabled herewith. (3) Is tabled herewith. (4) & (5) Is tabled herewith.

Question No. 106 in the name of the hon. the member for St. John's West. (1) April or May of the present year. (2) That the only assistance, financially or otherwise, to the company from the Government is first, the renting of buildings to them at a nominal rate. Second, immunity to Provincial Government Taxation for the first two years of their operation. This is the normal concession that we agreed to give to Stephenville and Bell Island to any industries establishing there for the first two years of their actual operation after they begin production. I think that is all, rental of buildings at a nominal rate, which of course are out of the care of maintenance basis. And immunity from Provincial Taxation for two years after they begin operating.

Question No. 109 in the name of the hon. the member for Burin. I am not sure whether it is proper to address the question to me or to any hon. member of the House, other than his Honour, the Speaker. But, I can of my own knowledge say in reply to No. 1 - that the Resolution after being adopted by this House was forwarded by Mr. Speaker to his Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, who would normally pass it on to the Secretary of State for Canada or else directly to Mr. Speaker in the House of Commons, who would bring it before Parliament, yet Ottawa, who would adopt a resolution addressing a humble petition to Her Majesty

the Queen. Praying Her Majesty to cause to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The petition of the Parliament of Canada, which petition would have been made at the behest of the Parliament of this Province. I assume that all of these things have happened. I do know Mr. Speaker did forward the resolution of this House to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada. In reply to No. 2 I have to say that I know of no reply, I have received none certainly, and I know of no reply received from the Governor of Canada, and I know of no subsequent correspondence. I would imagine the first thing we would hear would be that the Parliament of the United Kingdom had enacted the amendments to the British North American Act in accordance with the request of this legislature expressed through the Parliament of Canada.

Question No. 112 on today's Order Paper in the name of the hon. the member for Gander. In answer to (1) In December of this year, 200,000 horsepower will come on stream, will come into production. In March of next year 200,000 more will come into production. (2) Four hundred horsepower. (3) The question really does not arise because the power from the plant at Duff's near Seal Cove near Holyrood will be fed into the grid, and will lose its identity will not be Seal Cove power, it will be just power, as part of the grid receiving power from Bay D'Espoir, from that Thermo Plant at Duff's and from any other generating source in the Province, all the power is fed into the grid, and out of that grid power is sold. And this particular power is not sold to any particular customer, it is just delivered into the Power Commissions own grid, where it loses its identity, it just merged with all other power. It may indeed run light into homes in Corner Brook, or it may light homes down in Hawkes Bay, or run the big mill in Hawkes Bay later this year or it might light this building because the power flows every direction in every way once it is fed into the grid.

MR. C. WELLS: A supplementary question, Mr. Premier, if the Premier will allow.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Providing the hon. gentleman will allow me to put on my dark glasses -

MR. WELLS: The question is who is it anticipated will purchase, I realize the power loses its identity, you do not identify power from Bay D'Espoir or Holyrood or wherever, but who is it anticipated will purchase an additional 400,000 horsepower which is approximately two-thirds of the total output of Bay D'Espoir, I believe? Who is going to purchase that much additional power, wherever it is generated?

MR. SMALLWOOD: That requires too long an answer, at this stage of the House's proceedings, and I intend to deal very thoroughly with that question in my Speech on the Address and Reply. Very thoroughly indeed.

Question No. 113 in the name of the hon. the member (the irascible member) for St. John's East Extern. Has any study been performed or authorized to ascertain the possibility of pollution of Conception Bay, due to the thermal, I think, this is a misprint, thermal, thermo power plant presently being erected at I assume Duff's at Seal Cove? The answer is "yes", it has been performed, not merely authorized, but it has been performed by the Newfoundland and Labrador Power Commission in close collaboration with the Government of Canada through its various agencies particularly the Department of Fisheries of Canada, which of course, since the event of Placentia Bay last year has now in its possession much more information and knowledge and more skill on which to call than it had at that time, and to the best of my knowledge, and belief, we need fear no pollution in Conception Bay due to the operation of this new thermo power plant at Seal Cove.

MR. NOEL: It has been rumoured that this Thermo Plant is going to raise the temperature of the bays so that it will be more pleasant for swimming. Is there any truth in that at all?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No. This is purely experimental. If this works in Conception Bay we are going to put one down at Flower's Cove to see what we can do about altering the climate of the whole Province.. If we can melt the icebergs before they reach here Mr. Speaker, it will be a great boom, and there will be great competition among hon. members to represent St. Barbe North in this House.

HON. J. R. CHALKER (Minister of Public Works): I wish to table several questions, or answers, pardon me.

The first one Number 4 on the Order Paper of February 23, asked by the hon. member for St. John's Center and directed to the Hon. Minister of Highways, and redirected it to my department. It is rather a lengthy one.

Question 63 on the Order Paper of February 25, asked by the hon. member for St. John's West.

And Question number 79 on the Order Paper of February 26, asked by the hon. member for Gander.

I think Mr. Speaker, that the Quest'ons on today's Order Paper - Question 99 asked by the hon. member for Bonavista North. I would suggest that ^{he} redirect his question to the Hon. Minister of Social Service and Rehabilitation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has been redirected without reputting the question?

MR. CHALKER: I presume it can.

HON. ERIC N. DAWE (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, in answer to Question No. 97 on Thursday's Order Paper and asked by the hon. member for Bonavista North.

Question No. 97. (1) The answer is ves. (2) The answer is yes. (3) The 13. of November, 1968.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (Minister of Justice): Mr. Speaker, in answer to Question No. 101. The answer is (1) The Act was proclaimed in 1969. The answer to the third part (3) No claims have been yet made to my knowledge. And the answer to the second part (2) There has been no need therefore to name the Board.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Speaker, does the Hon. Minister mean no Board has yet been appointed? And there has not been any need to yet?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

HON. E. S. JONES (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, could I have some answers to questions? Question to answer No. (49) on the Order Paper of February 23, asked by the hon. member for Bonavista North; The answer is rather lengthy Mr. Speaker. I prefer to table the answer to Part (1) The answer to Part (2) is still in the process of being compiled. The answer to No.(53) asked by the hon. member for Bonavista North of the Minister of Justice has been referred to the Minister of Finance for reply. The number of retired Newfoundland Constabulary personnel who are receiving pensions of amounts within the following brackets; less than \$50 - none; (b) \$50 to \$74.99 - \$9; (c) \$75 to \$99.99 - \$21; (d) \$100 to \$124.99 - \$8; (e) \$125 to \$149.99 - \$7; (f) \$150 to \$174.99 - \$31; (g) \$175 to \$199.99 - \$19; (h) \$200 to \$224.99 - \$15; (i) \$225 to \$249.99 - \$13; (j) \$250 per month and over - \$29. The number of widows of the Newfoundland Constabulary (retired) are receiving amounts within each of the brackets in the above question less than \$50 (one) \$100 to \$124.99 (one). How many orphans of Constabulary personnel are in receipt of pensions and what is the average amount thereof? (none).

The answer to question No. 116 on the Order Paper of today asked by the Hon. the member for St. John's East Extern.

(1) What was the unit cost of despatch cases purchased by Government for Cabinet Ministers? - \$48.01.

(2) How many such despatch cases were purchased? - 19.

And the answer to Question 115 asked by the hon. member for St. John's East Extern: This information is not available in the Department of Finance and I suggest that the question be referred to the Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Speaker, could I ask a verbal question of the Hon. the Minister of Fisheries? Has the Hon. the Minister taken up the question of the prohibition of seal taking by landsmen in Notre Dame Bay, Green Bay, with the Government of Canada, and if so has he any official answer to give the House?

HON. AIDEN MALONEY (Minister of Fisheries): No, I did not know. Mr. Speaker, I have made representation to the Minister of Fisheries at Ottawa. I have been in touch with him today, and on a number of occasions. The Minister has said that he intended to permit the killing of seals of the 1969 class and older. There are some implications - these are being studied by his officials today, and

when there is a further announcement to be made, I will make it.

MR. SPEAKER: The adjourned debate on the Address in Reply:

MR. BURGESS: Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I have too much time left of my ninety minutes, and for the short period of time remaining, and the context of what I said to this hon. House last night - I would just try to emphasize some of the points and some of the problems which I tried to illustrate to this hon. House last evening.

When I was making remarks Mr. Speaker, relative to the south coast of Labrador and the northern coast of Labrador, I stressed the urgent need for communications for government influence for roads and so on. Emphasis I feel should positively be laid on the matter of creating or finding jobs for the people along the coast. Now this was rather dramatically made clear to myself during one such tour which I made of the northern coast and the southern coast, wherein I announced to the communities which I intended to visit that I would be arriving on such and such a time. And that I was anxious to hold public meetings in order to discuss the problems of the various communities.

And the dramatic illustration which I received Mr. Speaker, was in that quite a number of the communities I held public meetings in the mornings at ten o'clock, at eleven o'clock, and sometimes in the afternoon. And what really - the one thing that occurred to me was that in most of these communities practically every able-bodied man in these communities was in a position to attend these public meetings. And when I inquired as to how they could attend in fact when normally they should be working, I was told that they did not have the jobs.

Now there are various - in listening to the people elaborate on their problems - in some of these communities they pointed out where with the help, with relatively small government subsidization, with relatively small grants from government - how small local industries could be established. And this is in line Mr. Speaker, with what the hon. member for Carbonear was talking about yesterday in the promotion of the smaller industries. And with relatively small grants from government I am sure that the life and dignity of the people in these communities could be (Mr. Speaker, I am laughing - the hon. Speaker just nodded to me because he was telling me in the lobby today that at some point he is going to tell me that I have to ^{speak} from my position in the House, and 564

since I am used to rambling all over the place, I hope the hon. Mr. Speaker, will forgive me).

Now I feel that this has to be done in these coastal communities. That the closer attention, and particularly closer attention from the members who represent the districts of Labrador South and Labrador North - because it is inconceivable to me in that the problems that the people recount, or which they relate to me that they have not already related to their own members.

And if so, if they have related them to their own members, why has it not been brought out in this hon. House which is a forum for bringing out the problems of the Province? And I am quite sure the hon. members have told me that they have tried on behalf of the people whom they represent to resolve some of these problems, but it is obvious - there is no doubt that they do try. But it is obvious that they have not tried, or have not been successful in their efforts.

And as I say, this is the place - this is the forum where if you are not successful, at least the problems can be brought out, discussed and analyzed.

Now, in the south - in Labrador South and Labrador North, also, Mr. Speaker, I would welcome strong investigation or strong representation from the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources as to the feasibility of developing the presently known resources that exist in these - in Labrador South and Labrador North and mainly, Mr. Speaker, I am referring to the resources, the timber resources and wherein I say that the other night in speaking to the amendment to the Throne Speech, that there are millions of sq. acres of timber in Labrador South and Labrador North and for whom the cutting rights belong to companies controlled or owned by Mr. John C. Doyle and Mr. John Shaheen.

And they have been in control of these cutting rights for a considerable period of time and yet, no development has been undertaken as of yet. And I think that the strongest kind of representation should come from the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources to see that something is done in the interim in order to provide jobs and a future for the people in the - in Labrador South and Labrador North.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in my last two speeches in the addressing reply, I have brought up the matter of the Labrador road - the proposed road link between Godse Bay and Churchill Falls.

Now, I emphasize the fact, Sir, in my last speech, in that the Government in the last years, fiscal estimates, they - when it was stated that over \$2.5 million had been expended by this Government for the purpose of constructing this road and then, for reasons best known to the Government, last year there was no construction carried out on this road.

Now, having spent this amount of money of over \$2 million and having a section of this road uncompleted, a rather large section - I think it is somewhere in the region of fifty, sixty, or seventy miles - in the middle. They have started - they have constructed quite a considerable amount of miles from Churchill Falls towards Goose and from Goose towards Churchill, but in the middle, there is quite a large section still to be built.

Now, it is obvious to anybody, and I am sure that this can be verified by practically anybody who has any knowledge about structural work at all, that since no work has been done on this middle section of road, for

the period of the last year, and since it does not seem very likely that any construction will be done on it this year, with the monetary restraint we are - that the Province has been asked to make. It is obvious that when the time comes to complete this road, that is what is going to have to be done is that the two sections that presently exist, will have to be completely redone and rebuilt.

So, Sir, I respectfully submit to this House that the \$2.5 million that has already been expended has been money wasted. And I would like to hear some explanation in this hon. House during this session as to what the intentions of this Government are in relative to this road.

And also, Mr. Speaker, when I am talking of roads, I would also like to respectfully request of Government that something be done in my district of Labrador West relevant to keeping the bus roads - we only have three and a half miles of Government road between Wabush and Labrador City that was paid for by Government and we did have promises that the bus roads which allow people in the summer, to go fishing or to go into the woods or the proposed Provincial Park site which has been developed by the companies, these roads in the summer and in the fall, due to the heavy rainfall that we have, they are unpassable. You just cannot utilize these roads at all with an automobile and I respectfully request of this Government that they live up to their promise which was made at the opening of Wabush Mines - the official opening that these roads would be kept open.

Now, I have stated, Mr. Speaker, just - also in my district is the fantastic construction site of Churchill Falls. Now, Churchill Falls, Mr. Speaker, I am told that by June of this year, the work force will peak off at somewhere between 6000 and 7000 men.

Now, I want to like to have it made clear that I expect, and I do not see why the rest of the people of Labrador should not expect, that a goodly number of the jobs that will be created or that will be there this year should be built by a goodly number of the people who are living in the coastal communities and who are presently unemployed.

And I would like to re-emphasize that, that Churchill Falls Corporation has a responsibility. It has a responsibility to this Province and when you

talk about responsibility to this Province, you are talking about the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. And I feel that this hon. House and every member of this hon. House would support me in the design that a great number of jobs that will be available this year, should be filled by people who are presently unemployed on the coast.

Now, Sir, I recognize the fact as any logical thinking person would, that some of the requests I am making of Government, both Federal and Provincial, in terms of communications, live television, the building of roads, decent air services and so on and so forth - I am aware that changes and benefits and conditions are not developed and built overnight.

Now, Labrador has the resources and I think nobody but can admit that. It has untapped resources. It has unknown resources and all that is needed - all that is needed to develop this section of the Province which is so vitally necessary to the welfare and future of this Province. All that is necessary is the manpower to develop and to be in a position to attract and retain confident people who will develop the resources that are there.

Now, to do this, in this day and age, some kind of incentive has to be given to people to attract them - to draw them away from the environment which they know best, which is their homes - from the communities which they know best, where they were born. Some kind of incentives have to be given to attract the confident people - to attract and retain the confident people that are so vitally necessary for the development of the north.

And in the interim period until such times as the facilities and services that are taken for granted in other parts of Canada, can be provided in the north in the interim periods - some concessions, some concessions should be given to the people and when I am talking about concessions, I refer once again back to what I said last night in that taxation measures should be eased.

They should be possibly - consideration should be given possibly to larger basic exemptions for people who go north and develop. Even in Russia - even in Communist Russia, when people work above a certain parallel - when they work above, they receive from the Government; they receive at least eighty percent more in salary.

Now, some incentives have to be given to attract people to the North and I am talking about larger basic exemptions and larger personal tax deductions. And until such times as this happens, the private sector of our society who do go in to develop, such as the iron ore companies, they are going to be always faced with a transient type attitude work force. The people who come in just possibly with the intention of staying, but after they are effected by the isolation, they are effected by not having the services and they do not stay for any great periods of time.

They leave and the turnover in the work force is bound to affect the industry that is developing or trying to develop the North.

So some Government has to inject its influence because I know and I have lived in the community of Labrador City for the past eleven years, and I know that the people there in Labrador City - Wabush, they feel a responsibility, not to this Government. They feel a responsibility only to the companies who employ them and what is more important, the companies who are providing the facilities that normally are provided by Government and the people do not feel a responsibility towards the Government. They feel a responsibility towards their employer.

And I think this is wrong, because somewhere along the line the Government has to get between the people and their employer and in Goose Bay, the Government somewhere along the line has to get between the people and the American Air Force, because the whole economy of Goose Bay is dependent upon whether the American Air Force Base is established and remains established in Goose Bay. And we all know what can happen with the Armed Forces of the United States. It was vividly illustrated to this Province in Argentina not many days ago.

And I do not see - the thing that occurs to me and a thing that occurred to a lot of people is that it seems to be that this administration is working in a type of - in a kind of an ad hoc way, in that it waits for problems to develop and then they tackle it, instead of taking preventive measures.

Now, Sir, also in the context of what I said last night, I think I have said enough about Labrador. I think everybody is aware of the fact I do not

stand by virtue of what I am doing and by virtue of the fact that I am sitting here alone and not as I am with either the official Opposition or the independent Liberals. I do not stand to gain anything out of this. I am not going to be the Premier of the Province.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the hon. gentleman not remember what Abraham Lincoln said? "One man and God make a majority". And I am sure the hon. gentleman feels that is the way - that is his present position.

MR. BURGESS: Mr. Speaker, our values in this life are different. Some men aspire for - to become millionaires. Some men aspire to be Premiers. I guess I just decided to be a representative.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Some just liberators?

MR. BURGESS: But in the context of what I said last night, Mr. Speaker, I was perfectly aware of the fact that at stages during my address, the hon. the Premier became - ofcourse, the hon. the Premier is a perfect - I feel that if he were to lose his position tomorrow, that Hollywood would gain, because I think that we have about the best, the best, one of the best, and a genuine, sincere actor.

But, he became pretty - I felt that he became pretty annoyed with me during my address last night, and I will always remember something which he said to me when I was on that side of the House and we were apparently good friends, and I can remember him telling me that in the game of politics there is no time to be malicious and there is no time for hating people. Last night I got a few flashes -

MR. SMALLWOOD: I wish everyone would remember that. It would save a lot of time.

MR. BURGESS: I got a few flashes last night and I got a few looks which I felt, ordinarily, I believe you could compare them to the double whammy in 'Li'l Abner', and I sincerely hope that there was no maliciousness because I do not necessarily admire the fact that I have to stand here today and indite the present administration relative to their attitude towards the district which I represent, because I am genuinely and sincerely presenting the way the people whom I represent, feel.

I do not necessarily admire the fact that I have to stand up in this hon. House and indite the administration and I do not think that there is anybody - even the hon. independent Liberals who left the Cabinet ---

MR. T. BURGESS: Necessarily admire the fact that I have to stand up in this hon. House and indict the administration, and I do not think that there is anybody even the hon. the independent liberals who left the Cabinet - I do not think that any one of them on this side of the House will but admit the contribution, the hon. the Premier asked me last night did I know of anybody who has worked harder for the Province? Do I know of anybody who has worked harder to get jobs, and well honestly there is no way you can come up with anybody who has worked harder, there is no way - but I feel that the hon. the Premier, and I say this with all respect Mr. Speaker, and with all respect to the hon. the Premier. I feel that the contribution that has been made has been tremendous, but at this stage the contribution - we are on the point of over-contributing and I feel that if the hon. the Premier and quite rightfully so can be named the greatest man in Newfoundland - that Newfoundland has ever produced, but if he continues in the same vein, as we are witnessing in the Province this last year I am afraid that - that reputation will not be his on the day that he is no longer Leader of this administration. And I say that with all the respect in the world to the hon. the Premier.

I think that the time has come when younger minds and younger people should be allowed to vie for the opportunity of running the Province.

Thank you very much Mr. Speaker.

HON. G.A. FRECKER (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, before I start the body of my address in reply, I should like to call the attention of this hon. House to the February issue of the Atlantic Advocate published in New Brunswick. We heard last night, and we heard again today not a diatribe exactly, but a very dismal picture of Labrador, and anything good in Labrador is owing not to Newfoundland but to the Iron Ore Company of Canada and to the Wabush Iron Ore Company - and yet I have been up in Labrador Mr. Speaker many times, I have two daughters living up there - I have three grand-children up there, and if I were younger - if I were the same age as the hon. member who just sat^{down}, I would not mind going there and living there myself.

I get a bit tired of hearing people speak of this isolation problem. You know isolation is a matter of the mind. You have thousands of people in Newfoundland who are far, far more isolated than the people in Labrador City, the people of Goose Bay, the people of North River, the people of Wabush. Let us admit it quite frankly that there are people in Labrador South and Labrador North who are perhaps as isolated as the people on some parts of our south - west coast. But isolation is a matter of the mind - even in some of the most

isolated parts of Newfoundland or Labrador if there is normal living conditions insofar as the home is concerned - the geographic isolation is more a matter of the mind than it is of actuality. There are people in St. John's Mr. Speaker, who are terribly isolated insofar as being able to use motor cars, insofar as being able to travel, but we never ^{hear} of St. John's being isolated.

Now let us admit it quite frankly that there are people all over Newfoundland - all over Labrador who are very poor and who are separated from the good things of this life - but that is not entirely the blame of any particular administration - this one or any other administration. You have places in Russia, you have places in Norway, you have places everywhere in the world that are isolated when people go to live in the sticks sure, who go to live in particular areas for particular reasons and who find themselves isolated.

Now this paper carries a feature article on Labrador City - why? Because next month Labrador City is going to be the seat of the first Atlantic Provinces National Alpine Ski Championships - and in referring to this marvelous sports event that is going to take place - we read the following - there are pages and pages here Mr. Speaker, on Labrador - not in the same vein at all as we have just heard from our hon. member from Labrador west.

Quote " with the arrival of the National Ski Team on March 16th. and the concurrent hoopla - there will even be a Bavarian band next winter carnival, curling bonspiels, snowmobile races, and a multitude of other events" This is in isolated Labrador. Labrador City will be exposed - that is people will get to know what is there, not from the hon. member though, but from a paper published in another Province. Labrador City will be exposed - what will be exposed there? Those on the outside will take a second look. They will learn that it is only two hours flying time from Montreal, four hours from here. They will see the range of mountains which are not particularly high - around 3,000 feet - yet pleasantly varied in terrain. They will see too, unpolluted lakes which nestle in the hollows and space unlimited, and they will quickly find out - and they will quickly find out Mr. Speaker that facilities in Labrador City and Wabush cater for every wish. Hockey, swimming, canoeing, snowmobiling, curling, gymnastics, badminton, basket-ball, figure skating, soccer, cricket, Canadian football, golf, skeet-shooting, fishing, hunting, volley, scuba-diving, you name it and the have it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Political oratory _____

MR. FRECKER: Then there are schools. Such modern schools, churches, shopping centres, apartments, private houses with extremely low mortgages for the homes are heavily subsidized by the mining companies. Libraries, recreation centres,

your class, and theatres and there is the ski club. Now I will not read any more but that is the vein - that is the tone of the whole article. Yet we have our own representative coming in denigrating Labrador. I object to it.

MR. T. BURGESS: Would the hon. member permit me

MR. FRECKER: Certainly

MR. BURGESS: Those facilities which you have just described

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman just described

MR. BURGESS: This hon. gentleman - I am sorry - I beg your pardon. that the hon. gentleman has just described - they were, all of these facilities were provided by the company, when I was talking today I was referring to Labrador south - and if the hon. member was in the Chamber last night to listen to what he terms to be a diatribe - he would have heard me say that I consider that when you are talking about philosophy - when you talk about Labrador west and the rest of Labrador it is two different things - and I would also like to ask the hon. member of he lived there during the strike situation last year when we did not have supplies for a period of nine to ten weeks, and then the hon. member says that isolation is a state of mind? Some state of mind
Mr. Speaker.

MR. FRECKER: If I may Mr. Speaker, without getting into altercations, I would say that if I were living in St. John's and I had a similar strike on my hands I would feel exactly the same as I would feel if I were living in Labrador West.

Now another thing I would like to mention before I get into the body of my address Mr. Speaker, if I may - is that when I got home last night around 11:30, the hon. member for St. Mary's telephoned me, and he said "did you see a column tonight, " I will not mention the persons name as he is a famous columnist in our midst in Newfoundland he said " you and I have been referred to as elders of the Presbyterian Church" well you know I rather take that as a compliment Mr. Speaker, I have the highest respect for the Presbyterians, and I do not know if I have any Presbyterian blood in my veins, but I certainly have plenty of Methodist blood in my veins - and a good deal of Angligan blood in my veins, so the blend is there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman is half Wesleyian

MR. FRECKER: I am, I am one third Roman Catholic, one third Methodist and one third Angligan, but my faith is Catholic.

Now Mr. Speaker, in some respects the present session has gotten off with plenty of fire-works and a bang. In my eleven years as a member of this House I do not recall anything like the fanatic activity of the first week of this session. Even on the very first day when the Throne Speech was delivered an

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unprecedented number of notices asking leave to introduce Bills were given. The second witnessed as much business being put through as would have been normal for several days or even a week a few years ago. On top of this, we have had night sittings - which have allowed much more time for debate than was possible when the House sat for only three hours each day. In turn, this has resulted in a number of debates going on simultaneously so that at times I have wondered if some members were not making two or three addresses for reply.

Of course, hon. members who have a particular urge to be heard in various causes dear to their hearts, have taken full advantage of the opportunities offered by the resolutions appearing on the agenda paper. As much as I would like to have a few evenings free for other responsibilities, I console myself Mr. Speaker, with the thought that were it not for the night sittings, the prospects of accomplishing the Queen's Business to be deliberated, to be deliberated upon during this session, might very well bring us to the end of the calendar year before we could hope for a legitimate adjournment of the session.

The ritual which has developed over the centuries to govern the proceedings of a Parliament in session, is at times, at least to me, a little awesome and does tend to make one a little hesitant - less unwittingly one should offend against the rules especially with Premier Smallwood in the room.

I should like to take this opportunity Mr. Speaker, to congratulate you, and the Deputy Speaker, on the firm way in which you have so far been able to guide the proceedings of this rather turbulent session. I sincerely hope that all hon. members on both sides of the House will continue to cooperate with you in the discharge of your important and onerous duties. From my personal observation, I would say that it is doubtful if Canada has within its almost limitless confine a person more thoroughly versed in Parliamentary rules and regulations - and in the subtleties of their application than is the hon. the Premier. Sometimes his very mastery of Parliamentary procedure may be not only frustrating, but exasperating to the hon. members on the other side of the House. I would go so far as to say Mr. Speaker, that the Premier's mastery of the rules of Parliament and of the traditions of the House, has been of inestimable value although at times - you know, we do get annoyed.

Even if at times it could seem we give him almost too much control of the situation. We have all heard the old saying that knowledge is power, and nobody can accuse Premier Smallwood of lacking in knowledge.

MR. CROSBIE: Or power

MR. FRECKER: Godd, good

When it is realized that for fifteen years our House of Assembly was inoperative, and that a whole generation grew up inexperienced in applied politics, and in the functions of a Legislative Assembly - we can see how important it was to have in our midst a man who from early childhood has been fascinated, literally fascinated and obsessed with politics and has mastered it's arts, and the knowledge required to assume the responsibility of Premier, when, in the course of time he was elected to that high office by his fellow citizens.

Unfortunately, or in some respects fortunately, a whole new generation has grown to young adulthood in the intervening years with little consciousness of the conditions which we all hope have been left behind forever. The unfortunate aspect of this situation, is, that quite a large proportion of Newfoundland's population can only measure the Provinces situation in terms of our lax as compared to our sister Provinces. There is not the counterbalancing realization of all the achievements for which we have every reason to be grateful.

Our people seem to becoming more and more conscious of the growing provincial debt, and less and less conscious of the assets the Province has to show for this debt. in terms of roads, schools, hospitals, social welfare services, fish plants, new mining industries, and above all, and above all - in terms of a people aroused from near lethargy and discouragement caused by centuries of hardship and setbacks.

To complicate matters, Newfoundland is presently caught in the grip of a nation wide tight money situation. The expectations of our people however, are constantly increasing under the never ceasing exposure to television, and radio and the press to standards of living far removed from a tight money situation. The fact that after twenty-one years in office the Premier should be the target of an increasing barrage of attacks is not surprising though it is regrettable. He who tries to please everybody succeeds in pleasing nobody ultimately.

Premier Smallwood has a vision - and he has pursued that vision relentlessly. The fulfillment of his vision depends on a healthy people - an educated people on a people provided with adequate means of education and with opportunities of work through industrialization. One of the results of the unremitting efforts of the present administration under the leadership of the

"visionary" Smallwood is that, Newfoundland in the space of twenty-one years has been projected from the mid-nineteenth century into the second half of the twentieth century. That story has often been recounted. A Cataloguing of achievements is hardly necessary. The evidence is there for all to see.

The Speech from the Throne, so graciously presented by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor reflects the continued preoccupation of our Government with planning and implimenting projects designed to overcome obstacles still impeding the progress of our Province initiated twenty-one years ago. The

The Economic Conference forecast in the Speech from the Throne to take place in the near future can prove of great value or it can end in frustrating failure. The Government will endeavor to provide the necessary program to enable concerned segments of our society to share their knowledge and experience, their ideas and recommendations with one another and with the Government in the cause of our people.

I feel sure that no responsible organization will allow personal dislike and frustration to discourage them from making what ever contributions lies in their power in the interest of the future development of the economy of our society. Conferences, Mr. Speaker, mean an awful lot of work for a great number of people. In many ways conferences are frustrating. They make more people realize the nature of the problems confronting them, but they also reveal all too often how difficult the solution of these problems actually is and this realization can be very frustrating indeed.

Before the great Churchill Falls project could be launched many arduous years of reconnaissance of surveys, of analysis had to be made. Without these surveys and studies the waters of the Churchill Falls would have continued to spill over into the abyss unharnessed and unproductive. We have a similar problem in trying to harness the potential of our most precious resource, our people. Long, painful and what may often appear to be untruthful studies, conferences and discussions take place, yet these are absolutely necessary for the systematic planning that will eventually make possible development that could never take place had these preliminary studies not taken place. The field must be plowed and the seed must be sown and nurtured before the harvest may be gathered. Even should many of the efforts of this generation prove disappointing to us, just now, I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that these efforts are justified and that they are necessary. They are an essential part of the great task of underwriting the prosperity and future happiness of our people. Sometimes I feel we allow personalities to blur our vision. A leader with a personality as individualistic, as strong, as wilful and as single-minded as the Premiers could not fail but irritate, even antagonize people of different temperaments. He antagonizes me sometimes. This he has undoubtedly done, not once, not twice, not

three times, but many times during twenty-one years in office.

Mr. Speaker, my contention is that this is a natural and an inevitable consequence of being many years in a position of leadership and power. Persons who sincerely come to the conclusion for one reason or another that they can no longer support the Premier and his policies have a right and, in my opinion, may in conscience feel bound to oppose his leadership. This is in the nature of things in a democratic society. What I object to, though your Honour, is that because there is a disagreement, even a serious disagreement, that the impression should be created intentionally or unintentionally, that the disagreement is based on malfeasance or irresponsibility on the part of the Premier and that consequently any hon. members who do not agree with such dissidence are lacking in moral rectitude and courage. This is a type of self-righteousness with which I have no sympathy. I consider it objectionable.

During the past few years, I have at times found the going tough and very frustrating. The fish plant at St. Bride's burnt down in 1968; the ERCO plant problem became a nightmare last year and during the past few months we have had two phase downs at Argentic; the Come-by-Chance project is also in the district of Placentia East, which I happen to have the honour to represent and all hon. members will agree, I believe, that this project has not been free of frustration.

The Premier has carried these problems and a hundred others besides. I am sure he has been frustrated as those who want to see him and cannot see him because there are not more than twenty-four hours in each day. He never spares himself, but the demands on his time by more and more people and more and more delegations keeps on increasing. It is frightening, but the tough times, Mr. Speaker, have not changed my conviction that Premier Smallwood has one major passion and this passion is a patriotic one based on his desire to give the people of Newfoundland and Labrador a fuller and better life based on education, health, communication and industrialization. His dedication to this cause may and probably has at times left him open to misinterpretation

in the pursuit of his and his administrations objectives. He may have made and may still make some serious mistakes for which I as well as all members of the Government share responsibility. Nevertheless, your Honour, I believe that certain very important negotiations bearing on the future development of this Province and initiated by Premier Smallwood can best be brought to successful conclusion under his leadership. As long as I am convinced of this and of the Premier's sincerity, I shall endeavor to support him whether I remain in politics or resign from politics.

February 13, 1970, your Honour, will go down in the minds of the people of Placentia, Jersey Side, Freshwater, Dunville, Fox Harbour, Ship Harbour and the communities along the Cape Shore, as black Friday. It was on that day the dreaded decision was announced, Argentia was to be phased down to a caretaker basis. The rumors re-enforced by demolition and of an ever-growing number of buildings at the Argentia Naval Station had created an atmosphere of foreboding among the civilian personnel at the Naval Station which was unnerving and demoralizing. Not many months ago the United States made known that it would be phasing out a large number of military bases and through this means it would reduce expenditures by the immense sum of \$3.5 billion. Even then it was impossible to find out definitely the ultimate faith of the Argentia Naval Station. However, last year the civilian personnel were reduced by 220 employees and it was understood that further cuts would follow. Even then it was not possible to find out whether the Naval Station was to be phased out or phased down. On Friday, February 13, 1970 the results of negotiations which had been taken place for months between Washington and Ottawa, the Argentia Naval Station, were finally made known. The station would not be phased out but would be phased down drastically to a caretaker basis. Over 300 Newfoundland civilian employees were to lose their jobs. The total Newfoundland work force at the station would be reduced to some 200 and the United States personnel to 400 plus their dependents.

Before the first lay-off last year, there were approximately 800 Newfoundlanders employed at the Naval Station. The whole Argentia area is reeling from the shock, your Honour. A dreadful sense of insecurity seems to have a strangle hold on the minds and hearts of the people. They are dreading

the worst and urgently need reassuring that disastrous consequences will not overtake their families and their communities. The phase down is already in process. Nothing could give me deeper satisfaction or more happiness than to be in a position at this moment to bring comfort to the afflicted, to the men whose jobs have ceased to exist or whose jobs are in jeopardy. Although I am not in a position to say just what will be the result of the negotiations which have been going on between the Government of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada and between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States, I can say that all levels of Government concerned are determined that steps will be taken to reduce to a minimum the consequences of the phasing down of the Argentia Naval Station.

A local committee of citizens representative of the various municipalities the clergy and labour had a meeting with Premier Smallwood and with the hon. Donald Jamieson, our Federal cabinet minister. I attended these meetings as the member for the district. The Premier and I have been and continue to be in close contact with the United States Consul General. The local representatives were assured by the Premier and by the Minister of Transport that definite steps would be taken with the least possible delay to study ways and means of offsetting the results of the phase down.

The hon. the Minister of Transport referred to a proposed Canada-United States Committee, the members of which would collaborate to ensure that the men whose jobs were being discontinued would get the maximum consideration and benefits to which they should be entitled. In addition the hon. Mr. Jamieson mentioned he would recommend the appointment of a committee of senior Federal officials to work out and submit concrete proposals to the consideration of a Federal subcommittee of Cabinet, and of the Federal Government. He undertook to have a Federal Official visit Argentia to discuss various possibilities with the local committee. Mr. Jamieson felt his government would be prepared to assist the local committee defray the cost of the secretarial help which would be needed to make its work effective.

Since the meeting with the hon. Minister of Transport the local representatives have held meetings and a formal local committee is now in exist-

Mr. Speaker. Mr. John Whelan of Jersey Side was elected chairman and Mr. Thomas O'keefe of Placentia was elected secretary of the committee. The St. John's Branch of the Manpower Department are in the Argentia area at the present time and is initiating a thorough study of the manpower situation. The local committee stressed strongly to have the general Argentia-Placentia area declared a special area and to have the DREE program applied to it.

Mr. Jamieson undertook to make representation to the Federal Government on behalf of the committee, but could not say what would be the result of his efforts in this regard for the immediate future. Among the more immediate projects discussed with Mr. Jamieson was the possibility of the Federal Government negotiating with the United States authorities for the use of the air field at Argentia as an alternate for that at Torbay. Another matter which was discussed at length was ways and means of improving the use being made of the ferry service between Argentia and North Sydney. It was felt the traffic on this service could be increased considerably. Mr. Jamieson informed the local committee that he had appointed a special committee to study the whole Southwest Coast service. Mr. Esau Thoms Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airlines and Steamship Clarkes and a resident of Freshwater was invited to serve on this committee.

The Manpower Department was to be asked to give the utmost possible consideration to persons displaced at the Naval Station, when employees were being recruited for Churchill Falls and other projects such as Come-by-Chance, when it gets underway in spite what appears to be an never ending opposition to this late undertaking. The phase down has created a most serious situation, not only for the Newfoundlanders whose jobs have disappeared but for the Province as a whole. Our fellow citizens whose jobs at the Argentia Naval Station have been or soon will be discontinued, urgently need all the assistance that they can be given by the Federal Government and the Provincial Government. I shall do all in my power to ensure that what can be done is done and done as quickly as possible. It would be less than fair, Mr. Speaker, were I too fail at this time to say that I have always been treated most courteously by the

United States Consul General and the Commanding Officers and their officials at the Naval Station. I feel sure that the present Consul General who is here in the gallery at the present time and the present Commanding Officer are genuinely distressed that circumstances beyond their control and dictated by the changing strategy required for the international defence system of their country have caused anguish and great personal troubles to our people.

I believe that the good relations which have existed between Newfoundland and the various United States bases situated in our Province have been unsurpassed anywhere in the world. When I say that it would be easier for Newfoundland to cope with the situation now facing it had the phase down been a phase out, I want it clearly understood that this is in no way to be taken as a reflection on the United States policies. They are doing what they feel circumstances dictate. I am merely stating a fact. It would be easier for Canada and Newfoundland to cope with the problems now confronting them had the decision been to close down the Station as was done in the case of Fort Pepperrell here in St. John's and Harmon Field at Stephenville. I wish to express in this House my personal thanks to United States Consul General, Richard Straus and to Captain McCarthy for their efforts to ease as much as possible a sad and tragic situation not of their creation.

There is nothing new, Mr. Speaker, in stating that Newfoundland's basic problem is one of education. Yet this fact needs to be constantly kept in mind. By education I am not speaking simply in terms of longer years in school but in terms of an education which results in a philosophy of life and habits of work which can ensure a type of development and standard of living synchronized with the realities of our economy, actual and potential. This type of education

This type of education is extremely difficult to achieve.

In spite of their unceasing efforts and impressive progress achieved, educators are constantly being faced with yesterday's achievements becoming obsolete tomorrow. The technological revolution which is accelerating month by month, year in, year out, is convulsing the whole pattern of the civilization of which we form a microscopic part.

After the Napoleonic Wars, Denmark was destitute and I venture to say it would still be destitute had the Danish people of that era been subjected to the same instantaneous and constant pressures, through the mass media, that our people are experiencing in our day. Fortunately for the Danish people they were able to accept the leadership of men like Bishop Grundvig and his associates which resulted in the development of a philosophy of economics and a type of socio-economic co-operative organization which literally transformed the country from being poverty-stricken to being relatively prosperous and which is broadly based on the co-operative activities of an educated people.

Another example of a country which started off with very serious handicaps because of its location is Switzerland. The international reputation of Switzerland in financial circles is not an accident but the result of a realization on the part of both the authorities and the people that the ultimate stability of the country depended not so much on emulating the ways of England, France, Germany and other industrialized countries as on developing a way of life and activities through which Switzerland could develop itself in terms of its own people and the natural resources of the country. If, for example, one were to take Swiss watches and tourism out of Switzerland the Swiss franc would not represent one of the hardest currencies in the world today. Switzerland, of course, has industries, very important ones, but behind these there is a self-sufficient people who owe much to their international reputation as watchmakers and to tourism broadly understood.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard, hundreds of times that Newfoundland has among its chief assets its people, its natural resources, its strategic location. Among its natural resources, minerals, forests, fisheries, hydro-electric potential, commodious ice-free ports close to the main ocean routes of the world, come readily to mind. Its strategically located airports are yet another great potential asset and we should never forget Newfoundland's touristic potential which, properly developed, can become one of its important sources of employment and income.

Our population is made up very largely of people of English, Irish French

and Scottish decent with a sprinkling of other nationalities chiefly European, and we also have our indigenous people the Eskimos and the Indians, God Love Them. They are the descendants of races which have proven themselves leaders in the modern world. Our people like our Mighty Churchill Falls have within themselves the potential for great achievement. This potential, Mr. Speaker, can only be harnessed through a sound education adapted to their need and to those of the Province, bearing in mind we are part of Canada and part of the world.

I agree with the hon. member for St. Mary's that this administration had great achievements to its credit in the field of education. And I feel certain that we are well on the road to continue educational progress. However, Mr. Speaker, we have not yet, in my opinion, been able to meet effectively the challenge presented by an educational force not yet fully understood but which tends to be mightier than its additional services put together. I am referring to the modern mass media and in particular to television the radio and the press in its many forms.

There was a time, when, with state aid and supervision the home the church and the school moulded the characters of the coming generations this is no longer the case to anything like the same degree. Children from the age of one, are being moulded and educated to a much greater extent than is realized and for good or for ill to the mass media which comes into practically every home, hours on end, day after day, throughout our lives from the cradle to the grave, and in a most pervasive and persuasive way forming the minds not only of the children but of their parents as well, and forming our minds too whether we like or not. The lessons that the mass media teach are in all too many cases in conflict with the principles traditionally inculcated into the hearts and minds of the younger generation by home church and school. The patterns of living absorbed by our children and by our adults may be modern, but, in all too many instances they are not based on Newfoundland's social economic and cultural need, but rather quite the contrary.

Furthermore, no matter what proportion of its total budget Newfoundland decided to spend on education it is doubtful if the Government, the home the churches and the schools could counter effectively as matters stand, the tremendous influence wielded by the television screen the radio and the periodic and daily press. If this fact, Mr. Speaker, were sufficiently recognized there would be less misunderstanding, fault-finding and recrimination among those who in their respective ways bend in their efforts to more established and traditional means toward improving the educational opportunities offered our children and adults.

In other words, I believe our ability and our power to develop effective programs of education based on Newfoundland's particular needs have been seriously handicapped because we have not been able to make more dynamic and purposeful use of means of education which are very much used by forces not directly connected or concerned with educational objectives as we visualize it.

We can of course continue to make very real progress to improving the quality of our teachers and by continuously modernizing our traditional educational services to meet the needs of our changing times and conditions. As a matter of fact this is essential for survival. Newfoundland is part of Canada and part of the World and our people must feel at home in that world wherever they may go to earn their living. But our educational progress will be seriously handicapped unless an all-out effort is made to make full use of the new dynamic and well-nigh all powerful means of communication which are available to education as they are available to others, who, all too often use them for less worthy purposes. The point I am making is, that our chances of developing Newfoundland's human and material resources to the optimum are seriously effected and complicated by forces alien to our people's ultimate interest. These forces are nevertheless constantly being brought to bear on the emotions and minds of our people from the cradle to the grave.

The type of development which would ultimately do for Newfoundland what Denmark and Switzerland had done for their people depends for success on long-range policy. Unfortunately our rapidly changing world makes it extremely difficult to implement such policies. I am referring to policies having to do with such matters as reforestation, improving the efficiency and social economic conditions of our fishermen, the successful restocking of our lakes and ponds, the reclamation and utilization of our millions of acres or reclaimable bog lands, the genuine development of our tourist resources including expert human services for our visitors that is, catering in its various forms. The education and training of large numbers of good teachers, nurses, social workers, clergymen, doctors, engineers, scientists, lawyers, efficient tradesmen, foremen, managerial personnel etc. to staff and manage existing and future services and industries.

In the face of the attractions offered by more populous and developed centres such as Montreal and Toronto, Boston and New York the implementation of such policies is constantly in jeopardy. We tend to train for export, and because we lack certain essentials we are, to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case at the mercy of outside entrepreneurs and industrialists who are, perhaps

naturally, likely to be more interested in what they can get out of Newfoundland-- than in what they can give to Newfoundland. But, Mr. Speaker, what is the alternative, the alternative danger Mr. Speaker is stagnation and despair.

I have great faith in the power and influence of a dynamic university extension programme and in adult education in general. Included in our general adult education programme I would include the work being done not only by the University and the Department of Education but also, (this may surprise you, Mr. Speaker) the work being done by the Department of Community & Social Development ; the Department of Health; the Department of Municipal Affairs; the Department of Social Assistance & Rehabilitation; the Department of Mines, Agriculture & Resources; the Department of Labour; the Department of Economic Development; the Department of Fisheries; the Department of Justice; the Department of Highways; the Department of Labrador Affairs; the Department of Finance even, and the Department of Provincial Affairs I would consider all departments and agencies as instruments of education as well as of service. Of course much depends on one's concept of one's job. Practically all government departments can make an educational contribution which over the years properly used can have a very important influence on our people's philosophy of life and a sense of social responsibility. One of my recommendations for the 70's would be Mr. Speaker that our government departments be urged to take full cognizance of that potential influence as genuine educators of our people. The amount of informal adult education can take place in hundreds of ways is really tremendous.

The problem is to harness the potential intelligently.

Another recommendation is that we give far more attention than we have in the past, to the aggressive implementation of conservation policies, for example, why could not the Department of Education, the Department of Mines Agriculture & Resources, and the pulp and paper companies get together for a great ten year reforestation programme. Just take one example, a properly organized Arbor Day could be used not only to make our children aware of the value of our forests and of the need for conserving them. Arbor Day each year could also be used to the planting of literally hundreds of thousands of trees. Over a period of ten years this would be a very significant programme. We have had such days in the past Mr. Speaker, back in Commission days, but they were desultory efforts. The educational possibilities of such a programme cannot be overemphasized and have been used to good effect in other provinces and other countries.

Some years ago we passed a Bill concerning a programme for restocking our ponds and lakes. The programme has been more or less dormant probably for good reasons.

I would suggest that the possibilities here are not to be underestimated. Again it would not be a matter only of ensuring the continuance of a very wholesome recreational activity for thousands of people both from Newfoundland and from outside Newfoundland, but it could also serve as an instrument of education for conservation.

Beautification of our highways is another activity that can have a very important influence on the attitude of our people towards nature. When I attended the late Mr. Robert Winters' funeral I travelled from Halifax to Lunenburg with the Minister of Finance of Nova Scotia. Along the way I observed that large sections of the highway had had the bare slopes on either side very nicely grassed over. I mentioned this to

to my companion, he immediately became more than casually interested. Because apparently Nova Scotia has made a special effort in this direction. He suggested that I might contact Dr. A. E. Blanchard, President of the Nova Scotia's Research Foundation at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Because the foundation had worked out a formula for spraying emulsified grass seed, which formula had been very successfully used on the Nova Scotia section of the Trans-Canada Highway. Miles can be covered ^{through} this plain formula very quickly. The method might be worthwhile investigating.

Traditionally, we have been killers and destroyers of nature. The evidence is all around us. The fact that our people were on a subsistence level or in many cases even below it, meant that they could devote very little time to the finer things of life. But, this very fact places a double obligation on our generation to make good the lost time.

I believe, the truest potential of this Province to be much greater than is generally admitted or recognized. We tend to speak of it in terms of a three-month activity. If our people were properly educated and trained for such an industry, as are the Swiss for example, tourism could become merely a year round activity. Coastal boat trips, hiking trips, camping trips, hunting trips, cod jigging excursions, trout fishing excursions, salmon fishing, tobogganing, skiing, etc. all have their devotees. Each by itself, Mr. Speaker, may not be significant. Taking together and properly organized these recreational activities can be built into something very important for the Province. Enlightened, courteous, and efficient catering to the many needs of our visitors is essential for the success of such undertakings. And again, Mr. Speaker, education looms large on the horizon. That is education of the right kind.

Our industrial development, of course, is of paramount importance. But there are many things which can serve as an infra structure for industrial development and which will greatly help to attract industry to our Province. An adequate supply of educated, trained and skilled men and women is an essential part of that needed infrastructure. In other words, again, education of the right kind is absolutely essential.

Newfoundland has developed a network of roads, it now needs to develop a highway conscience in our people. Again, based on education. Otherwise our highways will increasingly become our slaughterways. Our College of Fisheries can in time revolutionize our fishing. We must never forget however that no

matter how modern our methods may become, we are whether we like it or not, competing for our market with highly industrialized nations, which are literally mining our fisheries. This may among other things, indicate the need for a serious approach to a fishing industry catering more to a luxury market, than to the traditional market. This in turn does not mean abandoning the salt codfish or the fresh frozen fish industry. It does mean that our people and particularly the fishermen and fish processors will have to take the fullest possible advantage of the existence in our midst of a Fisheries College. This institution, Mr. Speaker, is already attracting favourable attention from the Mainland, and other countries. Here again, education of the right kind adjusted to the economy and resources of the Province have a vital role to play in the lives of our people.

I considered the establishment of a Canadian Salt Fish Corporation a very important step in the right direction. And I wish it had been possible to establish this Board years ago. The efficient operation of the corporation will greatly help to remove the terrible sense of insecurity which have plagued our fishermen and dealers in the past. It will also make possible necessary controls not only of prices, but also a standard of processing which is of the utmost importance, if we are to ensure markets and retain them.

I should like to return to the College of Fisheries for a minute, Mr. Speaker, as it is well known the college has done considerable research with the process of Artic Char. Research along many other lines could possibly be undertaken during the next decade. It might be necessary to attract to the staff one or two masters of the culinary art-chefs of international reputation. Once a high quality product has been developed and standardized, there would still be of course the problem of finding markets. That problem exists no matter what we produce. It deserves more attention. It can and should be solved with the help of the right personnel. Facing the competition we do on the Grand Banks, and even closer to our shores, it seems to me, we must concentrate more and more on supplementing our traditional fisheries, with catching, processing and packaging other types of fish and marine life to the luxury markets. For the supermarkets, the hotels, and restaurants of the continent. We are already doing this in a way with our live lobster. We heard the hon. member for Bay De verde speak of our queen crab, We also have shrimp, lump fish (for caviar) salmon (unfortunately in dwindling quantity) herring and other kinds of marine life, which can be processed with luxury markets in mind.

Let me give you an example of the kind of thing that can happen in this connection, Mr. Speaker, very small thing that gets significance. As it is known by hon. members, I was born on the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. I remember well seeing on the shelves of our store, the humble mussels tinned, tinned mussels. The mussels were prepared in a deep brown, possibly wine soaked sauce, and were delicious. And do you know where these mussels came from, Mr. Speaker? Not from the waters around the Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Ho! They were imported from across the Atlantic, from France.

The Throne Speech contains a ^{of}unfulfillment of optimism whilst at the same time as even hon. members of the Opposition have recognized it is not underestimating the difficulties ahead. The world situation as such that the seventies could become one of the most difficult periods through which Newfoundland has had to live. It is unlikely however that we will again experience the terrible years of the thirties. This would not be tolerated in a Province of Canada. However, Mr. Speaker, the very success of the past twenty-one years has as intimated by my very able and learned young colleague, the hon. Minister of Community and Social Development, and other hon. members of this House raised expectations of our people to a very high point. A point, in my opinion, the unfulfillment in our generation, short of a miraculous happening, and skepticism, Mr. Speaker, rather than faith seems to be the order of the day. We must continue our endeavours to attract industries, primary, secondary, and tertiary ^{through} to the development of our hydro electric power. Tax exemption, the provisions of the amenities of modern living etc. the continued development of educational services, health services, communications, recreational facilities, and the other things within our own capability to develop, will help greatly our industrialization by making our Province more and more attractive to those in a position to establish industry here.

Whilst on the subject of improved services, I should like to refer to vocational education and suggest a possible development that might well fit into the DRBE concept. It seems to me Your Honour that it would be wise for the Government to give thought to supplementing the academic training now afforded in our Regional High School with general shop courses. This would involve the erection of a general shop in communities or areas where regional or central high schools already exist. This shop would enable the students attending the academic regional high schools to diversify their curriculum where it is desirable by spending an afternoon, a day, or even several days or afternoon, as the case might warrant

each week receiving training in the general shop, in such fields as carpentry, wood work, electricity, machinery, plumbing to mention some of the more common trade courses. Students taking these shop courses as part of their high school education would not matriculate or perhaps they could^{go} into University. But, could obtain a good general Grade XI certificate and prepare themselves for more advanced trades and technical training to apprenticeship courses or to attendance at the Trade School, the College of Trades and Technology, and the College of Fisheries. In turn the graduates of these institutions could pursue higher studies at the polytechnic institute we are hoping to establish. The polytechnic institute and the school of engineering of the University would no doubt supplement each others efforts and collaborate at many points to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

When we first planned our Vocational Education Program, we had been thinking in terms of Trade Schools being located at St. John's, Grand Falls, and Corner Brook together with a system of general shops such as I have just mentioned to be located in communities where regional and central high schools were in operation. The Premier and I have had several discussions on this, and this was the general direction in which we were moving. However, this plan had to give way to the building of the twelve Trade Schools we now have, and of which we are very proud when the Federal Government launched a program of vocational and trade training for which over a relatively short period of time, the Federal Government would bear seventy-five percent of the capital cost of erecting and equipping the necessary training institution. The seventy-five percent of the imbursement program, Mr. Speaker, would not have obtained with respect to the general shops referred to above, (perhaps) that is why perhaps we should make another start at it, with DREE in mind.

There are other matters in the Throne Speech, Mr. Speaker, that I could comment upon, but there are forty-one hon. members in this House and I am sure that each one will have his contribution to make, negatively or positively as the case maybe. When the time comes around for the budget speech, I may have an opportunity to deal in some detail with matters affecting my district, and the Department of Provincial Affairs.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my warm congratulations to the hon. the member for Trinity North and the hon. member for St. Mary's who so ably and interestingly moved and seconded the Address and Reply.

MR. H. R. V. EARLE: Mr. Speaker, it has often occurred to me when called upon to make a speech in this hon. House, as to how other members of this House arrive at what they are going to say. It has been my custom and habit over the years that sometimes between the hours of three, four, five o'clock in the morning, when you lie awake and are thinking about things, the mind turns over very, very actively and it is - my custom has been that on such occasions I am apt to think that I am making a speech.

Now, by the time I am finished, Winston Churchill would have nothing on it. If I could only remember what to say the next day, it would be the most outstanding speech of the century, but unfortunately I have the uncanny ability of putting myself asleep with my own speeches. So, I hope that that will not happen here today. As a matter of fact, since coming to this side of the House, I have been able to sleep a lot better and therefore I do not get the opportunity that I once had to make up these wonderful speeches.

Before I get into any comments on the actual address in reply and as this debate allows a wide range of subjects, I should like to refer briefly to two things that were said here yesterday.

First of all, the hon. member from Bafe de Verde whose opinions I respect very, very highly, was talking about herring plants and herring barrels, and so on, in which he thought there would be a great industry which could be created in Newfoundland in the making of these herring barrels, particularly if the herring fishery increases. I sincerely hope he is right because as he so ably put it, every job that we can get in Newfoundland is most essential, most vital.

I do hope, however, that his figuring in that case was somewhat more accurate than his remarks concerning the Koch Shoes operation. I did ask a question last night, but it seemed to go over everybody's head - as to what Koch Shoes should sell for, if you took into consideration, the investment which has been made in that plant. I looked up the figures in the Public Account and I noticed that Koch Shoes now owes this Government \$3,211,257.00. This is an increase in last year of \$408,000.00 in one year.

The hon. member said that there were fifty men employed over there or fifty people rather. I believe that these people are not fully employed but they are employed from time to time. Sometimes there are lay-offs and

so on. But, even if they were fully employed, the cost of that plant to date would mean a cost per job of \$64,225.00. Now, the interest on \$3,211,000.00 at the present rates we are paying, would be approximately \$290,000.00 per year.

I venture to bet that on the production of shoes coming out of that plant at present, the cost per shoe to cover the interest of the loan would be between twenty-five and thirty dollars.

MR. SAUNDERS: Would the hon. member permit a question?

MR. EARLE: Of course.

MR. SAUNDERS: The question is that when I was asking yesterday that if the Newfoundlanders supported Koch Shoes and could keep those people occupied all the time by buying Koch Shoes, it would - if it dropped the cost, therefore the men would be working and the jobs would not cost so much. What is costing so much is keeping the plant idle because we are not buying our home products.

MR. EARLE: I agree with the hon. gentleman entirely if that desirable end could ever be attained, but I think that he would have to admit that to reverse these figures which I have mentioned, would almost be beyond the capacity of Newfoundland if we bought every shoe that we needed over there.

This is as it stands at the moment and that is all I am pointing out, Mr. Speaker. This is a terrifically costly operation to the Province of Newfoundland and in my opinion cannot be justified. I think that the money would have been and would be now, far better employed in some other avenue of expenditure, possibly in the very herring barrel facilities which my hon. friend mentioned.

I would like to refer to the moment for the excellent address - to the excellent address of my former colleague, the hon. Minister of Community and Social Development. I do, in all sincerity, congratulate him. He gave a very learned erudite address last night. Possibly the wording of it was above the heads of a lot of people. It needed to be followed very, very carefully indeed. Of course, the gentleman is a very highly educated man and he speaks in terms of highly educated people and it may have been a bit difficult to follow, but indeed, there was a lot of good ment in it.

But, what did surprise me that after he had finished speaking, as it was in support or against, rather, the motion which this side of the House had put, that his colleagues could so quickly go against that motion, because if you listen carefully to what the hon. minister had to say, and I think I did listen carefully, the picture which he painted was simply, terribly, terribly frightening.

It means that we have such a terrific job to accomplish that every effort of this Province and its people, must be put into that direction beyond almost imaginable means. We have to create such a tremendous number of jobs and I agree with him that this is a most desirable end, but my point is, Mr. Speaker, that nothing, absolutely nothing, in the past history of this Government has illustrated that they are capable of attaining that end. The very fact that the industry which I just mentioned, which has so far costed this Province \$3.200 million is not a very good advertisement for the fact that the present Government over there can pull us out of this hole.

It may be tiresome to some hon. members, Mr. Speaker, if I refer to another matter which has already had some hearing in this House, but to quote my hon. former colleague, the Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, in a recent speech here that members of this House should not have to defend their good name. I agree with him entirely. I do not think that we should have to, but if your good name is not tinged in any way, a man has nothing more that he can do than stand up and defend it, and I have made several attempts in this House since the session opened to do just that, but I have been ruled out of order. I accept the Speaker's ruling but I must take this opportunity to refute these allegations.

The allegations which were made by the hon. the Deputy Premier in his speech a few nights ago, were to the effect that I had broken my oath of office as a Cabinet minister in certain statements which I had said. I have read and re-read the transcript of my remarks just to see that I had - if I had slipped up somewhere. I was quite convinced in my own statements as I made them, that I was not under any circumstances breaching my oath of office. It is not the sort of thing that I would contemplate for a moment and I am sure that I did not do it.

It would be just as ridiculous for me to say that because I had mentioned in my speech that I had been for twelve months trying to get something for Cabinet - before Cabinet, and had only been successful after twelve months. If that is a breach of a Cabinet oath it would be just as truthful to say that on many occasions in this House, I have heard the Premier and hon. ministers say a certain thing has been taken before Cabinet or will be taken before Cabinet or possibly that it will be discussed in Cabinet.

In public meetings, I have heard the same gentlemen say that, yes, this is a good suggestion. I will take it before Cabinet and knowing my influence on Cabinet it will probably get a good reception. This is only a twisting of words. It is not a cool fact at all. It is not an act of fact.

The same thing applies to the remarks about allegations against me which the hon. Deputy Premier made. His insinuation was that I was the type of person that loosely go around repeating conversations - private conversations and so on, and this, of course, started immediately after my resignation. It is what I consider a most vile attempt to diminish my standing and my image in the eyes of the people.

The only reason that I can think that such an attempt would be made, is that there must be a genuine fear that when I speak, I speak truthfully and honestly, and sometimes the truth hurts.

It is very well that I have heard things said along the lines of those that I ^{just} mentioned, whereas the same sort of report and reference to Cabinet has been made where they were pleasant things - very desirable things for the people to hear, but when there is something which is not quite so pleasant or not quite so desirable, then the whole breaks loose and the person who says it, bears the brunt of that.

Let us just refer to this incidence which brought on the exchange from the hon. the Deputy Premier. I might say that the root cause of that was a basis of falsehood which I could not stand up against or which I could not resist until I had the opportunity. The basis of this falsehood was simply that when I resigned as minister of the Crown, it was said in a letter to me which the Premier made public - it was over the radio stations and so on, that the majority, the great majority of the members of Cabinet and the private members of the Party, have informed me of their unhappiness over the prospects of your continuing in Cabinet.

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You must remember, Mr. Speaker, that at that time, my resignation had not been accepted. I was still a member of Cabinet and I was going around to the various members of Cabinet at the request of the Premier - I emphasize this - at the request of the Premier, to find out and to ascertain if they felt that I should remain in Cabinet.

I had not made any commitment that I would remain. This was just to enquire, and it was a very embarrassing thing for me to have to do. I did just that and as I reported over the TV, nine of these gentlemen assured me that I should remain. In fact, some of them were most emphatic about it.

And then the very gentleman that gets up here in this House and accuses me of being loose in my remarks and so on, was the first gentleman that I called on. In deference to him, as he was the senior member of Cabinet, I called on him and asked him his very opinion of this thing. Should I remain in Cabinet? And he told me quite frankly to my face that he thought I should, that he could work with me and that there was water under the bridge - everything that had passed.

Then he was not man enough in public to come out and say that he had said that, a few days afterwards. In fact, by another devious twisting of words in the statement which he made, he had left the impression that he was against my staying in Cabinet. Well, this was such a basis of direct contradiction to say it very, very mildly indeed, that I could not, I could not stand up under that without making some comments in my own defense, and if these comments have been interpreted by anybody as a breach of confidential information, I cannot avoid that.

As a matter of fact, anything which I said to the Premier at that time, or he said to me, I would hope, or which I have said in any of my period as a member of the Cabinet, I would be quite pleased to have broadcast over every radio station in this Province. I have nothing whatever in the time that I was a member of this - that Government of which I am ashamed. I have nothing which I would have any hesitation whatever in being repeated, and I hope the same could be said on the other side, but apparently it cannot because it raises a storm of protest.

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This Session has started off on a pretty lively level. We have had, I think, certainly, the most interesting session since I have been in this House - have been privileged to be in this House, Mr. Speaker, and I hope it will continue along the same lines because through these tactics - they are not just here for the entertainment of the public. They are not being used for the entertainment of the public. They are being used to draw out essential information to which we think the public is entitled, and I think so far, we have been remarkably successful - the colleagues, my colleagues on this side of the House, those nudging colleagues, to my right and all of us here in the Opposition.

I rather, in thinking over the session here, and perhaps if I might be permitted to romance a bit, feel that this has been somewhat like the old days of the Christians being thrown in the Colosseum to face the lions. You all know the history in the ---

MR. EARLE: of the history in the story of that. Now mind you Mr. Speaker, I am not trying to say that we on this side are growing wings, far from it. But most certainly we have not developed horns or cloven hoofs as yet, and any accusations made in that direction are false. But anyhow we are in a sense, a small band of people in a den of lions, but the worst thing about that is that the lions are becoming old. Their hair is beginning to fall out, their claws have been clipped - they are losing their teeth, and we are not any longer afraid of these lions.

As a matter of fact it seems to me that the sport has been modernized, it is no longer back in Roman times, it is more like the English sport today of the chase of the hounds and the hare. Or perhaps more aptly in the case of some of the younger members, it is more like a cock fight.

But in any case as I contend Mr. Speaker, this whole exercise is not one of futility. It is one which is of very great importance indeed to this beloved Province of Newfoundland. Because for far too long the whole story came from one side. There was very little said with effect - I could contradict some of the statements which came so blandly from the other side, and now we are getting real information for the first time. And I for one hope that we can continue to get that information.

It is very easy in speaking before this House particularly when such great issues are at stake to become emotional. We can all think back to the days the dreadful days when people were on welfare, and dole was six cents a day and all that sort of thing. And I do not blame anybody for becoming emotional when he thinks of these issues. But it was rather surprising the other day when the same thing happened over a young gentleman by the name of Jay Parker. He made a rather astounding statement and this aroused tears from some quarters.

But what Jay Parker said, and incidentally he is quite a good friend of mine, a gentleman whom I respect greatly. Unfortunately while we must disagree with him, I think that as Newfoundlanders, it would shatter our souls to agree with what Jay Parker said, but unfortunately there is an element of truth in it. And we can only strive to prove Jay Parker wrong. The sort of thing which my former colleague the Hon. Minister of Social and Community Development mentioned last night, is a step and a great step, a huge step. But the only thing that I am questioning in view of the record of the

Liberal Government of this Province over the past twenty years - are they the people capable of taking that step? They certainly have not shown it through past record. I will just go along in my own usual way, I do not have to speak very cleverly or anything of that sort -

MR. CROSBIE: Minister of bogland Mr. Speaker, piping up again -

MR. EARLE: I was part and parcel of the Government, and as I said the other day, there are many things for which I am responsible. In fact all the things that happened in that period, I am equally as responsible as they are. And I am not trying to dodge my responsibility in that connection. But -

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest -

MR. EARLE: Mr. Speaker, that is just one gentleman's interpretation. I have never considered myself a bird. It is sometimes said that when people you know get into certain activities in their lives - they begin to look like the very products which they produce. This may well be the case. I am not in the hennery business.

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Anyhow if I may be permitted to proceed? My former colleague the Hon. Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, apparently overheard or listened to some remark which I made at a Progressive Conservative meeting, and it was a wonderful meeting which we had the other night in Gander -

MR. CALLAHAN: Point of Privilege Mr. Speaker. May I ask the hon. gentleman to indicate clearly that I was not present at that meeting?

MR. EARLE: I am quite prepared - he was not present -

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

MR. EARLE: The hon. gentleman was not present at that meeting, but he may well hope that he will be present at future meetings of the P.C. party. In any case what he was referring to was some remarks where I said that I was fed up with ARD^o - FRED - and DREE. Now when I said that apparently the thing was taken out of context -

MR. BURGESS: Will the hon. gentleman please tell me if that is the hon. gentleman's lower lip or is he wearing a turtle-neck sweater?

MR. EARLE: Replying to my hon. friend on my extreme right, I am no expert in anatomy.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please! I would like to remind members of the House and visitors that the hon. member for Fortune is entitled to be heard without

interruption, and that visitors to the House are not to show their presence by applause, laughter, movement or in any other way.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Speaker, I hope that what I am saying is not extremely funny. It is certainly not intended to be so. It is quite serious. But just to revert back to these remarks about ARDA, FRED and DREE. I was only expressing what has been generally expressed around this country which is education. Everybody has been built up to such a higher level of expectations by these tremendous announcements over the years that people are becoming suspicious of their value. And most certainly I am in spite of the evidence that the hon. Minister produced, I think, of what ARDA had done.

That was an infinitesimal part of what was promised to have been done under ARDA. The hon. gentleman did not plan very much for FRED. But the promises that were made and the expectations that were aroused of the FRED program were even greater I believe than those that were aroused for ARDA.

And this why people are becoming somewhat suspicious and doubtful. I do not think anybody in their right senses, but hopes that the DREE program will come through and come through quickly - and come through with large amounts of money for the assistance of our people. But I have the feeling and I may be wrong, but I feel that Ottawa is going to take a very very close look at this Province, and see that this money is spent properly and wisely.

I do not think it will be given as some funds have been in the past with a free open hand to be spent high, wide and handsome. The record of the expenditures of these funds have not been in character. And therefore, I think it will be looked at with the greatest scrutiny, and with the greatest care.

In any case, if and when these funds come through, they will be badly needed as assistance for our people and for the services of this Province, and every member on this side and that side of the House will welcome it. The only point I should like to make that they are federal funds - whether they be one hundred percent or eighty-five percent, and that we have to find the difference is immaterial - although it would be very costly to Newfoundland if we had to find a very high percentage. But the fact is that they are federal funds, and I do not think that the Liberal Government of this Province can claim any great credit for it. Whatever the Government were in this Province the same funds

would be available.

My hon. friend the Hon. Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources mentioned in his remarks the heavy equipment and the Adult Training Center at Stephenville. I was agreeing with him tremendously on this because this started when I was Minister of Education, and it is one of my greatest recollections of pride in something which we accomplished. I am very happy indeed that that has expanded, extended and grown. It is not in a sense, providing industrial jobs which men so badly ^{need} but it is at least giving them the training and the opportunity to get these jobs. And there will never be any criticism from me on a program of that nature.

I do hope as I am sure we all hope that such training will not just allow people to leave the Province because they are better trained, and they cannot get jobs here. This would be a most unfortunate outcome, and a very expensive experience for this Province.

Now Mr. Speaker, if I may for a moment just have a few words to say about my district of Fortune Bay. The hon. member for Hermitage did outline very well indeed some of the problems of the south coast. He spoke of roads and transportation generally, and things which were so badly needed in that area.

And I always agreed with him, and I still agree with him, although I am on this side of the House. In my district of Fortune Bay, the crying need as people have heard me say here time and time again in this House - is for the extension of roads. I think it is still one part of the Province which is the least well provided with roads. And those roads that they have are still very very inferior indeed.

The great need of course is to join up that district with the district of my hon. friend, the member for Hermitage. And this is progressing - it is getting somewhere near completion - but that when it is done, will only be one step in the right direction, as the great need then, is to join up both districts with the Trans Canada Highway. There is only a matter of some twenty-seven miles to be completed, and I most earnestly hope that that will be done in the coming year - because we have worked so hard and so long for it.

In my district since becoming a member for Fortune Bay, I have been driven almost to frustration in trying to get the necessary things done. It took us six years to build six miles of road, that is incredible, and that was not Trans Canada Highway, that was just ordinary narrow dirt road.

And finally last year we connected up one settlement - well the people were delighted and they are delighted. But the final phase of that is to connect up the settlement of English Harbour East, which is another ten or eleven miles further on, and that will then complete this top northeast section of Fortune Bay, and join up the remaining settlements there.

It has always been a bit beyond my understanding as to why - when the road systems in this Province were planned, that instead of having to drive something over 400 miles when the link is connected with Harbour Breton - from St. John's to Bishop's Falls down to the top of Hermitage Bay and then down into Harbour Breton - the route will be something over 400 miles.

The route actually across from Terenceville in that area Swift Current over to the west side of my bay where the road system is now being developed would be something less than sixty miles. So that the total from St. John's if you went in that direction to the present place, would be only approximately 200 miles. Well you imagine of course this takes in the Trans Canada system and everything which was inevitable and very desirable but I do think that the south coast was at that time - was very much forgotten and neglected section of Newfoundland, because in spite of the fact that the said huge indentations there which could not be gotten around, were the cause that roads had to go in this huge circle. I have since seen ample evidence around this Province where roads have gone by much more circuitous routes and at much greater expense than those roads would have been in that area.

For instance you take the road to Rocky Harbour around the bottom of Bonne Bay. That is through mountainous territory. It did away with less than a three mile area across Woody Point to Norris Arm. That was something which was - people were able to get back and forth at least although it was not too convenient.

But that little road around the bottom of Bonne Bay, I do not know what the cost was but I am sure it was over \$20,000,000. And if that money had been spent, I literally believe that hundreds of miles of the south coast could have been connected up for the same sum. However that is all water under the bridge, and I say that was not done. But with deference to the people of that area, the completion of this system should be of paramount importance in the thinking of this Government.

The reconditioning, upgrading and paving of the Burin Peninsula Highway which serves a tremendous number of people and the industries in that

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area is of equal importance if not greater importance. And I sincerely hope
as my colleague, the hon. member for Burin,^{is} hoping that that work will get well
ahead this year.

We have both striven endlessly and tirelessly to see that that was
done, and I hope that just because we sit on this side of the House, it will
not be slowed down in any way.

The District of Fortune Bay, just to carry on for a few more moments on my own district, apart from its great need for roads, has not truly entered into the educational system of the Province, due to the lack of adequate high schools. There was one high school built in English Harbour West a couple of years ago, and this is serving a great purpose. As an illustration of the spirit of our Newfoundland people, that school was completed less than two years ago, at very considerably cost and it has been fully and completely paid for. They are wonderful people in that part of Newfoundland. They do not like to be in debt. Their homes are not indebted. They are not people who themselves run to finance companies for assistance. They are people who are completely independent of mind and of pocket. And it is a great credit to them, that what they have done, they have done themselves so admirably.

The need is of course that in other sections of that area the same type of high school system should be developed. And I hope that possibly under this DREE Program, I do not know if it will encompass education or not, I sincerely hope that it will, and I hope that some funds will be made available in some way or other so that the whole school system can be improved.

There is also a great need in the area of Fortune Bay for the creation of municipal council, community council or whatever you would like to call them. I have been successful in getting a couple of these setup and they have been of great advantage to the people, it has been a slow process, because I do not think the people there have understood too well what they could do for themselves. But, it is coming and I do hope that this extends and becomes much more common in that area.

Fortune Bay was one of the areas of the country which voluntarily in the early days started its own resettlement program. People left many of the small settlements at the top of the Bay, without any persuasion whatsoever from Government or anybody else. When the great herring fisheries of the early days declined down there the people had nothing to do, and they voluntarily in many cases just left these settlements, and many former settlements in Fortune Bay over the years have been completely evacuated. While in my opinion that situation has reached the point now where it is practically, if not completely as far as it should go. The fact is that in the settlements where these people are now located, with one or two minor exceptions, they are within driving distance of

the fish plant. And the homes which they have in these places are excellent homes. They are good little dormitory towns, and I do not think, they would be very much happier, very much more content if they were moved into larger centers, and I hope that unless the people themselves demand to be moved, that there will ^{not} be any pressure whatsoever put on them to move. One of the last settlements to go, was the little place called Point Rosie, or Point Enragee, an excellent little place, wonderful people, the people in that place there never, never took a cent of dole, rather than accept welfare, they would go and pick berries and do almost anything, they were a completely independent group of people, and they were heartbroken when they found they had to leave their settlement. But, fortunately most of them had gone to Garnish. And here again, I give credit to the hon. the Minister of Community and Social Development. His department has done an admirable job in getting these people settled in that particular place.

HON. WILLIAM N. ROWE: Would the hon. gentleman permit a question? I will preface my question by saying that I am somewhat distressed by a sentence he used, they were heartbrbken when they found they had to leave their settlements.

MR. EARLE: Yes.

MR. ROWE (W.N.): Could the hon. member kindly explain because he well knows having been a member of the Government, there is no porism or any unkind meaning.

MR. EARLE: I did not say that, this is one of the repetitions of cases where there are circumstances which are beyond the control of the people or anybody else. They had to move because they just could not carry on there. This is not any force or any pressure used to make them move. But, I think they will be happy where they have gone. And I am delighted with that move, and I have done all I can do to assist them. Incidentally in doing so, it is rather a necessary point, that in the last election I could have if I wanted to, I could have spend possibly \$25,000 or \$30,000 I was offered it to start a road from that settlement to Garnish. I went into Point Rosie and told them quite frankly that I was not going to spend that money. I said, I do not care, if not one man or woman in this place votes for me or does not vote for me, I am not going to spend it. And believe me, Mr. Speaker, the sessions we have had in this House so far, whereas of nothing to that meeting that I held that night. They were ready to tear me apart. And I could not blame them, because they felt they were entitled to communications. But, I felt it would be a complete waste of Government money, because that road would have costed to be completed, if it ever had been completed, it would have costed

\$400,000 to \$500,000 and then the up keep of it, and the snow clearing and all the rest of it for the sake of possibly thirty families, it was ridiculous to even propose it, so I could not propose it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I wander quite a lot. I would like

MR. A. WORNELL: Would the hon. gentleman permit a question? I am wondering if the hon. member for Fortune has received any comment from the former Point Rosie constituents, and to know for the sake of the press, if these people are satisfactory and happily settled in Garnish?

MR. EARLE: Mr. Speaker, I do not imagine that the hon. member from Hermitage has the same felt experience that I have, the people are very similar. And to say that they are happy, I would hardly know how to express it. They are getting adjusted, I cannot say that they are happy. But, they are becoming adjusted. Some are becoming happy, some are still yearning for their old homes, and some of them will continue to go back and fish, but the big tragedy there of course will be, and this is something of which I shiver to think of, is that if the industrial program around Marystown does not go ahead at full steam, if for argument sake, the shipyard were to shut down completely or the fish plant in that area were not to process, these people would have moved in vain, because it is in that area that they get worse. And they will be the most disgruntled and dissatisfied people, if they find they have moved from a place where they were independent, and to find that if they ever have to accept dole or welfare. I am sure I would not want to be the member to go down and face them, if that ever happens.

Anyway I am spending a relatively long time on my district because it is of vital importance to me. But, to carry on for a moment with the ^{Gracious} Speech from the Throne, there was quite a mention in the Speech of the salt fish marketing board. And every Newfoundlander, everyone that has any sympathy whatsoever for the fishermen of this Province, is delighted after years, and years of trying that salt fish marketing board ^{at} last appears to be a reality or it will be a reality shortly. Now I had thirty odd years in the salt fish business, and there are not many people that I know can tell me of the trials and tribulations of the salt fish business. I knew them all very, very intimately indeed. I was Chairman of that much abused organization fallen down. As a matter of fact, it is interesting to go back into history. The first time I ever crossed ^{swords} with the hon. the Premier was over some remarks he made about the salt fish trade. I was President of the Newfoundland Board of Trade at the time, and the headlines in those days were not any less than that they are today. I remember one which says that the, I believe, it was the

merchants of Water Street or someone like that should have their teeth kicked in. So that just made me feel red at the time, being the President of the Board of Trade I had to rush to the defence of the people, and I have been defending them ever since. Because I come from a long, long line of fish merchants, these most abused people in the Province of Newfoundland. I was a member, in fact, I was General Manager and President of the firm that lasted for a hundred years in that business. And everytime anyone criticized the merchants of Newfoundland and the way they skin the people, I react in absolute horror because I knew far better than most people who uttered these statements ever knew, what those merchants went through. For

MR. EARLE: Went through for eighty percent of their time while they were conducting business, and most of them had since gone into insolvency. For eighty percent of their time I would say most of them could not call a cent their own. They owed so much, they had given out so much on credit, they had tried to support the people - that they were literally insolvent most of their time. Now there have been a few exceptions - there have been a few people as there are in every phase of life who have gouged the people, but it is not fair to condemn a class of people generally by saying they were rouges and skinned our people. They did not.

I could go on all afternoon or all evening Mr. Speaker, repeating cases which I know from personal knowledge - where men and their families were carried through a summer, a winter and the following summer without a hope of ever paying anything worthwhile on their accounts - just because these people had been faithful and loyal dealers with this firm for many, many years. They could not be let down at the time of their adversity.

This went on, and the people who were operating those firms - I went to Fogo in 1934, and I came under terrific criticism, because, I was getting five dollars a week. I was being grossly overpaid in 1934 - I worked for five dollars a week and I worked on the wharf culling fish. I could cull salt fish here today far better than most people in this hon. Chamber. I knew fish inside and out, but I was working as a manual labourer, and I was working for five dollars a week and even that in those days was considered an outrageously high rate of pay. And all of the directors and officials of that company, and many other companies who were in similar circumstances - they took home less pay in one month, (in fact they generally did not take home any pay at all because they took most of it in groceries and supplies) but they took home less pay in one month than most of these young fellows and young girls in the Fisheries College today hope to earn - I say they took home in one year, I am sorry, less than most of these young people in the Fisheries College will hope to earn in one month and possibly a fortnight.

It is incredible - when I hear of what the trawler men are doing today and the wages that they earn - I know my ancestors and those I worked with must turn over in their graves - because they never, never, never dreamt of such affluence or prosperity. However, this only is said to illustrate that I think the time has come, in fact it is long past due, that the old horse radish - the old bunk of abusing the Newfoundland merchants should be done away with. I was disgusted here the other night when the hon. the Premier

started it all over again. This is the cheapest sort of political trick. It is just playing on the sentiments of people which is not worthy of any man's consideration.

Anyhow the organization which I mentioned in NAFEL, that again came in for a great share of abuse, in fact, right up until today it is getting a fair amount of abuse simply because people did not understand and did not want to understand what NAFEL was. It was a cooperative of merchants really who had banded together - to try and stay in business. I was chairman of it for some years - and we went to all the fish markets in the world. I travelled around, sold fish and dealt with Spaniards, Portugese, Greeks, West Indians, all sorts of people. But I will say unequivocally, and without any fear of contradiction that NAFEL as an organization, when it was in full bloom saved this Province hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars and the fishermen thereof - and also the marketing organization of that body - which it was - a marketing organization was a most efficient and very able body.

Now it is rather strange that since this talk of the new salt codfish marketing Act has come up, I do not think those people have even been consulted. They have had twenty-five years of marketing experience, and they know far more about the marketing of salt fish than any Government organization will know for a long, long time to come. Their advice should be sought and taken - and possibly some of their personnel might well be used to good advantage. I hope they will be.

The fact is, that the marketing of salt fish is not just an every man's trade. When I went to Ottawa - I used to go to Ottawa first on delegations and so on for the fish trades, and for NAFEL and so on, and the general impression one got there, and I am thinking now back around 1956 -58 - 60, that the officials in Ottawa of that day, I remember some of them very clearly, had written off the salt fish business. They had said quite openly that "this is a dying industry - it is something which is finished and should be done away with and the quicker we get rid of it the better. It is a stinking product anyhow, and should not be perpetuated." This was the sort of atmosphere. I had many a hot fight across the tables in Ottawa over this same matter.

Now unfortunately I am told that some of the people who are forming this - and have helped to draft this new salt fish board, or whatever you are going to call it are the same people, and their minds have not changed all that much. I believe some of them are in consultation with this DREE, or hon. Mr. Marchands department - and these leopards have not changed their stripes. I am rather

afraid that in spite of all the high-falutin propaganda you hear about this organization - that it may be regarded in some circles as just a phase-out operation. I hope that is not true, I sincerely hope it is not true, because as long as we have people in the outports of Newfoundland around our coasts, and they have to make a dollar wherever they can - there is a great need of their being able to pick up a dollar here and a dollar there and whatever they can do in conjunction with other operations through the salt fish business. It would be a disaster to Newfoundland if that was just regarded as something that could be done without and disposed of.

It is an industry which was supported mainly by the people who were in it because they had to - to exist, and it was not an industry - with few exceptions, that people came crying to the Government for support. So I feel and hope that this thing can be reorganized - set-up, and operated in such a manner that it will be of great benefit to the fishermen of Newfoundland. But I am very much afraid that if the wrong attitude is taken towards it - it will be nothing but an unending headache and something which the Federal Government of Canada would wish that they had never seen, or never heard of.

Of course, the whole success of this salt codfish operation in my opinion, depends upon the quality of the product which is eventually turned out. We are living in a day - today when you just cannot throw somebody a piece of heavy salted - salt fish that you have to soak for forty-eight hours before you can even bend it - expecting that this is a product which the average housewife is going to eat. There has to be a lot more progress in this thing. But again just to finish up on this subject in defence of the old merchants, of which I was one - when I hear the sort of deal that is supposed to be made with the Shaheen Oil Refinery, the sort of terms and conditions that the agreements offer to these gentlemen, and the amount of employment which - the potential employment which may come out of it, I think that the shades of our fathers must rise because, they were operating on such a small scale, such a pittance - some operator comes in from outside, he wants \$130 million, he wants all his expenses paid, he wants 100 percent of these expenses for himself, he wants twenty-seven and one half percent of the profits, he wants so much a gallon on every gallon of oil that is produced, and all this sort of thing.

It leaves me in much amazement that people who contemplate such a thing, will get up on their feet and in the same evening criticize the fish merchants who lived in - literally, poverty.

Another matter Mr. Speaker I am afraid I am not going to conclude

this evening and I will at six o'clock adjourn the address unless I happen to rush this and come to the end of it, but I would rather take my time at it.

As everybody knows of course, I was Minister of Finance and I was vitally interested in the mention of this public administration survey in the Speech from the Throne, that is the classification of the civil service and so on. Now this is.....

This incidentally has been going on for about twelve months or longer and I expect it should be coming somewhere near conclusion. Now while this is not a very exciting or dramatic thing, not something that people are going to get terribly crazy about except those who are actually in the Civil Service and will depend on what comes out of it for their livelihood. The general public as such, I do not think, could get terribly excited about it, but from the standpoint of the efficient running of this Province, it is a very essential survey that is going on and it will I hope bring very beneficial results.

Now some people wonder why it is necessary and why it came about? Here again I hope nobody interprets that I am divulging secrets, because I have no intention of doing so, I am just commenting on something which is happening. This survey was absolutely necessary because over the years there had grown up within the Civil Service such discrepancies that it was completely unpardonable and almost impossible to justify the differences which exist among certain ranges of Civil Servants and their pay scales and their jobs and so on.

What was apt to happen was that somebody would get a brain wave that a new department was starting up or something and a new division and experts had to be brought in, fellows who knew what they were talking about and these chaps were brought in under contract, and they generally got a pretty good pay scale and this, of course, was an immediate reflection upon many of the people who had been working for years and doing literally the same work and there was great dissatisfaction and I imagine that there still is among Civil Servants, among public servants because they felt, and I think rightly so that they were not being treated exactly squarely.

There were throughout the Civil Service as happens, I suppose, with all governments certain people who were appointed perhaps for reasons unknown to us; possibly political affiliation or something of that sort and many of these disintegrated into being virtually useless. I heard of one fellow who for some time has been writing a book. I have never seen the book. I do not expect I will ever see it, but that apparently is what he is doing. Well the writing of books is not an unknown occupation in Confederation Building and nobody

has anything very hard to say about that except that, you know, in carrying all this material and getting together the information which goes into these books which we see from time to time, I think the person who writes them must take great credit for creating something for posterity for Newfoundland. But without perhaps meaning to do so this has an affect right down the line because you find that information must be sought. The facts and figures must be got, and I have seen within departments sometimes the simplest sort of question asked as to the sort of thing, well how many indoor toilets have been built since Confederation or something in the schools? This sort of thing - I am just using as an illustration of a case, but when a case of that sort is asked somebody has to dig, somebody has to start digging in a department. You can well imagine the deputy Minister being asked, well Mr. Deputy, how many toilets were built since Confederation? He says, I am darned, if I know. I will go and ask somebody else out there and then another fellow gets into it and somebody else gets into it and so it goes on until you can literally see an uproar in a department.

AN HON. MEMBER: The sort of question appears on the Order Paper.

MR. EARLE: Yes the sort of question is on the Order Paper. Is the result worth it? I do not know. I am not qualified. I am not a writer and I cannot say. All of this has gone on and I expect it will continue to go on, but it is not, in my opinion the most efficient and best way to run a Government. Certainly this public administration service survey, if and when completed, if it does succeed in putting people into their right slots, giving them a clear idea of what their responsibilities in their job is and satisfying them ^{ever} as near as you can satisfy anybody on a payroll that he or she is being adequately paid for the service rendered; I think this will be one of the greatest forward steps in public administration that the Government has undertaken. I personally am very proud that I had something to do with it.

MR. MURPHY: Would the hon. member permit one question on that? Is it true that members of the Auditor General's staff, particularly, always complain about a shortage of staff and are going to other departments, because the rate of pay is much higher in these departments for practically the same....

Is that true or false?

MR. EARLE: No, Mr. Speaker, it is not entirely true. I do not think you can comment neatly on that. The fact is that people in the Auditor General's department are usually auditors and auditors have been a rather scare commodity for some years and they are able to get jobs here, there and everywhere. Sometimes with scales of pay which we cannot pay, but I hope that after this survey is completed that we will be able to adjust - the Government will be able to adjust salaries to the point that people will be satisfied.

One thing I will just refer back to, with which I opened the debate..

Mr. Speaker, I did not realize that we have now hit the hour of 6:00 p.m. May I adjourn the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed.

MR. MALONEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder, if I could have your permission to make a brief statement. An announcement was made this afternoon by the Federal Department of Fisheries that fishermen would be permitted to continue to take seals in the area affected in boats under thirty-one feet.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, before the Leader of the House moves the adjournment, I would be allowed to make note of the fact that today after fifty years of distinguished service in the great field of communications, Mr. Melvin Rowe of Heart's Content retires and I do not think there is anyone in the House who would not be pleased and happy to take note of a very, very great and distinguished career by a Newfoundlander all over North America but more especially here in Newfoundland in the person of Mr. Melvin Rowe.

HON. L. R. CURTIS (President of the Council): Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining orders of the day do stand deferred and that the House at its rising to adjourn until tomorrow Monday at 3:00 p.m. and that the House do now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: It's moved and seconded that this House at its rising to adjourn until tomorrow Monday at 3:00 p.m. and that this House do now adjourn. This House stands adjourned until tomorrow Monday at 3:00 p.m.