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SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE

Mr. Murphy.

tremendous outlay or a tremendous project to undertake and I certainly support it as I did, I think, the year before last. I do not know about last year but I certainly support the prayer of the petition and I trust that the Minister of Highways will see his way clear, with all the free money we have now, to do something for the people of Port Anson.

On motion petition received.

HON. E. JONES (MINISTER OF FINANCE): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of the people of Musgrave Harbour, Doting Cove and Ragged Harbour. The petition has been presented by the Musgrave Harbour Economic Development Committee, through their secretary Mr. Randolph Abbott. The petition is signed by 692 of a possible 750 voters in the area.

The prayer of the petition is that the Newfoundland Government, the Government of the Province of Newfoundland, support the development of that part of Musgrave Harbour known as Flynn's Tickle as a harbour for the inshore fishermen.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that my reason for presenting it here in this House is that there is a local Provincial involvement, that a road is necessary to reach the particular area. For the last past sixteen years, I believe, the fishermen of Musgrave Harbour, Doting Cove and to a lesser degree Ragged Harbour, have been depending on the community stage at Doting Cove as a landing facility. Unfortunately, during last winter's storms considerable damage was done to the structure there and, in addition to the damage done, the wharf has been practically inundated with sand, so that at the present time only about one-third of the fishermen in the area are able to use the wharf or stage at Doting Cove. It is very unlikely, Mr. Speaker, that the authorities will decide to replace this stage because of its exposed location. It is for this reason that they are asking that a new development in Musgrave Harbour itself be

Mr. Jones.

undertaken. The fact that 692 voters out of a possible 750 shows that it has complete support of the three communities. I heartily endorse the prayer of this petition, Mr. Speaker, and ask that it be laid on the table of the House and referred to the departments to which it relates.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to add our support to this. As I understand, we received many petitions from both sides of the House with reference to Federal projects. I am sure that the House would be unanimous in supporting the prayer presented by the hon. minister. It will give it I think a bit more weight in the House of Commons.

On motion petition received.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

MR. J. CHALKER (MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS) : Mr. Speaker, I have the answer for Question No. 536, on the Order Paper of April 28, asked by the hon. member for St. John's Centre and also the answer to Question No. 539, asked by the hon. member for Burin, on the Order Paper of May 3. This last question, Sir, deals with the extension to the Science and Engineering Building at the University, which the House knows was a negotiated contract. I believe God was on our side at that time because, even with the strike now that delayed the construction of that building for a over a month, we still, we will still have it open in time for this September.

On motion of the hon. the Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, "An Act Further To Amend The British Newfoundland Exploration Limited (Petroleum And Natural Gas) Act, 1963," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the hon. the Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, "An Act Further To Amend The Agreement Confirmed By And Set Forth In The Schedule To The Frobisher Limited (Confirmation Of Agreement) Act, 1955 And To Make Certain Provisions Relating To That Agreement," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Supply,

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON SUPPLY.

HON. F. W. ROWE (MINISTER OF EDUCATION): Mr. Chairman, I understand that we are on 612-14. Mr. Chairman, I understand that there was some information requested on that particular item. I would be very glad to give that information as requested. As I understand it from the deputy minister - a breakdown of that \$8 million. The latest figures from the denominational authorities indicated: (If any of my hon. friends care to jot down these figures, I can give them here) there are four groups involved here now, involving some six, seven churches. The Integrated group, which is the largest group, involves, of course, the Anglican Church and the United Church and the Salvation Army. I think they make up something like fifty-nine per cent of the population. As the committee knows, these grants are made on a per capita basis to the various churches. It must be made on that basis, under the law of Newfoundland and under the law of Canada. The Integrated group will receive \$4.8 million of that \$8 million. They will receive \$4.8 million of that. They have committed themselves to the banks to pay \$1.3 of that in respect of past credits, past loans, so that \$3.5 million will be devoted to new buildings, new schools or additions to existing schools - \$3.5 million. There is \$1.3 million committed and \$3.5 million for new buildings. (I am not going too fast am I?)

The next largest group of the four would be the Roman Catholic group. I think the Roman Catholic population of Newfoundland amounts to something as thirty-six per cent, thirty-six point something per cent. The figure that is always used is the previous census, the nearest census, of course. That gives the Roman Catholic Church \$2.8 million of the \$8 million. They inform us that they will be using \$1.5 million of that for existing commitments and \$1.3 million will go into new buildings. The Pentecostal Church, I think, they make up about four or five per cent of the population. Their share of that \$8 will be \$380,000 of which they have already committed the entire - I am sorry, of which they have committed half. They have agreed

Mr. Rowe (F. W.)

to pay half of that other share to the banks, to their financial creditors, \$190,000, and \$190,000 will go for new buildings. The Seven Day Adventist, which is also entitled - they are entitled to \$10,400. They represent a very small group. But nevertheless they are a group with the same rights as any of the larger ones. They tell us that they have committed \$10,400 to the banks and that they will be paying that to the banks, I understand. That gives us a total Mr. Chairman, of \$3 million committed or \$3 million to be paid to the banks in respect of existing commitments, and \$4,990,000 which for all practical purposes, \$5 million for new buildings, new extensions to present buildings, making a total of \$7,990,400 which is approximately \$8 million. That is the information as I understand it, and I am very happy to be able to give that information.

MR. EARLE: In connection with the hon. minister's answer, Mr. Chairman, the grants given to the different boards, which he has broken down for us, I asked the question as to whether there had been any commitment in writing for future payments given to other than one denomination? I understand that one denomination has been given more or less a warranty, in writing to a trust company, that they will get certain amounts. Has that been done in the case of other denominations?

MR. ROWE: F.W. This commitment incidentally, which over the years the Government has been very happy to give when requested, they first gave in respect of our regional central high school programme, when they gave it to them in writing, our assurance that we would asking the House to vote \$1 million a year.

I have given this assurance to all the churches, through their denominational committees, the first one to ask was, to my recollection, the Pentecostal, but the others asked as well. I am very happy to write them formally to state to them. In fact, I think, I have sent them a copy of the Order-in-Council which states that it is the intention of the Government to request the House to vote this amount over the next six years, and that information has been given in writing to all the churches, through their denominational education committees.

MR. CROSBIE: In connection with this vote, Mr. Chairman, the amount of \$8 million, as the minister says, \$5 million is to be used for new buildings, equipping of new schools or classrooms this year, \$3 million is to repay money spent in the past to build new schools or equipment. So would the minister agree then that the sum of \$8 million is not for the building and equipping of new schools or classrooms this year? Five million is for that purpose. Could the minister tell the House, Mr. Chairman, the amount expended last year under this same vote for \$7,440,300, would that be used also for the same purpose, partly to repay loans and partly for new buildings? The same would apply there, then would it not?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Perhaps, I should have mentioned there, in connection with commitments, the commitments might very well be in respect to schools actually under construction at this moment, in some cases schools that have not come into use and which will be coming into use in the next three months or six months or twelve months, as well, but commitments for which they had to get credit from the bank, They will be able of course to meet these commitments to the banks out of their share of the \$ 8 million.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, Mr. Chairman, it is quite clear then that the statement in the Budget Speech, that the House was asked this year to authorize the spending of \$8 million, almost doubled last year's vote, is not correct, (1) because

MR. CROSBIE:

last year's vote was \$7,440,000, it was \$4.150,000 in the estimates a year ago, but the Government, by Lieutenant Governor's warrants, increased that to \$7,440,000. So that when the Budget Speech states that the House has been asked to vote double the amount this year, doubled last year's amount, that is not a correct statement. Actually, we are being ask to vote \$560,000, we are being asked to vote more this year than last year, for this purpose. Also, that the Budget Speech is quite wrong when it implies that all this \$8 million is for the equipping of new schools or classrooms, Three million of it is to repay loans for new buildings or classrooms that have already been erected. So that the Budget Speech, in wording the Budget Speech of page 20 in that way, a statement made in the Budget Speech was quite misleading. What the minister says today confirms that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, now that the minister is back, he missed some of the discussion last Friday, but the Minister, in February 1971, in his newsletter, Department of Education Newsletter, said that he was initiating studies, in consultation, with a view to having the government take over, without prejudice to denominational rights, full and total financial responsibility for the construction of all schools. Plus eliminating school assessments and discriminatory school taxes of all kinds whatsoever. Since February 1971, has the minister had this question studied? If so, by whom? And the minister will recall that he said, earlier in this Session in the House, that this would take several years to complete these studies and discussions.

Now, as the minister knows, the Government's policy in this matter was outlined by the Premier on Thursday evening, at which time the Premier said it was the Government's policy to take over all these costs of construction. Could the minister advise us on whether the studies, he said, where going to be done, whether they had been done or what happened in that connection? Because the Government have now announced this is the policy, it is not going to take two years to study it or consult with people, this is the Government's Declaration of Policy.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, would the minister have and could he table in the House some accurate figures on what the present debt position of the various denominational school boards are in connection with past construction of schools? We were given figures the other day, verbally by the Premier, as to what their total indebtedness was, and the Premier suggested \$20 million. Obviously, this must be known to the Department of Education, just what is the amount of debts of various school boards, the denominations, that would have to be taken over? Could the minister tell us and table in the House the exact amount of money that is now collected by the various school tax authorities and by the various school boards as assessments? We have heard that these figures amount to \$1 million each. It is easy enough to say that, but can we have tabled in the House, for example, for last year, the year that ended March 31, 1971, what actually was collected by all the school boards of the Province, as assessments or in any other way moneys to go towards the operation of schools and a statement of what the school tax authorities actually collected last year for school purposes?

Because, obviously, Mr. Chairman, this is a very important point, if the Government are going to take over the full construction cost of schools. We asked the hon. the Premier, we did not get a satisfactory answer Friday. So these figures must be available in the Department of Education, and I would like to see the exact figures.

It seems to me that \$2 million - the suggestion that the various school boards and the denominations of this Province only collect \$1 million now in the way of school assessments and in any other way towards the school they operate, the suggestion that school tax authorities only collect \$1 million seems low. The minister's department should have the exact figures there. So can the minister give us some more information on that?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to make a comment on points made by the hon. gentleman. He asked about the study, the initiation of studies in respect of the possibility of taking over full responsibility of capital cost of schools in Newfoundland. We have had, I do not know,

MR. ROWE, F.W.

how to put this, we had several talks with our Denominational Policy Commission. Perhaps, I should not remind the committee, because under our legislation there are two main educational bodies in the Province, (1) the General Advisory Committee, which has the right to advise the Government on all matters of education policy; the other is the Denominational Policy Commission, which must be consulted, which must be, not may be, but must be consulted by law on all matters pertaining to the rights and privileges of the churches. This Policy Commission meets fairly often, I suppose, certainly we meet every two or three months, at any rate, not so often as the General Advisory Commission, which meets once a month regularly, on schedule.

The Committee might be interested to know that I have a meeting, (the minister is Chairman of the General Policy Commission, that Denominational Policy Commission is made up of the Minister and the Deputy Minister and the representatives of each of the recognized churches or church bodies, that Denominational Commission will be meeting, as it happens, on tomorrow morning. This is purely coincidental, The meeting was planned a month ago or more, It meets tomorrow morning and one of the items on our agenda will be precisely this matter.

The hon. gentleman said that I said, It would take two or three years, I did not say that. I said it could take. I do not know how long it would take. I am only going by my past experience with matters so complicated as ownership and title, and so on to schools. My feeling is - it was two or three years, for example, it required for the various St. John's Boards to unite. The two United Church Boards were negotiating and bickering for two or three years before they came together. The same thing applies to the two Anglican Boards, as the member for Fortune Bay will recall, The same thing applied, of course, to the Roman Catholic Boards. But here this is a matter that has required pretty careful investigation and consideration. We do not know how long, but I would suspect it would take a year, these studies, at least a year. This is an informed opinion, shared, I might say, by others. It could very well take a couple of years, if the thing were

MR. ROWE, F.W.

eventally done.

At no time did the Premier say that this would be done. The Premier did not say last Thursday night that it would be done. He said the Government's Policy is to do this, if the churches are willing. They have no policy at all, no intention in the world of going along to the churches and say; "here we are, going to take your schools." Of course not.

The other question the hon. gentleman asked is about the income, the receipts, I have the figures here just given to me - last year the total, from assessments and from taxes, came to almost exactly \$2 million. The figures submitted to us by the church authorities, the audited statements in fact submitted to us.

Now the other question ; as I said the other night, it is well known that, at the present time, roughly the Province is divided about half in assessment areas and school tax areas. Now this is not a decision of the Government, this is a decision of the local authorities, So far, for example, St. John's, no board in St. John's has requested the Government to set up school tax authority in St. John's, unless they did it on Friday, when I was not here. And other areas have requested and in most cases these requests have been granted. Before any request is granted, of course, the matter is allowed to lie dormant for several months in order to receive public opinion, public representation on the matter.

Now about the debt; the last figure that I had that I saw, and I want to stress again the debts of the churches are their own private concern. I will speak frankly it is none of my business and I say no business of any member of this House what exactly the Roman Catholic Church owes in respect to Brother Rice High School. I do not think it is anybody's business -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Pardon me? What would then matter would be the gross amount, whether the church owes so much on Brother Rice and so much on St. Michael's and so much on St. Catherine's, in Grand Falls, and so much on Regina in Corner Brook. That, I think, is immaterial and certainly I do not think it

MR. ROWE, F.W. is even our business, But it would be our business, if we were going to take it over, when we do talk about taking it over, is how much are we getting involved in, how much are we involving the Government and the credit of this Province for? The last figure -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Pardon me?

MR. MURPHY: Where did the figure \$20 millions come from?

MR. ROWE, F.W. This is the last figure we got from them, the gross. They have no hesitation, at least they have informed us from time to time, while they owe "x" million dollars, (when I say "they" I mean the particular church) I am not sure the Pentecostal Church or the Roman Catholic Church would want me to state publicly here now, assuming I had the figure here, that the Roman Catholic Church owes "x" million dollars in respect of education, But I do not see anything wrong with giving a gross figure here. It has already been given. The gross figure is something just over, I have not got it recently, within recent months, the last figure was just over \$20 million.

AN HON. MEMBER: All of them.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes, all of them put together, the total indebtedness in respect to schools, and some of that indebtedness, as my hon. friend from Burin knows, goes back a number of years. Maybe, some of these debts have been rolled over the years. But, the gross is \$20 million, which I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, is not such a tremendous amount of money, considering, For example; even this year we are voting here, I hope we will vote \$8 million, alone that is additional and that does not include any monies that might be spent under the DREE programme.

MR. MURPHY: It is a lot of money when we have not got it.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Oh, yes, Yes, it is a lot of money. It is a lot of money, but relatively I do not think it is a frightening amount.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, when we adjourned the debate on Friday, I was attempted to ask questions regarding this item. One was in connection with the involvement of the Federal Government, as it applies to education in the Province. The Government have indicated, the Government do not get involved in terms of determining policy,

MR. HICKEY: as far as education is concerned. I believe a better way of putting it would be, the Province is free to determine its own course with regards to education.

Now Sir, in connection with the building of schools, I feel this is rather important and I think it should be cleared, once and for all, because there is confusion in the minds of a great number of people in the Province. Certainly, with the suggestion that the Government is now contemplating the take over of the schools throughout the Province, it would lend even more support to the suggestion that there is a danger of the Federal Government becoming very much involved. Mr. Chairman, I am not making those statements. I am not saying that this is the case. I am asking the question. I have asked it on three previous occasions. Just what is the meaning of the term free-access school?

The Premier tells on the one hand that the Federal Government has little or nothing to do with education in the Province. The amount of money it is going to cost, if the Government takes over those schools, is a large sum. The first question obviously must be, where does the money come from? Does the Federal Government get involved insofar as this amount is concerned and, if so, what do they demand in return? How much will they dictate to us in terms of our running our schools? Because Mr. Chairman, there is one fact, insofar as school construction, in the building of schools and that is that we have already a school under construction, which the Federal Government is very much involved in. (In that particular instance, Sir, the Federal Government, they do not ask us, they tell us what type of school that is and what type of school that will be and who will attend that school.

That school, Mr. Chairman, happens to be right in my district, and that school is termed a free-access school.

MR. HICKEY: Now, Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, that is a fancy phrase - a free-access school. It is a public school. Why does the Federal Government, or the Province, for that matter, use this phrase?

HON. PREMIER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKEY: It is not from Ottawa. I realize that, Mr. Chairman, I realize that. I am just asking that the Minister clear the air on this matter. It is as much for the benefit of the Government, in fact it is quite possibly more for the benefit of the Government, that this matter be clarified, because if we are not getting involved in the public school system to any degree then we should say so.

I have said in this House before; it is not for me to say that it is a poor system. I am not saying that I am against it or for it. I am not taking any stand for or against. All I am saying is, and all I am asking is that the term be defined, that we clear the air on the whole issue and that we acknowledge that a free access school is in fact a public school.

Now where this fancy phrase came from or who dreamed it up, I do not know, but certainly it is a cause of concern to a great number of people. I think the Minister would be well advised, and the Government would be well advised to clear the air on this matter because, if they do not, the situation is going to develop whereby a great number of people are going to arrive at the conclusion that we are slowly but surely getting to the public school system. Certainly if we are going to do it, then we should come out in the open and say so. We should not allow ourselves to get involved in it under the heading of such things as free-access schools.

The school that I refer to, Mr. Chairman, as I said, is located in my district. My understanding is that children of all denominations will attend that school. Otherwise the Federal Government would not have

MR. HICKEY: involved themselves in the cost of construction of that school. What I am asking is, primarily, will this be the case in future? If the Federal Government gets involved in paying part of the cost or all the cost of future construction of school, will they dictate that children of all denominations attend? Or are the churches relinquishing their rights under the Terms of Union.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They do not dictate that they attend, They dictate only that if they wish to attend they may.

MR. HICKEY: Yes, it is the same. It is the same difference.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Free access, access, access, not orders.

MR. HICKEY: Right, the school is available. It is free for all children, of all denominations. But the important question is, Sir...

MR. SMALLWOOD: Because the Government of Canada never did adopt denominational education, as the Government did in Newfoundland a hundred years ago and ever since, but not in Ottawa.

MR. HICKEY: Will the Federal Government demand this, that future schools that are constructed be of this type? If so, are the churches relinquishing their rights under the Terms of Union or is it being pushed down their throat? This is the question which, in my view, is a very important one and I think it should be answered.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Perhaps we can deal with that before we move on. There are two points I would make: I would repeat the point made by the Minister of Community and Social Development the other night, that we have it in writing from Ottawa that no matter what phraseology or terminology, what construction might be put on it, they cannot interfere with the laws of Newfoundland and have no intention of trying to do so. That is number one.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Under term nineteen.

MR. ROWE: They have no intention anyway of trying to do so. We have

MR. ROWE: that in writing. There is no problem there. I suggest that there is not any problem here. There is no problem here.

My understanding is that the various church authorities are quite happy with the statement that we have in writing from the Government of Canada. I do not think there is any problem here at all.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, two things on it, and I hope my hon. friend will not misconstrue what I am going to say now. I would suggest that this is not strickly in order, under this particular item. This is \$8 million of Newfoundland money we are asking this House to vote. It has no more connection with DREE, or DREE policy, than it has with landing on the moon, no more. I would suggest, and again I am not trying to evade this thing, when we have to debate later on, we have to debate DREE funds, They are all right here in this book here, including the DREE funds for schools. That has to come up here. It seems to me that, apart from the fact that it has nothing to do with the \$8 million, this is not the time to debate DREE policy.

The \$8 million has no reference in the world to the DREE programme, not in the world, no policy at all. This \$8 million will be spent by the churches on schools which they own one hundred per cent and will continue to own, unless the time should come when they would ask the Government of Newfoundland to take over the ownership.

I want the hon. gentleman to understand, I appreciate the points he is making here, these are things that people are bound to ... I do not think that the DREE involvement in Newfoundland will impinge on or will interfere with, in the slightest iota, the guaranteed rights of the churches, as we have it in our legislation. We have it in writing from the Government of Canada that they have no intention, they recognize they cannot interfere, no matter

MR. ROWE: what interpretation is put on. On the other hand, the Government of Canada has to be pretty wary as well, They are treading new ground too. I think this is appreciated by everybody.

I know it is appreciated by the heads of the churches. I can go this far and say this; that I know that the Heads of the Churches, by one Head, I am not thinking just of any one man either, I mean generally the Ecclesiastical Heads in Newfoundland, feel that this DREE involvement is a tremendous breakthrough in education. The first time, it is a tremendous breakthrough in that Ottawa is channelling help in here.

I do not think, certainly I have no reason to think, they have any apprehensions about this thing here. I think if the crunch came that they are quite capable of sticking up for their rights, as they have done in the past.

Finally, again I repeat, that I do not think that this is the time, under this item, to be debating DREE policy, anyway.

MR. MARSHALL: There is one other matter that I would like to bring up, in view of what the hon. Minister said. It has been reported to me, I pass it on for what it is worth, that many members of the Armed Services here, that school assessments for Armed Services personnel are usually paid by the Federal Government, for the parents of the pupils in other Provinces. But for some reason or other, the Federal Government is refusing, and I say I am just passing this on, is refusing to pay the school assessments here in Newfoundland, because they have to deal with too many church bodies. This is the reason that is being given to me, and I am not putting it forth as the reason but it is the ostensible reason for it.

Now the personnel, the Service personnel in Newfoundland, there are about two hundred families, I understand, some of them have paid their assessments, some of them have not paid their assessments and refuse

MR. MARSHALL: to pay them because they do not think it is fair. They think it is discriminatory that the Federal Government would pay for one Province and not the other.

I am just wondering if the Minister is aware of this and if so, I think that steps should be taken with the Federal Government because, of course, it is not for the Federal Government to dictate to this Province the type of educational system and arrangements that we will have.

MR. ROWE: We have had a couple of representations on this matter come in, in fact, to the Deputy Minister in two specific cases, the draft of servicemen coming and complaining to us about Federal Government policy and we told them we had nothing to do with Federal Government policy at all in this regard. There was not very much we could do about it. However, if my hon. friend thinks that this matter is serious enough, and, even if it involves only one, I think it is, I see no objection to our contacting the Federal authorities, indeed to writing them. I would be quite prepared to write to the Minister of Veterans Affairs and draw to his attention the complaints that we have received, the complaints of discrimination in this respect.

It is only complaints, as far as we know. We have no evidence. Just a man comes in and says; "they are not treating me as well as they are treating my buddy over in Germany or over in Saskatchewan," So we would be very happy indeed to take that up formally, and I am sure the Deputy Minister will make a note of that and we will take it up formally with the Government of Canada.

MR. MARSHALL: If I could just end that, I would certainly appreciate the Minister taking this up.

I realize the Government is not responsible for Federal policy but the Federal Government has jurisdiction here in Newfoundland, as we all know, and pays and supports the educational system, either

MR. MARSHALL: directly or indirectly, through funds.

Now with this, you know, this particular thinking, I do not think that the Government, I do not think any Newfoundlander will go along with it, if the reason is that they are not paying these assessments, purely and simply because in this Province they have to deal with too many school boards.

If they will pay it in one province because there is a public school system and not in another because we have a denominational system, if this is the thinking behind the Federal Government's action in this matter, I think the Government should take it up, and take it up very, very strongly with Ottawa, that Ottawa is not to make these types of judgments with respect to our own particular affairs. So I would appreciate the Minister taking it up.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I would be very happy to follow that up.

I might say that if that is the excuse that the Federal people are using, that they would have to deal with individual boards, or a multitude of boards, that does not hold water, because in that case there is no reason why they could not deal directly with us or, for that matter, directly with, say, the four denominational authorities concerned. Surely there could not be any objection to dealing with four bodies. But we would be very happy to be the go-between there. We will follow that up still further, Mr. Chairman.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman,

MR. EARLE: I want to turn for a moment to this matter of taking over the capital cost of school construction. I agree with the minister that it is a very complicated and an involved thing. Actually, I think the Government now admits that they are just beginning to examine it, and it may take a year, two years, three years or whatever it is. I did recall that the idea of such a thing, which was so vague, was reviewed at the Development Conference, but, be that as it may, there are still a few basic questions on this, which I think have to be answered to the satisfaction of this House.

For instance, while it has been stated that \$2 million would more or less cover the amount that was collected by way of taxation and assessments, for years, of course, that may or may not be the amount, but over the next five years it will certainly increase a great deal more than \$2 million.

The point which I would like to make is that the churches, themselves, over the years have contributed very, very heavily to the construction of schools which they now occupy. Having put many millions of dollars into it which they have collected from their parishioners through collections, bingos what have you, all sorts of things, they now own a very, very substantial plant throughout the country, physical assets, so there are millions and millions of dollars. Has any consideration been given at all, at this stage, to the fact of what it may cost to take that over or will the churches just agree, for future commitments, to take over the cost of schools? Are they going to pass over the complete plan that they already have or do they expect to be compensated in some way by the Government for what they have put into these plans?

In that connection, it is related to it; I think the minister at one time said that his department is now developing a good planning and construction division. When he answers me, I wonder would he inform the House just how far that has gone, have they got actually in the department -

MR. ROWE, F.W. Item 614.

MR. EARLE: Item 614 - All right, I will leave that question until later on, under 614? But the first question is, what has been considered, if any at this stage, about the capital investments which the churches already have in these plans? Has there been any discussion at all on this aspect of it?

MR. ROWE, F.W. I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, we cannot make anything more out of this matter than what has already been said, which is that the Government have indicated its willingness, assuming that there can be mutual agreement between the Government and the churches, on the terms, so to speak, willingness, as a matter of policy, to take over the complete responsibility for the building of schools. Now the very points, the very question the hon. gentleman just raised, and very real questions. Of course a man with his background is bound to raise those questions. This is what this is all about. These are the matters that would have to be discussed. These are the matters that would have to be negotiated, and they have not been touched on, of course they have not been touched.

MR. EARLE: Why is the thing announced, if it has not been -

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well, it was announced as a matter of policy and there was a qualification. The qualification is, assuming the churches are willing, assuming this mutual agreement between the two bodies. We have no intention in the world, there is nothing in these estimates about this policy, not one single cent in these estimates has any relation to that particular announcement, none whatever. We have nothing to hide about it. There is no reason to discuss it. It has not been accepted. I do not think it is in order anyway for us to be discussing it. But, these questions, these very questions, I would suggest, would have to be dealt with, would have to be handled by a joint committee. If there is willingness in this regard, on the part of the churches, the joint committee would be set up with pretty thorough powers to look into the matter and, of course, with plenty of time and plenty of resources.

MR. EARLE: Surely all that should have been done before anything -

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well, that is a matter of opinion.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I would like to add a word to what has been said, and the word that I would add is; "the policy of the Government to assume all costs of building and equipping schools." That is our policy. We have adopted that policy. Now carrying out the policy, putting it into effect, will depend on having the concurrence of the churches. The churches are the owners of the schools. They have gone heavily into debt to build schools

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and long before they went into debt they collected money . The money that the churches have found with which to build and equip schools is not merely the money that they borrowed. We all know, if we know anything we know that for many decades the churches have raised money that they did not borrow. They raised it. They raised it by means of collections. They raised it by means of picnics, garden parties, plays, socials. They raised it by means of sweepstakes and bingos. They raised it by many, many means, to build schools. Then, in addition to that, they borrowed money.

Now they own those schools. I would make a guess, and it is only a guess; if you were to take all those schools in Newfoundland today, 800, 900 school buildings equipped, that are owned by the churches, and put a valuation on them, which could be done; you would find that even with all the tens of millions of dollars that the Newfoundland Government has passed over to the churches on the authority of this House in recent years, the churches still have put in more than half the money that has been put in the building and equipping of those schools. And less than half of the money that has gone into them has come from the Government; over half. Now the more than half that the churches put in, they obtained ⁱⁿ various ways including borrowing. The borrowing that they have done, I would imagine would be the smallest part of their source.

Now the churches own these schools, the buildings and the equipment in them. When it becomes a question of the Government assuming the full cost of building schools in future and equipping them and enlarging schools and equipping the enlargement, when that happens there has to be settled the question of the existing schools and the title to them. Now it may be, I suggest only that it may be the case, that the churches would be interested only in what went on inside the walls of those school buildings. It is conceivable that they might not be a bit interested in the title to the land on which the building stood, the title to the buildings and the title to the equipment and paraphernalia inside the buildings. Their genuine interest would lie in what happened, the functioning of schools within those buildings, that it would be less in the property and more in the quality of the education inside of the

MR. SMALLWOOD:

property.

But, Mr. Chairman, that is for them to decide, is it not? And the Government have adopted a policy of assuming full responsibility for all future construction and enlargement of schools and equipping the schools. Full responsibility, that is our policy. We have adopted it. We are not carrying it out into this year's estimates, possibly not in next year's estimates, but it is our policy. When will we carry it out? When we have the concurrence of the religious bodies. That is it. It is as simple as that. When will we have that concurrence? That is more than we know. There are practical questions to be settled by the churches themselves. The most we have had up to now is preliminary discussion with them, and we have had preliminary discussion. We have had that, but the discussion will have to become far more detailed and we will probably last a year or two, or maybe even longer. I would not imagine that it would last more than a year or two,

Also let me say this, finally; that the Government's taking over full financial responsibility for the future construction of schools or enlarging of existing schools and equipping, either or both, does not necessarily involve the Government acquiring title to any schools even those that it would then build. Any more than, for instance, the Government of Canada, in giving money for the construction of schools in this Province, which they are doing this year, would acquire title to those schools, those buildings, those properties. It does not follow at all, not necessarily follow that the Government of Newfoundland, taking on full responsibility, financial responsibility for future construction and extension and equipping, would have to acquire title, either to the schools that have already been built previously or those to be built at the full cost of the Government. It does not follow.

We are in Newfoundland for over a century operating under a denominational school system. We still are. An integrated school is just as much a denominational school as one that is not integrated with others. We are under the denominational school system, if, as and when that system disappears - if, as and when, which I do not expect to see in my lifetime, I do not

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expect to see the churches in Newfoundland withdraw completely from activity in schools. I do not expect to see it. I expect, as long as I live and maybe my youngest children, as long as they live, I expect to see the churches in Newfoundland take and want to take and insist on taking a very active part in education. That does not necessarily mean they will insist on owning school properties. But it does mean, I think, that they will insist on having something to say, something important to say on the quality and the kinds of education that goes on inside of the buildings.

But, Sir, if I have not made it clear, I do not know how to make it any clearer. That policy is a policy that we have adopted. It is the Government's policy. We adopted it. We announced it at the development conference. I amplified it here on, I think, well it was one day this past week. It is our policy -

MR. ROWE: F.W. On Thursday night.

MR. SMALLWOOD: On Thursday night, that is our policy, but carrying it out will depend on the glad and willing and happy - glad, willing and happy concurrence of the churches.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, the hon. the Premier says that this is the Government's policy and it is quite a simple matter. Well, that is just not so. You cannot have it both ways. The hon. the Premier says that the Government have adopted a policy, that it is going to take over a hundred percent of the cost of constructing and equipping schools. Yes, that is quite simple. That statement is quite a simple one. There is nothing in the estimates this year to carry out that policy. Yes, we realize that. But that it may be in the estimates next year to carry out the policy. But, Mr. Chairman, the Government cannot have it both ways. This is not a simple matter. How can the Government announce a policy that it is going to take over a hundred percent of the cost of constructing and equipping schools and then not deal in the policy announcement with any of the problems that that is going to raise? Then when anybody in this House raised a problem, what will happen to taxation? What taxes will you have to increase? Will there be

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a special educational tax? Will the churches continue to have title to the schools and so on? The Government replies, "that matter is not dealt with yet. We have to negotiate with the church authorities. We have to delve into this, we have to delve into that."

Well, now that is not a proper announcement of policy. How can you announce a policy with an announcement that contains no solution for the problems which the policy announced creates. How can the Government announce that this is policy, when there is a general election on in Newfoundland this year, and it is not going to give the people any of the solutions to the problems this is going to create? The Government says it may cause an increase in taxes or it may not, or it may result in an education tax or it may not, or there may be an increase in its personal corporation tax or there may not, or the S.S.A tax or there may not. The one thing that the Government says, they will announce firmly, is that there will not be a property tax. That is not announcing the policy. That is just trying to take advantage of the electorate to make a glowing new announcement—"the Government will take over all construction cost of schools. We are going to eliminate school tax. We are going to eliminate school assessment fees." Then not give the details of the rest of the policy, which has to include an increase in taxation or an educational tax, which has to include problems of who is going to have title to the schools, will they be free-access schools and all the rest of it?

Now it is not just that simple, Mr. Chairman, and the Government cannot expect the people of this Province to just buy that policy without any detail, from the Government, as to how it is going to meet these problems. Now the Premier says that this was the policy announced at the Development Conference. That was not the policy announced at the Development Conference. Here is what was announced; that the Minister of Education announced; "we are now coming to the conclusion that we should examine the possibility of having the Government assume the full capital cost of building and equipping schools of all kinds everywhere in the Province." That is what was announced

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at the conference.

"We are coming to the conclusion,"not even that we concluded,"we are now coming to the conclusion that we should examine the possibility,"not that we will, not that the Government will assume all capital cost,

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they will assume all capital costs of schools. "We should examine the possibility of having the Government assume the full capital cost of building and equipping schools of all kinds everywhere in the Province." The Minister went on to say that there will be no final decision possible on this matter for the next financial year and suggested that talks on the matter, with the Boards of Education, have not even started.

Now at the conference the Minister says, "No final decision is possible on this matter for the next financial year," and then four days ago or three days ago in the House the hon. the Premier gets up and announces the decision. The decision being that it is the Government's policy to take over all capital costs of schools if the churches agree, if the churches agree, if something is worked out with them. Well now if that is the policy, it should not be announced if the Government cannot announce the decision it is making in connection with the problems that this is going to raise. Where the Minister said they are going to examine the possibility, the Government has now said: "we are going to do it subject to the churches agreeing."

It is a far different thing than was announced at that conference at the end of January. It is a far different thing than what was announced in the Minister's news letter in February 1971. The Government cannot be permitted, Mr. Chairman, just to say this is our policy and then, when any of the problems are pointed out, such as the increase in revenue that will be needed for the Government, such as title to the schools and all the rest of it, all this is subject to negotiating with the denominations and the school boards and this will all be done after the election. After the election of 1971 we will deal with this and we may deal with it in the Budget of next year, if we are re-elected, or it may deal with it in the Budget of the year after next, if we are re-elected. How can the Government have the gall and the face to say that? They announced a revolutionary new policy with which frankly I agree, I agree with the policy as the Premier has announced it but

MR. CROSBIE:

I am anxious to know and the people of Newfoundland are anxious to know. Fine. Now how do you deal with these problems that we all know are there? How do the Government get the revenue? How are the Government going to deal with the title of schools and the rest of it? But instead of answering these sensible questions the Government can only say; "Well, this is not worked out, this has to be investigated and the rest of it."

Well you cannot have it both ways. It is not the Government either, it is not the Government's policy to do this yet, which is the true position. It is not the Government's policy to do this yet because the church authorities have not agreed, because they have not worked out all the details, because they cannot say what taxes will be increased and the rest of it. Either it is not the policy or, if it is the policy as the Premier says, then the Government should answer the questions we are raising. You just cannot have it both ways; announce this grand new policy and then not deal with any of the problems that it creates. I certainly agree with the policy, the principle, but what I want to know is; is there to be an education tax of \$100.00 per family per year? Is this to be financed by an increase in the sales tax which is a regressive tax, as the Premier admits? Is that to go from seven to eight or nine per-cent or does it mean another ten per-cent on the personal income tax or a few cents a gallon on the gasoline? What does it mean? This is what we are entitled to ask so that we can know the whole thing because, on the answers to those questions would depend whether or not you accepted the whole policy.

It is easy enough, Mr. Chairman, to accept just the bald statement that the Government should be responsible for one hundred per-cent of the cost of schools. I do not think there is a member of the House who is going to disagree with that. But, if the Government says; "to do that we must put up the SSA two per-cent or one per-cent," then I might very well disagree with that or, if it is a special educational tax of \$100.00 per family per year, or

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\$150.00 or \$80.00, I might disagree with that or, if the title to all the buildings is to be vested in the churches and school boards anyway despite the fact this is one hundred per-cent public funds, I might very well disagree with that.

So on the answers to all those questions depends whether people are going to accept this policy or not and I fail to see how the Government - the Government should either say this is not our policy yet, this is what we would like to do but it is not our policy yet and it will not be until we have all the facts and figures and answers or, if it is going to announce as the Premier says, that this is the policy, then the Premier should give us the answers we ask for and he should do it this year because there is a general election coming up that is going to determine who forms the Government for the next five. This is such an important issue that, if there is an election coming, th it is a matter that should be discussed in the election and, if it is then agreed between the parties, fine, it is not an issue. If all the problems are set out and the answers, if they are agreed it is not an issue but, if there is some disagreement on all the details and how they are to be handled, then it becomes an issue and people vote on it.

That is the way it should be approached, Mr. Chairman. Not just that we are going to take it over but how, what taxes increases or what new taxes if any and the rest of it. That is what should be discussed now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, none so blind as those who will not see.

MR. CROSBIE: They see too much.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are going to give the churches \$8. million a year starting this year, for six years. We have informed them and, provided that the House will vote it, we will give them \$8. million a year for the next six years, that is \$48. million. Now we have it from the Minister of Community and Social Development, who is absent today, I think he is out on business somewhere else, that an amount running somewhere between \$50. million and \$100.

MR. SMALLWOOD:

millions, over part of that eight year period, over a five year period, will come from DREE for school construction. Now put it at the lowest figure, \$50. million from DREE for the building of schools, \$50. million at the lowest, it could be \$100. million but take it at the lowest, \$50. million and \$48. million to be voted by this House; that is \$98. million in the next five, six years, \$98. million, which means that there will be built, with that much money, so many completely new school buildings, thoroughly modern, thoroughly efficient, I mean from a building point of view, not from the point of view of what goes on inside.

Then it is highly doubtful, it is doubtful in the extreme, it is most unlikely that any additional increase rates of taxation will have to be imposed and extremely unlikely, equally unlikely, that any additional new taxes would have to be imposed. Now remember that new taxes could be imposed, up to \$2. millions a year for school construction, without it costing the Newfoundland people any more than it is costing them now, because the Newfoundland people now are contributing \$2. millions a year already; \$1. million a year in school taxes, in the places where the taxes are levied, and \$1. million a year in school assessments in the places where assessments are levied. That is \$2. millions a year that some of the people are already forking out for school construction, \$2. millions a year already, now.

I am told, I heard here this morning, from the Minister, that the school tax authorities who impose the school tax cover about half the Province and the school boards that collect school assessment cover about half the Province. So that between them they are collecting \$2. million a year. But, Sir, the \$2. million is not contributed by all the people. It is only contributed by some of the people in all of the Province. In the school tax areas, I would imagine that pretty well everybody contributes but not so in the parts of the Province where there is no school tax and there is a school assessment because, where the school assessment is imposed, it is imposed only on the parents who

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have children in school. It is not paid by the parents whose children are too young or whose children are left school. It is not imposed on parents who have no children and it is not imposed on unmarried persons. So that the burden of \$1. million a year, collected now in school assessments, is a burden that is imposed on only a portion of the public but put it all together and it is \$2. million. This House could impose additional, increase tax rates or entirely new taxes, up to \$2. million, without it costing any more than it is already costing.

Actually I see no need, no need, with \$50 - \$100. millions coming from Ottawa and this House voting \$8. millions a year, I see no need either to increase the rates of taxes or to impose new taxes. That is a bugaboo. That is an election year bugaboo. That is all that is.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, now all of this sounds so plausible and so, but it is purely theoretical. Number one; let us take the \$2. million that is collected by way of school taxes and by way of assessments. The hon. Minister can correct me when I go wrong. All he has to do is interrupt and I will yield. My understanding is that, under the existing legislation, the \$2. million that is now collected, by way of school taxes and assessments, cannot be used for the construction or equipping of schools.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is practically what the argument is about. It is not allowed to be used to run schools.

MR. HICKMAN: To run them, that is right. It is the other way around. It is used for the purpose of equipping and construction of schools. Now the real crunch that is coming to school boards and where they have to look hopefully through their School Tax Authority and regrettably through their assessments, it is not just in the equipping of schools it is in the maintaining and running of schools. As I said here on Friday with the possible exception -

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Government is already fully responsible for the operation

MR. SMALLWOOD:

of schools.

MR. HICKMAN: Well if, Mr. Chairman, the Government is fully responsible for the operating and management of schools, then I say that the Government has made a miserable failure in discharging its responsibility because there is not a school in this Province today that is being efficiently run or is giving a quality of education that the teachers or school boards in this Province would like to see or coming anywhere close to it, Mr. Chairman. But this is where the crunch is coming from. This is where we are going to see \$2. million, if we pass \$2 million, another tax that is not going to cost anyone. Are we going to stand still? Are we going to not only take our foot off the accelerator but do what we started to do and now put it firmly on the break? Is that what we are going to do? No, Mr. Chairman, the simple fact is that, if we are going to come even close to allowing educators - look, they are the experts. Why is it that in medicine or engineering or law or any other profession we defer to the profession, we take their advice, say; "you know what you are talking about," but when it comes to education, the one person we never listen to, the one profession we do not listen to is the profession of the educator. Why not? They know more about it than we do. They know more about it than anyone in the House of Assembly knows.

I say that, fully cognizant of the fact that we have former educators in this House, but education is such an ongoing thing, I am sure the Minister would be the first to agree with me that today the young teacher, who is coming out of university, is skilled the day he graduates, but five years later he cannot afford to go back. You know, he might as well go look for a job somewhere else if he is going to properly discharge his duty. No, Mr. Chairman, we have not had -

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are certainly departing a long way from construction. Now we are talking about item number (3) which is already passed.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, we are not departing a long way from item (14) at all because item (14) and the policy that has been announced here today and on Friday and on Thursday obviously has to increase the cost to Government. Now if we take the next step, and I believe this is wishful thinking on the part of Government, that there will be no increase in taxes as a result of this, obviously something else has to give. Now what is going to give? The quality of education has given far too much in the last three or four years. So where is it going to give?

MR. SMALLWOOD: What would the hon. gentleman say to the fact that last year we spent \$20 million more on education than in the previous year and this year \$35 million more without increasing taxes and without imposing new taxes.

MR. HICKMAN: But substantially increasing the borrowing of the Province.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We did not borrow for this.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh! but you borrowed. Mr. Chairman this only evades the issue. You borrow for the total cost of operating the Province. If the second highest cost or the highest cost happens to be education, obviously this is a very determining factor in the borrowing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is pretty specious reasoning.

MR. HICKMAN: It may be specious reasoning but, if we are not borrowing it for education, then what are we borrowing it for? Health? Welfare? What are we borrowing it for? Is education excluded? Are you going to reason that right at the very bottom comes the \$110 million or whatever it is for education and that the borrowing is for everything else on the top? What I was going to say was this: Since I have been in this House I have never heard, in my opinion, a complete, fair, nonpolitical debate on education. We talk about education as if we are treading on egg shells. There is too strong an inclination to throw everything on the churches, without putting church and Government into the very slots where they belong, where the Education Act and the Schools Act attempted to put them. If you get up and do it, as I have done on two or three occasions, immediately someone comes screaming out of his seat on the other side; Oh! You want to do away with denominational education." This is always the answer. That is a silly, foolish, half-witted answer for a very simple reason, that we could stand here and talk until the cows come home about the abolition of denominational education. Unless and

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until the Constitution of Canada is changed, it cannot be done. So you accept certain facts. Having accepted these facts, then you get into the real gut issue of education. Mr. Chairman, the real gut issue is this, that the final responsibility for education rests with the Government of this Province and not with the churches. Government are being derelict in their duty, if they do not discharge that responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, Item 612-14, Erection and Equipping of Schools, how does that relate to DREE funds? It relates in this way: The Dree Funds, the ones that we know of, the ones that we hope will be forthcoming in the future, as of now are restricted to certain areas of the Province. So that if the DREE funds are going to take care of certain areas, then obviously the school boards, in their projections, must place the emphasis on the other areas of the Province that will not take advantage of this. It goes a step further. This is the relevancy of the comment that the hon. the member for St. John's East (Extern) made; that school boards within DREE areas are finding that they are having difficulties in making their projections. Because there is another unit, a very important one, involved in all this and this unit, an important one, is the parent. We tread on egg shells. We say we must not rock the boat and we must talk about the last one hundred years as sacrosanct.

But you find that parents and students are not quite as cowardly as we are. They are not that concerned about the past traditions. What they are concerned about is the quality of education and the facilities that are made available to these children. Now how does this come in again to six, twelve, fourteen within a DREE area? Well let me give you two examples: One example is on the Burin Peninsula where two schools are being built out of DREE funds for the Integrated School Board. One school is being built out

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of DREE funds for the Roman Catholic School Board. When these announcements were made that peninsula, which is not only a geographic unit but which is starting, fortunately, to work together in education in practically every field as one cohesive unit, there was great rejoicing. There was rejoicing when they saw the tender calls and referred to it as free access schools. Because immediately Protestant parents in Marystown were saying, "good our children are going to be able to go to a first-class Roman Catholic school in Marystown." Immediately Roman Catholic parents in Salt Pond, Salmonier, Point May and these places were saying the reverse, "good, we are going to have a first-class integrated high school or elementary school system that we can take advantage of." They are going to. This is what the two boards based their projection on. The same things are happening out here. One of the reasons why this new elementary school is to be built now was because it was based on the projections of the overcrowding in Vanier School. But now they find that they are not objecting to this. Make no mistake about it. In fact the academic staff are delighted with it. But they find that their projections, which were based at that time simply on the Protestant demand for Vanier, may be completely out of whack because of the large number of applications they expect to receive from Roman Catholic parents, to enter the new Protestant elementary school out here on MacDonald Drive. So it goes everywhere throughout the Province. I have yet to hear of a parent, anywhere in the area where these schools are to be built, taking the slightest objection to the fact that these are free-access schools. In fact I suggest that parents and educators welcome this as a real giant step forward, even far more so than any dollars and cents which may come from Ottawa. So do not let us get cowardly and start to turn back the clock by trying to insist on superimposing on this the things today that are not relevant in 1971 and things which could have aroused great emotions in 1950. It is quite wrong. It is a cowardly attitude to adopt. What it is doing is that it

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is prejudicing, very seriously prejudicing the rights and the future of those who are in school today. These really are the ones that count. What difference does it make to any of us here now? We are through school. It makes no difference at all. We can get as emotional, we can get as tradition bound and as hidebound as we wish, but it is no skin off our nose. We will never be back there again.

Mr. Chairman, when the hon. the Minister of Education was referring to borrowing by the school boards, he suggested that it is no concern of his or no concern (presumably, it is no concern of his or Government or this House) as to what the churches do with the monies that are voted out of this \$8 million.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He did not say any such thing. He did not say that.

MR. HICKMAN: No, he said it is none of our business.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I would like to stand on a point of privilege.

MR. HICKMAN: No, I promised to yield if there is anywhere I go wrong.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I said nothing of the kind.

MR. HICKMAN: Well would you repeat what you did say?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): And I implied nothing of the kind.

MR. HICKMAN: Well will you repeat what you did say?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I repeat what I said. I would be very happy to do so.

I said that the various churches owe the money. I said it is none of our business, I would suggest. Certainly, it seems to me that it would be highly improper for us to be giving details, if indeed we had them, as to how much money the Roman Catholic Church owed on Brother Rice or whether so much is owed on Brother Rice and so much on St. Michaels. That is an internal matter within the Roman Catholic Church. I said what does concern us, and would have to concern us in the event that we adopted any new policy and even if we do not, is the amount, the gross indebtedness of the churches in respect of education. That is my point. I did not say that that was not our concern.

MR. HICKMAN: While the minister is on his feet now, I know or I think it was said here that somewhere between \$3 million and \$4 million of this \$8 million vote this year will go in the payment of commitments for outstanding debts. Now let us assume it is \$3.5 million. That leaves \$4.5 million.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): It is \$3 million of that money that will be paid to the banks.

MR. HICKMAN: All right \$ 3 million - that leaves \$5 million free/

MR. ROWE (F.W.): This is not necessarily, I should point out, money that they borrowed seven years ago. Some of that money might be in respect of a school which is under construction at this moment.

MR. HICKMAN: All right, I am not concerned about the time.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): No.

MR. HICKMAN: But there is \$5 million (before the minister sits) free to be used this year to build new schools. Now what is the hon. minister's position with respect to that \$5 million as to how it is spent? Is that any of his business?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): To start of with that \$5 million has to be divided...

MR. HICKMAN: Right.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I have no control over this. That has to go to the churches in respect of populations on a pro-rata basis, on a population basis. That is number one. It has to be spent in the building of schools or the amortization of debts to schools. That is number two. That is my concern. They cannot use that money to build churches. They cannot use it to build anything else. It has to be used to build schools. To that extent, we control it. It is paid out only in respect of the building of schools. We can approve the general plan. We have a planning division. We have the right to approve the general plans of the schools (2) We have a right to approve the exact site of the school, not the locality of the school but the site of the school. (3) We have no right at all to say to the integrated churches, you must put a high school on New World Island. You must scrap your plans to put a high school on Fogo Island. We cannot do that. My hon. friend knows that, of course, as I do.

MR. HICKMAN: Firstly on the question of borrowing, when the hon. minister says that it is no concern of his as to how much money has been borrowed by the various school boards.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He did not say that.

MR. HICKMAN: Well what did he say then?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The details of the individual borrowing and debts of the churches. It is their business not ours.

MR. HICKMAN: We are playing with words. The details of the individual borrowings of the various school boards and churches and the emphasis should be on the school boards, because the school boards are doing a lot of this borrowing, not the churches.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Boards are just agents of the churches.

MR. HICKMAN: We are still back in the 19..

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are.

MR. HICKMAN: They are not.

MR. SMALLWOOD: They are! They are nothing else.

MR. HICKMAN: Would the hon. minister confirm that that the school boards are agents of the churches.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): In the final analysis...

MR. HICKMAN: In the final analysis - come on.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): In the final analysis, the churches are responsible. The churches agree on school boards. Mr. Chairman, the Education Act is there.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Maybe the hon. member would like you to be different, but he is not different.

MR. HICKMAN : Look, Mr. Chairman, what is the point in arguing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The Education Act sets it all out.

MR. HICKMAN: If the Education Act sets out that the school boards are agents of the churches, then that Act was not properly introduced into this House two years ago.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman voted for it.

MR. HICKMAN: Right and that was one of the reasons I voted for it because it does not say that.

MR SMALLWOOD: It does say it.

MR. HICKMAN: Let us get back to this borrowing and the way the churches or the

Mr. Hickman.

school boards, their individual debts as the hon. minister refers to - am I right in saying that the particulars of the individual debts he says are none of his business? Am I right now?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): The details..

MR. HICKMAN: The details are particulars. Right.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Would my hon. friend yield a moment? In case I did not, I was given the information that all members had asked for some breakdown on this \$8 million. I attempted to give a general analysis of the \$8 million. I did indeed give that. I was not sure whether hon. members expected me to state, to breakdown still further what the various churches owe? What the Roman Catholic Church owe, i.e., either directly or through its boards? I suggested it is immaterial because my hon. friends knows that the Roman Catholic Church is back of every Roman Catholic Board in Newfoundland.

MR. HICKMAN: That is right.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): The point I was trying to make was that if any hon. member expected me to give a breakdown of the indebtedness of the Roman Catholic Church, of the detailed indebtedness of that church in respect of education, even if I had the information, I would not give it. I did not think it would be proper to give it. That is my point. I said that it is none of my concern anyway. If the Roman Catholic Church owes (I think I used to think it) \$8 million for education, it is none of my concern whether \$1 million of that is owed on St. Catherine's School in Grand Falls and \$2 million on the Holy Heart of Mary and another \$500,000 Regina High School in Corner Brook - none of my business. This is the point I was trying to make. I stressed it because I felt that it would be improper for me to give any more details than I have already given in respect of the churches indebtedness.

MR. HICKMAN: Right. I am not disagreeing with any of that. Everytime I try to make my point I get interrupted. What I am suggesting to the minister is this - I am not suggesting that he disclose to the House how much money is owed by the Consolidated School Board of Conception Bay North or the

MR. HICKMAN: Consolidated School Board of Burin or the Roman Catholic School Board of Burin. What I am saying is this, that over the past ten to fifteen years when school boards have been placed in a position where they have to, you know, they must because of a thousand reasons, build a new school. The minister, even though the grants are paid out to the churches on an indiscriminatory bases, the Minister of Education is fully aware of the amount of money that has been borrowed by that particular school board for that particular school. More than that, the banks, on practically every occasion, will ask for a letter from the minister and from the Denominational Education Authority confirming that out of the grants for the next 'x' number of years the school board for Conception Bay North will receive 'x' number of dollars which in turn will be paid to the bank. There is where I would say that regardless of the legal responsibility the Minister of Education has a very strong moral and financial responsibility to see to it that schools that have been built and monies borrowed, on the strength of these grants, that these loans are met and these commitments are made to the various banks. That is being done. There is nothing wrong with it. This is why I say that Government does know and Government should know and Government must know the details of the borrowings of the various school boards in this Province.

MR ROWE: We have a right to approve the bonds.

MR HICKMAN: Right. Not only that they have the right to approve but you realize, in so approving - you must realize this - because I have been one of the ones to come in, on my knees, to get the approval for a school board - nothing to do with the churches at all but for the school board: "Will you approve the construction of St Andrew's School or will you give us a letter saying how much we will get each year on the strength of..." That is as good, really, as a government guarantee. On the strength of that letter you then go to the bank and say: "Here is our letter. Lend us half a million dollars because, out of the grants that are going to come to the Denominational Education Authorities, there is going to be \$50,000 go to you on account of St Andrews School. I know that.

You know; why keep emphasizing this great distinction that does not really exist? Of course government have to know.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I just want to make that clear, that is pretty dangerous there, Mr. Chairman. If my hon. friend would yield to me, I am sure he would not want to convey a false impression. At no time did the Government of Newfoundland ever say to the board operating or about to build St. Andrew's School, we guarantee that you will get 'x' number of dollars a year in order to build that school. All we guaranteed was what we would make available to the United Church of Canada in Newfoundland to build schools.

MR. HICKMAN: It is more than that, a bit more than that.

MR. ROWE, F.W. In turn the United Church of Canada through its educational council gave an understanding or a guarantee to that particular board, as to what they would make available.

MR. HICKMAN: These letters, as the hon. minister know, has to be couched in such a way that the banks, even though they cannot legally, they cannot legally come tomorrow morning to the hon. minister and say, "look that new school that was opened in Fortune last year, we want our \$50,000 because you have guaranteed it." They know they cannot do that. You know, I am not suggesting that they can. But at the same time, the letters of intent that are exchanged between Government, Denominational Education Authorities, and eventually wind up in the hands of the Bank of Nova Scotia, even though they have not got the strict legal interpretation and the legal guarantee had precisely the same effect, because without it, without it you would never get your money from the bank. There is nothing wrong with it, In fact it is good, If we had more of it, then the school boards could meet their projection and build their school and meet their needs. This is correct. The hon. minister knows it is correct. I am not saying - the trouble is, if you say something over here, you are suppose to be saying it in a critical sense. I am only trying to get the facts straight. The same thing applies to the ownership of schools.

I did not realize until I came into this House that the churches own all the schools. Certain churches own the schools, they do it as a matter of policy. But, I can tell this committee that the school in Grand Bank, which was operated by the United Church School Board, was not owned by the United

MR. HICKMAN: Church. It was owned by the United Church School Board for Grand Bank. I can say with absolute certainty that the schools in St. John's were owned by the United Church Schools, because first when we integrated the Board, we found that a couple of schools were still owned by the United Church, and we said we want them, and we want them right away and there was some hesitancy, we said, if you do not give them to us, well then you better run the schools, you know. This is what is happening now with the integrated boards a fair amount of legal work that has to go on to get it all completed. But, eventually the ownership clear, unincumbered ownership in these schools and title will vest in the school boards. Other churches as a matter of policy retain the ownership, which is their right. But, these general statements that the churches own the schools, is just not correct.

My understanding of the Act is that the only control there is, when once a church voluntarily conveys to a school board a particular school building or certain assets or alternatively, if the board previous to integration owned it and then it goes in the integrated board, the only control at all is that the Denominational Education Committee had to approve the borrowing. They do not give any security. They do not give any guarantee. They have no title to mortgage, but this is more, (and it is not a bad one) to keep valves on, you could have a school board sometime who would want to go out and borrow itself completely out of existence. But, you do, boards today, of their own initiative, are going out borrowing money from banks, giving mortgages on property, building teachers' residences and the only consultation at all there is, to the D.E.C., there is a thing on the bottom, "I approve," signed by the Secretary,"

It has nothing at all to do with title. Nothing at all to do with title. There is nothing wrong with the school boards having title to their schools. There is nothing wrong, if the denomination wants to keep it, The thing is it has better borrowing power by having all the assets under one body rather than dissipated among various boards. Go to it!

Now, Mr. Chairman, you know, of all the discussion we had here the last couple of days, to me the most disappointing thing that I have heard is the suggestion, free-access, as we have seen in the tender calls, may not mean free

MR. HICKMAN:

access. If it does not mean what it says, then, in my opinion, that is definitely a retrograde step and one which will not be accepted by the parents of this Province. It just will not be accepted. It should not be accepted. It would be most regrettable if any steps were taken to try and manoeuvre or manipulate or embarrass the Government of Canada into changing the terms that have already been laid down.

The hon. the member for St. John's West has gone over and practically everyone else has a dozen times the announcement -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: part of the item, you know, you think we were talking about whether we are going to have \$30,000 to give the egg growing producers in Newfoundland this year, instead of attempting, as I regard this committee and as I regard the debate, attempting to clarify policies that are not that clear right now in Newfoundland insofar as education is concerned. Surely this is what this committee is all about.

But the tragedy in making announcements of intention is that so many people read into it, even though you can repeat it, the hon. minister has on several occasions, time and time again, "my announcement does not mean that we are going to do it. There are obstacles to overcome."

MR. CROSBIE: It has been reversed now.

MR. HICKMAN: Ah, well there has been a change in the policy, but even now there is still a caveat there that says that, we have to do a lot of negotiations. But you can repeat this every day for the next 365 days, but it will not have the desired - it cannot but help to embarrass the school boards throughout the Province. Because what are you going to do, if you are in an area where you are about to impose a school tax authority? We know what happened in the past. For instance, we know that just prior to the Speech from the Throne in 1966, about a month prior to that, after two or three years of conditioning, public meetings, public debate, the Town of Fortune was declared a school tax area. My recollection is that, (the Deputy Minister can correct me) my recollection is the proclamation was signed. It became Law. Certainly everything had been complied with and all the announcements had been made.

MR. HICKMAN: Then came the Speech from the Throne, and then came the Minister's Budget Speech, the then Minister of Finance, which changed it. They had not yet, in Fortune, gotten back to the position where they can bring in a school tax. Because what did people do? They did the natural thing, the same as those who were paying assessments did, and as they are doing again now. They said; "we know about all these riders, we know about all these qualifications, but it has been announced and eventually it is going to come to pass, so why should we be foolish enough today, to have the school tax authority put in such a town, when, if we would hang her down for another couple of years the Government are bound to take over the full cost?"

This is the serious effect that announcements that are made prematurely have. It is bad enough to make premature announcements on health or economic development or anything else, but a premature announcement made with respect to education can have the most undesirable effect of postponing certain capital construction or the implementation of certain programmes in towns and communities, that must be implemented this year and that would have been implemented this year and they will not now. And you do not recapture that. There is no way of recapturing the last two or three years. You can repeat it time and time and time again that we are only looking into this. "Please continue to pay your taxes." Ask any school board about the drop off in assessments already.

Now, Mr. Chairman, then again, in dealing with this policy, you know, you cannot do this without treating the requirements and the imposition it will have on the tax dollar generally of the whole educational system. I think you have to accept that, if we are going to accelerate at all - and if we are not going to go back, then the increase in costs in education are going to be very substantial.

I would just like to conclude these few remarks by once again referring, because it is so relevant to all of these estimates, the findings of APEC, as of November 1970. Now let me quote this once again, "taxation levels in the Atlantic Region are already relatively high, and, as has been pointed out

MR. HICKMAN:

previously, have a generally regressive structure. It is felt that any increase in taxation will yield only a marginal increase in revenue. Not only that, but if low income individuals in the region are faced with additional taxes, they will be forced to endure further hardship, as a result of a decrease in their already limited after-tax income." Now, obviously, one of the regressive taxes in this Province is S.S.A. tax. Probably the second most regressive is the gasoline tax. The other taxes, the income tax, the corporation tax, according to this report and it stands to reason anyway that it only results in a marginal increase in revenue.

So this is where the whole question of where the money is going to come from, it is so relevant. Then it goes on to say "the Federal Government," (this is November 1970) "the Federal Government's present attitude is that the Provinces must further exploit the revenue sources available to them."

That is not \$50 million for DREE money for schools in the next five years. Where do we find?" - as it then concludes "however, in the case of the Atlantic Provinces these sources are already inadequate." Where do we find the sources in Newfoundland? S.S.A. is regressive; income tax and corporation tax, marginal benefit; gasoline tax is regressive; liquor tax, regressive, you know, when it is increased beyond - where is it going to come from? What other taxes are open? None out of the gross provincial product because the gross provincial product is not rising fast enough to take care of the escalation in the cost. So where does it come from?

The mind of a hen? We could tell Mr. Marchand that, because he calls this his Bible. His Bible! We remember. We saw him on television clutching it to his generous heart. He believes it. Anyone who

MR. HICKMAN: who has any sense of responsibility for the future of this Province has to believe it. But apparently this is not the day to believe it.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, a couple of very brief remarks. It seems that this policy, which has been announced by Government without any real idea of what it is going to cost, is typical of the way we have gone about things in the past. We announce policies without the faintest idea really, except a pious hope that the taxes already collected and the assessments might cover it. There is no basis for that conclusion at all.

But even more serious than that, I wonder if anybody realizes what an announcement of this type, this policy, what a can of worms this has opened up? Because the Government, in my opinion, in announcing that, might just as well have added another sentence to it and say, "we automatically hereby, in spite of the Terms of Union, declare that denominational education in this Province is finished, for this reason, Mr. Chairman, that this money to pay the full operation costs of schools and the full capital costs of schools, comes from all of the people. Now, whether we like it or whether we do not, there are people in the Province who have not got any particular affiliation with a church at all. Regretfully that is so. There are people right throughout the Province who have no affiliation with any church and a lot of people who do not care very much.

Unfortunately all of this revenue, which is going to be spent on both operating and capital to cover the one hundred per cent costs of schools, come from all of the people. Therefore, I think, that the people themselves, as they begin to realize, as this thing will develop, will say this is an absolute public school system because it is being paid for by public funds. Therefore, there would be a large

MR. HICKMAN: outcry, I am sure, a frightening outcry from a certain segment of the public, that this is opening up public schools completely, being paid for by public funds and therefore there is no need of carrying on with the system which we now have.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, before it carries, I think we have got five minutes, I just want to reiterate, Mr. Chairman, that here we have a situation where the Premier says the Government has adopted this policy, the taking over of the costs of schools and the Minister when he last spoke to the House a few minutes ago, got up and said, "if we adopt a new policy."

Now you cannot have it both ways. The Government has either adopted the policy, which the Premier says, or it has not. The Minister cannot get up and pretend, "if we adopt this new policy, the policy...."

MR. SMALLWOOD: He cannot do it without resigning from the Cabinet. I announce the policy, any Minister who does not accept it, resigns.

MR. CROSBIE: Right. Good-by Mr. Minister of Education, if you do not accept that policy.

It is not, if we got a new policy, the policy has been adopted.

MR. ROWE: We both said the same thing.

MR. CROSBIE: No, no, not at all. All right now the Minister then clearly agrees with the Premier. You have adopted the policy, now what is needed is the details and the solutions to the problems that have been mentioned in the House so far.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We will think of them when the policy is brought in.

MR. CROSBIE: The policy has been announced. Look, in 1966-67, in the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Chairman, the Government adopted a bold new policy. It was announced, by the Lieutenant-Governor, that school taxes and school fees are being abolished. That was the announcement. That was four years ago. Four years ago that was announced. In the Budget, that the Minister of Finance (and he is now Minister of

MR. CROSBIE: Education) brought down four months later, the Government had to announce that school fees and school...

MR. ROWE: I know I am wasting my breath, at least I feel I am wasting my breath, Mr. Chairman, but I would submit to you Sir, that eighty per cent of the discussion on this particular item - there is obviously one intention in mind, that is to hang her down to get to 1:00 o'clock on this item and no doubt, this afternoon, two or three hours on the next item and so on.

Mr. Chairman, these gentlemen on the other side are bringing into this discussion items which they know, as well as I know and your Honour must know, are Out of Order. It is not on this particular Vote, I would suggest, it is not under this particular Vote, asking for \$8 million for this year capital grant, it is not under this particular Vote that a policy that might be implemented in two or three years time should be discussed. It is not also, I would suggest, the time for the DREE discussions to come into the picture and a dozen other things that have been brought in here this morning under this particular Vote. If we are going to do that, what is going to happen when we get down to on vocational education? Another general discussion as we had at the beginning of the Vote, at the beginning of each departmental Vote, when the Minister's item is called? It is then open, as I understand it and as it has been done here for twenty years, it is open to every member of the House to make a general statement on education. This was done here ad infinitum and ad nauseam. This was done here for three days. The best part of three days was killed on this. The first time it has ever happened here. Now it is done again here and it is going to be done, no doubt. I say now, Mr. Chairman, that these gentlemen on the other side are stalling and killing time here. You know that as well as I do.

MR. CROSBIE: Is this a Point of Order, or is it a speech?

It is a political speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that what the Minister said is well taken actually. Members have drifted considerably from the item which we have been asked to pass. While I think that every speaker has, on occasions, been relevant to the item, practically every speaker on other occasions has not been.

I think that members by this time, after five years, know the rules as well as the Chair does and that we are now discussing the erection and equipping of schools, which is a capital expenditure and members should restrain themselves to speaking on that item.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, four years ago it was announced that school taxes and fees were done away with, That had to be reversed. It has been discussed all morning. We were discussing how to meet the costs of constructing and erecting schools. There have been four years passed since then, Mr. Chairman, for that problem to be dealt with by the Government.

The Government had to reverse themselves because they had to leave the churches to meet a percentage of the cost of erecting and equipping schools. So the policy announced in 1966-67 was not carried out and for the last four years the churches have been left to impose school assessments and school taxes for that purpose. Now the Government is trying to suggest that this is finally, four years after the promise, going to be carried out, that there be no school taxes and no school assessments for these purposes, without explaining whatsoever how the problem, that kept the Government from doing that for the last four years, is going to be dealt with this year. The Government announced that it is going to do it and will not give us any information as to how it is going to do it, That is what we are discussing here in connection with that Vote.

The hon. the Premier suggested that there is no need for tax increase, with a \$98 million deficit shown in the Estimates this year,

MR. CROSBIE: with an \$82 million deficit last year, with \$400 million in deficits over the last five years, the hon. the Premier suggests that the Government can take over more costs and not increase revenue, with the Vote for Education up \$25 million. Never mind the question...

MR. SMALLWOOD: He will go on again after lunch.

MR. CROSBIE: I have not finished my remarks, Mr. Chairman. Now it is either one o'clock or not. I will go on if it is not ..

MR. SPEAKER: It now being one o'clock I now leave the Chair until three o'clock.



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particular year.

MR. ROWE: May I add Mr. Chairman, (I should have said, if my hon. friend permits) that this money will not be paid out to any - in respect of any church until the other DREE money has actually been expended. It is not something we will be advancing. The other money would have been expended before the thing is - balance is restored. I hope I am making that clear.

MR. CROSBIE: In this connection the money that is spent by DREE for schools in Newfoundland appears in the estimates for Community and Social Development. For example, let us say that it is \$20 million this year that is going to come from the Federal Government for schools. That would be voted in the Department of Community and Social Development.

MR. ROWE: Yes.

MR. CROSBIE: One of those block votes in that department. So, that money comes first to the Newfoundland Government, which has to vote it. It is this House of Assembly which has to vote it but it is a contribution from the Government of Canada. Could the minister tell us, or does he want us to wait until we get to Community and Social Development, where those monies are going to be spent this year? You know, what schools for example?

MR. ROWE: Well, actually I could tell you what churches will be spending it this year. I think it would mostly go this year to the Pentecostal Church. We will not know possibly until later in the year whether or not, (and I use these words, I hope nobody will take it too seriously) how much any one church has been short-changed so to speak, we will not know before the end of the year, but we do know in respect of last year that it was the Pentecostal Church which did not receive any. As it happened, purely a coincidence, purely unintentional, the Pentecostal Church was not affected by the DREE areas last year. There was no DREE area where the Pentecostal - where DREE undertook to put in a Pentecostal school.

Another year it might very well be the Roman Catholic denomination or some area where a preponderance of schools would go in, like the integrated, and that would leave the Roman Catholic Church coming short. That is all right. That might be rectified the following year. But there is a question of keeping the balance somewhere along the line so that we will not be accused of breaking the Constitution. As it happens, the Pentecostal Church has some very serious needs at this present time in respect I believe of, I am speaking from memory now, Stephenville and New World Island. At any rate, the point is that this restores the balance, that will restore the balance as far as we can estimate for the first two years of the DREE programme. Next year, or two years after that, we will - whatever the format is that is decided on, or is acceptable to the churches for restoring that balance. Over long-term, it will probably even out very well anyway.

Motion -15 carried.

Motion, clauses 614-01 through 615-02, carried.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, -03, this is instruction, examination costs. The estimates show a decrease of \$90 thousand this year as compared to last year. Are there going to be less examinations?

MR. ROWE: Yes, yes indeed. My hon. friend apparently has just forgotten for the moment that this is the first year that we will have eliminated the grades IX and X public examinations. While there has been an increase in grade X, I think the actual number - somebody from one of the news media was asking me today and I will be giving him that information - the actual number writing the grade XI examinations next month will be 10,000, which is the highest number by far in our history. By eliminating the grades IX and X examinations our total cost here will be down by something of the order of \$90 thousand.

MR. HICKMAN: While the hon. minister is on his feet; this will be the first year that some of the grade XI's will not be writing their examinations too, is that not right? Provincial? Some of the schools have

now been accredited with the university.

MR. ROWE: I think here, and the deputy has just refreshed my memory on this matter too, I have known it, everybody did, last year the university announced that they were prepared to take in some students on the basis of recommendations from the schools themselves, or from the principals of the schools. In most cases our information is that, even where such schools have been acceptable, they will still be writing the external matriculation examinations. I doubt very much if there will be any schools, there could be, but I doubt that there will be any, certainly not very many schools that will not be writing the grade XI examinations.

MR. HICKMAN: There will not be any schools, but there will be a percentage of students in the schools.

MR. ROWE: Theoretically there could be some, you know, that are top-notch, but most of them - you see, after all, most of these students are interested in scholarships and matriculation scholarships, We have a fair number of these available and these very students we are talking about, the top-notch ones that the principals would be prepared to recommend, these are the ones most likely to qualify for scholarships anyway. There is an increase in the actual number writing grade XI. Of course, that is to be taken for granted.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nine and ten will not be writing public examinations?

MR. ROWE: In most cases, probably in every case, their own schools would have to have their own internal examinations.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the minister might like to inform the committee of what his plans are for introducing the method of grade XI examinations in the schools. In other words, accrediting the schools. I think the minister indicated, last year or the year before, I am not sure which, when the move was made to grade IX and X. Subsequently it was hoped that it would go on to grade XI, and that the school would do the examining. Has there been any further move toward that?

MR. ROWE: Yes, the hon. gentleman is correct. At the time we announced the IX and X we also indicated that we planned to modify the grade XI examinations. In this regard we feel, I feel and I am sure every hon. member in this House probably feels the same way, and certainly people in education generally feel it, the life or death, the academic life or death of a student, should not depend on a one-shot examination. So many times it happens that a sixteen year old girl has to write her exam on Monday morning. On Tuesday morning she has another exam, Wednesday another exam. If for any reason at all that girl is indisposed, and on an average a number of girls are, and the same thing applies, probably to a lesser extent, with boys, but if for any reason a girl is indisposed any particular morning she could very well fail her examination, not

MR. ROWE, F.W.

write a pass paper and the result is she has lost her year or at least she is unable to get in University, so what we are trying to devise is a number of criteria of which the final examination would only be one, that final examination might be worth fifty percent, but her school record throughout the year would be worth something, and other criteria as well. For example, the teachers; In an ordinary high school today there are five or six teachers, There may be seven or eight teachers involved with each student doing grade XI. But, if those seven or eight teachers, for example, are convinced that this girl is University material, or a boy for that matter, then their opinion should come into the picture somewhere, as well as whether or not she got seventy-two percent or forty-nine percent in a mathematical examination on the 23rd. day of June.

MR. MURPHY: In other words it is the general assessment over the year.

MR. ROWE, F.W. This is the general idea, to work up to that so that you will not have this - but it does happen, We know it happens. that some youngster loses a year or fails an examination. This is a heart-breaking experience for a student who has worked hard and expects to pass, and who was looking forward to going to University or to go into some other institution, maybe going into nursing or something of that kind, only to be knocked out completely by virtue of the fact that on 23rd. day of June that girl was indisposed and should have been in bed.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, it all goes back to the old problem where one group of people are doing the instructing, sometimes another group of people writing the examination, still another group of people possibly correcting them. Certainly there is a lot to be said, for the teachers who are teaching the students, to be the ones to examine them in the school.

Perhaps the minister would like to tell the committee what progress has been made, or if any thought has been given to introducing first year University programmes in some of the larger high schools across Newfoundland? Certainly there are a lot of arguments for this; (1) a lot of the young people

MR. COLLINS: who are coming to Memorial are not ready to leave their homes.
(2) Costs are involved. There are a great number of schools across the Province who are qualified to the first year University programme. Certainly there is a lot to be said for it, Mr. Chairman, and I was of the opinion that the department was looking at this. Could the minister indicate if any progress has been made?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. I wonder if we can leave this until we get down to the heading under University.

MR. COLLINS: I do not mind, as long as we can get an answer.

On motion 03 carried.

MR. MURPHY: 04 - Correspondence Courses. Would the minister kindly explain what correspondence courses are available.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, thanks to a number of factors, notable the increase in communications, the building of roads and our transportation programme, bus transportation, and also our bursary programme, which makes it possible for students, especially in the higher grades, now to leave small and isolated communities and go into schools, larger schools, to do their high school work, thanks to that, the need for correspondence work is far less in Newfoundland than it was a few years ago. But, there are still a few cases where it is still obvious, I mean, you have a lighthouse-keeper living on Baccalieu Island out there, and it is probably not feasible for a child in Grade III or Grade V or Grade VII to come in and go to school somewhere else, that sort of a situation and a few other situations. It is still going on, it is still available, that is the important thing, but it is not so common, not so prevalent, it is not being used so much because the need is not there, as it was a few years ago.

On motion 04 carried.

MR. MURPHY: 615-03-02 Films, Negative Stock and Film Strips, there is a \$15,000 increase this year. Is that education T.V. or just school films?

MR. ROWE, -F.W. The increase there is due to replace some of the old stock, this stuff wears out and, of course, here again you have the incremental demand, you have "X" number of films in one year or film strips. Then next year there are 200 more classrooms than there were the previous year, and

MR. POWE, F.W.

everything else increases in proportion. This amount here then is to look after ordinary incrementals and also to replace a considerable amount of worn out stock, films and like matter.

MR. MURPHY: 03 - Radio Education, Mr. Chairman, could we just have a brief remark what this covers, radio education is this the school programmes which we hear in the mornings or is that further down?

MR. ROWE, F.W.: I did not get it -

MR. MURPHY: Radio education, what programmes (10:15, one in the morning,) come under that?

MR. ROWE, F.W.: Yes, we have a number of these radio programmes, Everyone I am sure has heard them, even accidentally. That is what that is meant to cover.

MR. MURPHY: On the station with the Premier.

MR. ROWE, F.W.: That one is not covered, I do not think, under that heading.

MR. MURPHY: I do not think there is much education.

On motion 03 carried.

MR. MURPHY: 04 - Delivery costs. this is in the wrong department.

MR. EARLE: 05 - Film Circuit Equipment Subsidy is down \$7,000, and yet 02 is up. It would seem if one were up the other would necessarily be up this year?

MR. ROWE, F.W.: Yes, what is it down?

MR. EARLE: One is the film circuit equipment subsidy which is down, the other is the film, negative stock, which the minister tells us there is more required. Why is one down and the other up? Comparing 05 with 02, one is up and the other is down.

MR. ROWE, F.W.: Yes, this one is a subsidy, this is a twenty-five percent subsidy that we gave, I think, two or three years ago, I believe, twenty-five percent subsidy acquisition for things like projectors in the schools. Most of the schools that are interested in it took advantage of it during the past two or three years, so that, the actual number now needing it is less than it was, say, two or three years ago.

MR. MURPHY: How prevalent is this in schools, Mr. Chairman, may I ask, you know, percentage-wise? There is an audio-visual centre down below, but I am just speaking about the audio-visual program in itself, Is it mainly in high schools? Do we have it in elementary schools now, education in film showing?

MR. ROWE, F.W.: I would say that it is being utilized just as much now in the elementary schools as it was in the high schools. As a matter of fact, I was one of the one's I think to pioneer in this work in Newfoundland. We made very sure at that time, I am referring back to 1942-43-44, that it was introduced and implemented in the elementary and primary grades as much as in the high school grades. I do not think there is any discrimination shown at all.

On motion 05 through 08 carried.

MR. EARLE: 09-Educational Television, Mr. Chairman, this must be a bit of a disappointment to the minister, The vote is exactly the same as last year, this educational television programme, I understand it is a growing thing. There was some training being done at the university in educational television.

A few years ago, you will remember, there was quite a conference on this, the use of educational television was to be quite stepped up, but apparently it has not been. I wonder what has happened, why is it the same this year as last year?

MR. ROWE, F.W.: Mr. Chairman, I think, I got the gist of the hon. gentleman's question. I was trying to do two things, I should not really have been doing, That is, "why is it that this vote is not increasing?"

MR. EARLE: Why is it not a growing programme?

MR. ROWE, F.W.: There is a programme on, My hon. friend knows that, I am sure, Why is it not more this year? I really do not know, except that we were not able to get any more money for it this year. But, it is something that is going on all the time and I would hope that it can be increased still more in the future. This is a pretty live issue with the Federal level too, my hon. friend probably knows. I do not think any position has been taken in respect of that, My own feeling is that any wide scale use of television ought to be, if not Federally inspired, at least Federally supported, very strongly.

On motion 09 through 11 carried.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, where is that Audio-Visual Centre, that is what I want to ask? The Audio-Visual Centre that is Atlantic Films or something is it not?

MR. ROUT, F.W. Yes.

MR. CROSBIE: \$35,000 for Audio-Visual Centre.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes. It is down at Atlantic Films. Tenders were called for, and Atlantic Films were awarded tenders for that.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, what do they do there, they are teaching teachers how to handle audio visual aids, is that it?

MR. ROWE, F.W. It is in fact a training centre; the use of audio visual aids of one kind and another. It is a highly specialized thing, No one teacher can simply take hold and make use of it without some background training in a variety of ways. It is not merely the mechanical, and that is important, the merely mechanical thing of handling projectors and film strips and things of that kind, there are also the techniques which are highly developed skill, I must confess I have not had a chance to go down since this centre started, and I am not to -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes, I know from people who have gone there and the reports I get from my people that it is doing an excellent job. Incidentally, I forgot to mention we also produced there, as well, in addition to being a training centre it is also being used to produce educational programmes, audio-visual educational programmes.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I believe some years ago, the Atlantic Films had a loan, and this payment to the Audio-Visual Centre was being credited against an old loan. Has that been paid up? Has this been credited against the loan or is it a straight debt?

MR. ROWE, F.W. I believe a porportion of this - I cannot answer the question definitely, but I know it is being paid off. Whether it has been paid off completely, I do not think so. It was not here last year when this matter was under discussion. My understanding is that some of these payments

MR. ROWE, F.W. are actually going towards that, in bits of paper transaction, so to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 616-01 carry?

MR. MURPHY: 616 - Special Education; Mr. Chairman, if I may - could the minister kindly explain, would this be deaf and dumb and things like that?

MR. ROWE, F.W. I would be glad to, because this is the second year, actually it has appeared in our estimates, and it represents a very important step forward. It is the division that was set up last year with a view to looking after or trying to look after these needs of handicapped children of all categories in this Province. Special Education is a term used to designate them. I would remind the committee that handicapped children come in all forms, all types. We are prone to think of them as being the so-called retarded child, a term which frankly I do not like, and which in itself can be very deceptive, because what is a retarded child?

This is a child who happens to be the poorest student in a class of forty? Or is it a child who needs very special attention from a specialized teacher or is it a child who is incapable of ever doing anything more than some of the simplest functions?

MR. MURPHY: A kind of slow learner.

MR. ROWE, F.W. This is it, I mean there are so many categories, so many classes. Then again, a child, for example, was born with only one, I saw a child the other day who was born without hands. The child is normal in all respects, other than that he was born without hands. Well, here is a special case, this is all through special education here, of course, all that number, anyone who has ever gone into the Janeway Hospital, to the old Orthopaedic Centre, must have seen a number of boys and girls, whom we have, who are physically handicapped and who also require very special education. A child crippled by polio, and the child who will never walk as long as he lives, a child who is bedridden even, not only will not walk but will be bedridden as long as he lives, what do you do about that child? You do not just let the child stay there a vegetable. One time that did happen. It does not happen today. I do not think it should happen in any civilized country or civilized community.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Other types of handicapped children, requiring special attention are, the blind and the deaf and the dumb, or deaf mute, I do not like the term deaf and dumb, the "deaf-mutes." I think the committee is aware of the fact, for a good many years now, certainly I would think this last twenty-five or thirty years, we have assumed complete responsibility for the education and training of all the blind children of Newfoundland. Starting back in 1949-50, we started to take on responsibility for all the deaf mute children of the Province. Prior to that a couple of children have been sent away -

MN. HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I say, yes, but it is all under special -

MR. EARLE: I do not think so.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well, I see. But it will, this year it has been - I will have to deal with that later. This has been transferred, Traditionally we carried the vote for the deaf mutes and the blind in the Department of what used to be the Department of Public Welfare, but the Government decided that all of this special education will come under the Department of Education and Youth, and so the transfer has been made in the estimates here. There is an error here, I believe, my hon. colleague will, I think, be drawing our attention to this and probably making a motion on it later on in this debate.

But that is what our division of special education comprises. The head of it, by the way, is Mr. Clifford Andrews,

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one of Newfoundland's best-known educators. He, apart from having been principal of one of our largest schools for some years and was twice, I think, President of the Newfoundland Teachers' Association, has also had special training himself, especially experience, in this field. We are gradually getting going on this thing. Among other things and probably the biggest at the present time, the biggest aspect of special education, is the education of the mentally retarded. Starting in September next, we will take over complete responsibility for this particular work. That does not mean, I mentioned this earlier, that does not mean that we will be taking over the responsibility and training of every single mentally handicapped child in Newfoundland at this time. Our facilities will not permit us to do that. This will be a matter of growth. But we are making a big start on it. That is at the Government level. In the past our contribution was in a cash grant to the Association of Retarded Children, under Mrs. Perlin, and that was helpful and useful. It was not enough. It was in consultation with that association that the Government decided that the time had come when we should take over the responsibility for the actual operation of the schools, the classrooms, the teachers and so on. This does not mean, - I hasten to add, that Mrs. Perlin expressed her fears on this matter - this does not mean the end of the association. This does not mean that the association is no longer needed, anymore than our taking over responsibility for blind children meant that there was no need for the C. N. I. B. in Newfoundland. The association will continue and will be doing complimentary work, will be doing auxillary work, supplementary work to what the Government are doing. I mention that deliberately, at this time, because I had hoped that this committee, this House and the Government and the people generally will continue to support that very worthy association.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, for a year or two there was a special grant given to teachers for training in specialist fields of this nature, to deal with retarded children, otherwise handicapped children. I noticed just a straight vote for salaries, which is the same this year as last year. Is there not a special

Mr. Earle

grant for training children, training teachers in these particularly difficult subjects? What has happened to that? Has it just disappeared?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Yes, I have it confirmed, what I already suspected was the case. These grants are still available. They are under our general-teacher grants. A teacher, wanting to go in and get training in specialized work of that kind, can apply and get the grant from our teacher-training grant, which is under another subhead.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, before it carries, the special education, as I understand from what the hon. minister has said, this vote deals only with the retarded child. Am I right on that?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Oh, no.

MR. HICKMAN: Does it also deal with the exceptional child?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Yes indeed it does.

MR. HICKMAN: Well now, this is what I would like to hear the minister expand on, as to what provision is being made to assist the exceptional child as well as the retarded child, because I believe both need specialized assistance from teachers with specialized training. I do believe that this is one area, Mr. Chairman, where the minister should insist that there be absolute co-operation, with a view to integration of these schools. These schools should not be operated by separate boards, because I do not think we have enough children to warrant separate boards. Maybe in St. John's you can have two. But, in most areas where, if and when these schools are established, surely this is one area where there must be maximum co-operation, schools operated by one board or a committee of two boards..

MR. ROWE (F.W.): You are referring now just to the exceptional..

MR. HICKMAN: To both..

MR. ROWE (F.W.): To both?

MR. HICKMAN: To both, the exceptional child and the retarded child. I do not

Mr. Hickman

think we would be offending any one if we broke tradition in this area, in fact tradition would be totally inapplicable. The other thing I would like to ask the hon. minister, if he wants to respond to these comments, if he would give the committee an indication as to whether this vote covers the teachers who will be teaching or who are teaching at Exon House? Because again, I understand, you have severely handicaps, severely retarded children there and I would hope that regardless of which department operates that institution - I think that the hon. Minister of Education must assert his authority there and see to it that no teacher gets inside the four walls of that school who is not highly qualified and highly specialized. The hon. Minister of Education is the one responsible for the education of children at Exon House. If he is not, he should be.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): There are two points raised by the hon. gentleman here and I say in all frankness that with respect to the exceptional child who has exceptional ability, the near genius or the child who has a special genius in one direction, we have no so far been able to do very much, certainly not very much formally, except to recognize the existence of the problem. Not too much, as my hon. friend must know, I am sure, has been done across Canada in this field. But I hope that we shall do something about it. In the meantime we do have these (it is difficult to use words here without being misunderstood.) far more serious matters. I can see that it is a very serious thing to have a specially gifted child in a school who is asleep half the day because he is bored too death or whose special faculties are not being developed, not being given an opportunity to develop. Thomas Gray's poem, almost a cliché now, "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

MR. HICKMAN: Before you go off that point, how does the non-graded schools fit in there? The non-graded schools that some experimenting has gone with here?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I frankly do not know what they are doing. I presume it could vary from school to school. I do know that they are experimenting in this field of non-graded classes here in St. John's and also in Grand Falls. It may be in

Mr. Rowe (F. W.)

other places as well. I do not know what arrangements they are making for that. Obviously they must be doing something. But if I may just continue for a moment on the other point there: Our great effort must be, for the next couple or three years, to try to meet the needs, to continue to meet the needs of our blind and deaf children and increasingly to meet the needs of our physically handicapped children of whom there are quite a number around Newfoundland who have not been able to get an education by reason of their disability. We see a few here in the Janeway or the Orthopedic, around like that. There are a lot of others. As every hon. member must know, there are a lot of other children who are seriously deformed or have serious physical disabilities, which in some cases prevent their going to an ordinary school or prevent their going there without special help. We have to look after that problem. That is a critical problem. Of course, the other one, the far bigger one is the one, as I said, which is caught under that term, "mentally retarded." We have only scratched the surface on that in Newfoundland, through the association, with some Government help. We have a tremendous job to do there to. I foresee in the next two or three years

a request to this House for money in this field will go up, perhaps in staggering amounts over the next three or four years. There was one other question that my hon. friend asked.

Oh, yes about Exon House, - as things are at the present time we, the Department of Education, do not have any responsibility in Exon House.

Perhaps when we come to that vote under Social Services and Rehabilitation - (I wished they had to keep the old name, Public Welfare. I found it much easier to remember what the department was).

MR. HICKMAN: I realize that there is no financial responsibility. But surely, there would be responsibility as to the adequacy of the staff.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Well I am sure that there is a liaison between them as to what degree it is and to what extent the Department of Education will be asked to come into it in a more formal way, this is a matter which actually

MR. ROWE (F.W.)

has not, to my knowledge, been worked out as yet. It is something that will be obviously discussed and worked out, as we have done in respect of other things like the school for the deaf and the blind children and so on.

MR. HICKMAN: Before the hon. minister sits down, are teachers in the School for the Deaf licenced by your department?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): They are.

MR. HICKMAN: They are. Surely the same thing has to apply to Exon House. There are not any there. There will be? I would like for the hon. minister to explain.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Well I have explained it as much as I know, which is that we have, at the present time, no responsibility in respect of Exon House. I was not aware that there were any teachers going to be there. But if the time comes and there is a need for teachers there, I am sure that the matter will be decided on in consultation with the two departments.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, on (06), there is a very heavy increase from \$80,000 to \$200,000. Is this just for the St. John's School for Retarded Children or is it for retarded schools all over the Island? Perhaps the minister could inform us how many schools there are and how many schools they are taking care of under this vote?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Well this again comes back to the policy which was announced last year. It was that, starting last September, the Government was taking over partial responsibility for the costs of the school for retarded children - the schools. There are at the present time seven or eight of these schools, one large one here and seven or eight scattered around in strategic parts of the Province. But, starting this coming September, these schools will be taken over completely by the Department of Education. The salaries for all teachers will be paid by the Government. In fact, I think we have done that this past

MR . ROWE (F.W.)

year. All other expenses will be borne by the Government. In other words, these schools become part of the general school system of the Province and will come under the Department of Education . That is why this vote is up from \$80,000 to \$200,000. As I have said, I am sure that in another year or two it will have to be much higher than that. I am reminded of the fact that, when we started sending away,

there were two children, two deaf children being sent away by one of the service clubs, Kinsmen's Club, I think it was. They found the burden became too heavy and they came to us, to the Government. The Government agreed to pay costs for these two. The following year they were up five or six, within two or three years every child of school age, deaf and dumb, in the Province was being sent away either to Halifax or to Montreal, at full Government expense. This is the sort of thing, of course which obviously is going to happen here, No one will be happier when that happens than I will.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 617-01 carry?

MR. CROSBIE: 617-01, Mr. Chairman, the Denominational Education Committee apparently every vested authority is to be permitted to borrow money. The Bill in the House now, what is that all about? Why do they need to borrow money?

MR. ROWE: There is a Bill before us I think, Mr. Chairman, I do not know - I do not think that Bill has had second reading.

MR. CROSBIE: Right. No, just introduced. It has not had second reading.

MR. ROWE: I was going to explain it fully at that point, perhaps it would be better if I waited until that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 01 carry? 02-01, 02-02 - carried.

MR. CROSBIE: 03 - Royal Trust -

MR. ROWE: All the churches of their own volition decided, in the interest of economy, to set up joint offices in the Royal Trust Building - the new big building on Water Street there, and we subsidize their rental there.

MR. CROSBIE: Does the Minister know how many square feet of space is being occupied by the Denominational Education Committee in the Royal Trust Building and what the yearly rental per square foot is?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I do not know that. All I know is they occupy very large space down there. I have been there. It is the whole floor, yes, but it is entirely an arrangement between them and the Royal Trust Building operator, who would not -

MR. CROSEIE: Mr. Chairman, the College of Trades and Technology, this will be true of Vocational Schools too: Could the Minister just explain to the House now, is the new legislation now in effect? Are the instructors in the technical college and vocational schools no longer civil servants but employees of the corporation, that we passed legislation last year, Mr. Chairman, to establish? I think it was a corporation to operate the College of Trades and Technology, I assume that is now in effect because of the way the estimates are set up here this year. Could the Minister just explain to us how this corporation is operating and is it a fact, now, for example, that the instructors at the College of Trades and Technology would no longer be civil servants but employees of the Crown Corporation that operates the College? Could he also tell us? I seem to remember hearing in the press or somewhere, in the last several weeks, that it has been announced that the NGEA had completed negotiating a contract, a working contract for employees of the College of Trades and Technology and the Vocational Schools, and that agreement has been reached. Will the Minister give us some information on that; are those negotiations finished, has the new collective agreement been accepted, just what is the position on this generally now?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to give that information. I think I can give it. The first thing they have to remember (I think the hon. gentleman was confusing the two there) is that the Board of Governors that was recently set up for the College of Trades and Technology, that Board has jurisdiction only over the College not over Vocational Schools. Vocational Schools are still under and, as far as I know, will continue to come under the Department of Education. That is another way of saying that persons employed in the College of Trades are employed now by the Board of Governors, the same as the University exactly. Whereas in the Vocational Schools they are still employed by

the Department of Education. We have a committee, as a matter of fact, of three, I think it is, We have a special committee, the Deputy Minister is Chairman of it, for the employment of vocational teachers. Are they Civil Servants? They are quasi-civil servants. They are not civil servants (I am speaking now of the College of Trades) in the sense that they are appointed by the Government. They are not appointed by the Government, Government has nothing to do with their appointment and knows nothing about it. But they do enjoy certain civil service prerogatives, pensionwise. For example, they are, and more recently we have worked out a system whereby they have normal holidays and so on. To that extent they are civil servants but they are also employees now of the Board of Governors of the University.

The other question has to do with the NGEA. My understanding is that they are working on an agreement right now, the NGEA working with the Government, with my hon. friend, the Minister of Finance, and his department on an agreement, which if it is ratified, (I do not think it has been ratified yet) this will be an agreement affecting the wages, salaries of the instructors in the vocational schools of Newfoundland.

MR. HICKMAN: Not the Trades College?

MR. ROWE: I do not think the Trades College is under this - our feeling is that the College of Trades will adopt what is arrived at. This agreement I am talking about is between the vocational teachers and the Treasury Board, if it is adopted, I have no doubt but that it will be a guide line for the Board of Governors over there. The same way as, for example: salaries we pay stenographers in the Government services, a guide line for the University in their employment of stenographers.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder would the Minister tell the House if the liaison committee between industry and the Trades College, has it ever worked, is it functioning, have they a committee set up working with trade and industry on this, various courses over there?

MR. ROWE: I must confess, Mr. Chairman, I do not have - I have heard of

such a committee but I do not have any information on it, but I would be glad to get some information, if my hon. friend wish me to follow it up, but I just do not know; that is the truth -

MR. MURPHY: In view of that last question, Mr. Chairman, we have had reports or I have had, that students attend these, either the College of Trades and Technology or other Vocational Schools, and they are paid a certain rate of money. When they have graduated from that and take certain jobs, in various other areas of industry, they get paid far less. Is this an actual fact or -

MR. HICKMAN: The hon. minister would do all members a great favour if he would explain in some detail the difference between the manpower training programme, where manpower comes and buys so many seats in a particular faculty, than in Trades College, where other students are going normally, who do not qualify for this, because I am sure every member is pestered with letters from constituents saying "my friends are getting 'x' number of dollars a week, I have taken the same course and I only get half that amount or I do not get any." He has a terrible time explaining the difference, his friend has been out of school for three years and qualifies for a seat bought by manpower. If you could tell us a little about it, what you have to do to qualify for a manpower seat and the difference between the grants that are paid to a student under manpower and those who are under provincial subsidy.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I can well appreciate that question or the reason behind the asking of that question because we all run into that. I do, almost every day of my life, certainly almost every time I go out to my district. Somebody comes to me and says; "well look, John Brown over there is getting so and so, Fred Smith is only getting this much." There are two schemes. One is our ordinary vocational education, whereby a student goes through vocational school or maybe goes into the college of Trades, we give him, that is the Government of Newfoundland give him help almost in the same way as we give the majority of students at the

University, we give them help. The only difference is-I think it is 100 per cent. I mean we give 100 per cent to those going to our technical schools whereas at the University there is a needs test of some kind, with a result that fifteen per cent over there do not get any help from us.

It is what we consider a fair amount of help, it is probably as much as we - in view of our other commitments and what we are doing in other fields, is as much as the Province can give. This is for a student going on through and taking that work on his own. Now, side by side with that we have the Government of Canada come along and says, "we have people out of work, we, the Government of Canada take responsibility for making it possible for those - trying to make it possible for those people out of work to get back to work - many of those out of work are not able to take advantage of the opportunities available because they lack the skill, they lack the training, they lack the technical education."

"Now, it would pay us, the Government of Canada, it would pay us in the long run, rather than have to be paying out unemployment insurance, welfare, and so on, it would pay us to pay money to get these people trained." So, the Government of Canada say to the Government of Newfoundland, "will you train these people for us? We will pay for their training." "Okay," we say; "yes, we will set up a training centre at Stephenville or we will do this or that here, around wherever we have schools, in some cases where we have no vocational schools." Then the Government of Canada itself, says to the twenty-two year old man from Badger; "look, okay, you have been out of school now three or four years. you are out of work, it is true you have Grade X or you have Grade XI but you cannot do the work, they need somebody down in Churchill Falls to do such and such, but you cannot do it. We will send you to Stephenville, or to Happy Valley somewhere and we will pay you an allowance while you are there." The Government of Canada say that. They pay those allowances and the allowances they pay are more generous

than the ones we pay, far more. This, of course, creates a certain amount of tension. Here you have John Brown, who has come on through, and he is getting an allowance from the Government of Newfoundland. But here is the other fellow who is on manpower and he is getting a higher allowance. The two cases are not similar because -

MR. HICKMAN: I realize that.

MR. ROWE: They are not similar because the Manpower man has had to be out of school for some time, he has been out of work, whereas the other may be a regular student continuing on through. He went as far as Grade IX academically and then he went over to the Seal Cove Vocational School, He is taking his course. The other thing, I do not have it here - it is a little involved and I will undertake to get it. I have already mentioned it to the Deputy-Minister, He will see to it that we do get it. I will get the scale of allowances. We will have copies made and circulated to every member of the House. I did this a couple of years ago, in fact, but it has changed since. I will be glad to do that within the next day or two, because everybody, as the hon. member suggested, everybody is confronted with this question from time to time. While you cannot defend it entirely, the fact is that you have two different systems at work and it just happens, unfortunately, in one respect that you have just a position of the Manpower on the one hand and the provincial fellow on the other hand, one, the Manpower man getting much more than the provincial fellow. But the conditions are different, I will get Mr. Chairman,

MR. ROWE (F.W.):

and make available to all members of the Committee the scales, Manpower and our own.

MR. HICKMAN: Manpower, as I understand it, decides who will enter the college. The college simply must take, given the qualifications they just simply must take whoever Manpower decides.

MR. ROWE: Manpower comes to us and says, "Can you take seventeen men? Could you take seventeen of our men in the College of Trades or in the adult centre at Stephenville?" We say yes or no or we say we can take twelve or yes, we not only can take seventeen, we can take twenty-seven, if you have them, In most cases we try to set up, like we are doing with the logging business, we try to set up the facilities so that we can take advantage of Manpower. Because, make no mistake about it, Newfoundland is benefiting enormously from this Canada Manpower scheme, People, many of whom would otherwise be on relief or doing nothing, are getting training, they are being supported while they are training and they are being enabled to go and do work elsewhere. It is a fantastically beneficial programme for this Province. It is just unfortunate that it does create a little bit of dissension and misunderstanding, through no-body's fault in particular.

I do not think that anyone would argue that the Government of Newfoundland should try to treat the eighteen year old student we have over there in the same way as Canada Manpower is treating somebody who is being given - We cannot afford it anyway, I do not think we can.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister inform the House, has there been any inter-provincial agreement as to the standard courses and certificates awarded? For instance, if a boy takes a course at the College of Trades and Technology, is he automatically accepted in Ontario or British Columbia on that particular course or is he not?

MR. ROWE: The information I have, Mr. Chairman, is that I do not think there is any arrangement as between the various technical colleges, whereby

MR. ROWE:

one who graduates from here will automatically hold a credit, will be given a credit in British Columbia. I would say in practice it probably works out all right that what could happen very well is that a graduate from here in electronics or some form of electronics gets a certificate but then he decides to go to British Columbia to live. He goes to British Columbia and he looks around for work and they say, "What can you do?" and he says; "Here is my certificate." Well normally here is what would happen. That certificate would be examined and, in all probability, the prospective employer would contact the technical college in Victoria or Vancouver and say, "Look here, we have a chap here with a certificate from the College of Trades in St. John's, what do you know about it? Is this a reputable institution?" The principal would say; "Of course we do know, yes. We recognize this school. It is a school which has a good standing in the technical world and we think you should recognize the validity of that particular certificate."

Now that is one aspect. There is another aspect of it, which is this that the apprenticeship training, (I can only speak in general terms here but it is regrettable, of course, I do not know but my hon. friend maybe able to elaborate on this sometime) under the apprenticeship training these students who get their certificates or whatever they are called, when they have completed their apprenticeship training they then have the right, my understanding is, to write something at the national level or other provincial levels as well.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: Yes, there is a reciprocal. This is the point I was trying to get at, there is a reciprocal arrangement there, whereby an apprenticeship training certificate here is recognized in other Provinces, has credit in other Provinces and visa versa.

MR. HICKMAN: In some Provinces.

MR. ROWE: Yes.

MR. HICKMAN: I heard of a case where a stationery engineer from here was not recognized in Toronto but the state of New York picked up his certification without any trouble at all.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, before that carries,(07) you said. 620(07) - Furnishings and Equipment(Capital). In any event,while we are on this subject, Mr. Chairman, would the Minister have the figures as to, for example,from this college this year or if he has the figures for the whole Province, how many students are going to graduate in what and what reception are they going to get in the labour market? I mean,are these figures available? For example, one would expect that the technical colleges and trade schools would try to fit the courses they are giving to what skills are going to be needed in this Province or even elsewhere. So are there figures available as to how many in the various categories are graduating and what their chances are of employment? Because there appears to be an awful lot of people graduating from these trade schools and vocational schools who cannot obtain employment or at least they call and tell you that. You sometimes wonder whether these courses are suited, I mean,what for example is the point in training a man in welding,say ,if in the Province of Newfoundland this year there are not going to be extra welders required. So would there be any figures available on this?

MR. ROWE: It is a good question, Mr. Chairman, really, and I am very happy to be able to give a positive reply to it. I have to speak from memory on this. First with regard to the numbers who will graduate, of course, for this year nobody would know,I presume, not even the president knows yet. that graduation does not take place until June,But I suspect it will be the largest number in the history of the college,but the actual numbers and in what courses they will be graduating we would not have it now. We would be able to get it for last year, That is contained in the annual report of the college. The other question is this -there were three questions and number one I have answered.

MR. ROWE:

Number two what percentage? Now the last time I talked with Mr. Duggan I was very gratified and I might say surprised to hear him say, and it was at some public function, (now the figure varies, For example the number of hairdressers who graduate in hairdressing or beauty culture who are employed at any given time might be, let us say, seventy per-cent whereas the number of welders might be eighty-five per-cent, the number of electricians might be ninety-five per-cent and so on, this would vary from time to time and from course to course) the average that he gave me, my recollection is, that ninety-one per-cent of those who had graduated the previous year were gainfully employed at that moment. They keep pretty careful records over there on this thing.

As a matter of fact, perhaps it is a good a time as any for me to say that I have a very high regard for the administration of that College of Trades over there. I think we are very fortunate in having a man of his calibre just as I have a high regard for the administration of our vocational school. I take no credit for this, I was not Minister when Mr. Duggan was appointed and I was not Minister when Mr. May was appointed, so I am not boasting. But I think we can be gratified, we can be highly gratified at the success of this work which is, after all, pioneering work in Newfoundland. Ten years ago we had nothing and now we have this pretty sophisticated set-up here in vocational and technical training.

The other answer is that it is true that at any given time you may find yourself training people for whom there is no opportunity at a given moment. Now the pattern is that from year to year the administration of the college, (what I say of the college applies to the trade schools) adjust their courses from time to time. I remember, for example, at one time they had a watchmaking course or a watch repair course, I do not think there is one in Newfoundland right now because there is no need, there is no demand for it apparently. I do know that some of these courses, from time to time, are

MR. ROWE:

adjusted to meet the special demand. They do not keep on training, keeping on a course, if they graduate twenty-two this year and only three get work in that course, there is no point in carrying that same course the next year, certainly not to the same extent. They try to vary in accordance with the need.

Now one final point about that, Mr. Chairman, is this, the point has been made here, I think the Premier made it some years ago here in this very House, and I have made it and others have made it before, that if we have a choice between having a student unemployed in Newfoundland and having no technical capabilities, no technical training or expertise, and giving that same student the technical ability, even though the opportunity does not exist here, but giving him the technical expertise so that he can go to Ontario or British Columbia and get a job, then I do not think we have any choice. After all an illiterate, if he is an illiterate here in Newfoundland and cannot get work, there is no reason why he should remain an illiterate merely because he has to go to British Columbia to get a job. I think we have the moral responsibility of training our young people so that, if by misfortune, by mischance there is no work available for them here that they can get work somewhere else, at least they have the ability to get work somewhere else.

Take it, if any one of the hon. gentleman in this House has a son who is twenty-five years of age, are you going to say; well, because there is no work here I will not have him go to technical college and take a course, when there is work available for him in British Columbia? I have no hesitation in saying that if it were my case and I think it is a moral obligation on everybody that we have to train them so that, if work is not available here at least they can take advantage of work elsewhere. God knows I do not want to see a Newfoundlander leaving Newfoundland to get work, no more than anybody else does, but I think the moral obligation is there.

However, the important thing is that the great majority, and there are

MR. ROWE:

fluctuations but the great majority of our graduates from that College of Trades are now working in this Province, gainfully employed.

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman, could he give us some figures on the numbers of, since he has given us the figure that ninety-five per-cent have obtained employment, could he give us the figures of where they have obtained employment and whether that is in the Province of Newfoundland and where outside? We will agree, now everyone will agree that you educate for the purpose of farthing an individual whether it is here or whether it is on the outside. But the alarming situation that has been occurring in recent years, as the Minister I am sure will agree, that we have been losing a disproportionate number of our young people to other parts of Canada and the United States, I would like to know the statistics of how many graduates from the College of Trades and Technology are employed in the Province of Newfoundland and what proportion outside?

MR. ROWE: Well, I do not have it right here but these figures, I think, are obtainable and, if my hon. friend will put his confidence in me, I will undertake to get those figures for him within the next day or two. I am sure I can get them.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, in connection with this whole matter of job training, obviously the Government or the Technical College and vocational schools have to decide what courses they are going to institute so, therefore, they decide what scales are needed, particularly in this Province. Now where do they get the information to base what they are doing on? I mean how do they forecast? For example, this is 1971, now it is the two or three year courses they offer, where do they get the data from, to decide that three years time we are going to need in Newfoundland three hundred welders and we may need two hundred pressure boiler men or five hundred carpenters or whatever it might be? Where do they get that information in the first place? It must be very difficult to get. So how do they forecast it? I wonder if the Minister could

MR. CROSBIE:

tell us something on that. That is number one.

Number two, could the Minister tell us whether the temporary addition to the Trades College, when we look out this window here we can see certain temporary buildings or something being added on to the back of the Trades College, are they finished now what are they being used? Is it just for extra classroom space or what? I think these were put there by Atlantic Design Homes.

Number two, I wonder whether the Minister realizes, Mr. Chairman, that, in connection with special warrants last year, his department was the greatest offender, that there were thirteen special warrants brought down by the Minister's department last year to get additional money that had not been voted by this House last year, including two or three for the Technical College? Is there any particular reason for that? Because of all the special warrants tabled, thirteen are the hon. Ministers' and a surprising number of them have to do with the vocational schools and the Technical College. So would the Minister care

MR. CROSBIE: to comment on them, why there was so many and why a lot of these expenditures could not have been foreseen?

MR. ROWE: Three question here -first on the matter of predictions; I do not know where the administration of the various institutions concerned get all their information but I do know that the basic projections they get from Canada Manpower, and Canada Manpower is set up to do just that. From time to time the Canada Manpower will come to us and say to the Deputy Minister; "we anticipate that next year there is going to be a need for seventy-five specialists of one thing or another at Churchill Falls. They are not available, according to our records, in Newfoundland right now. Could you put on a course for them?" We take it up with the Principal, the President of the College, Mr. May, and the others involved. The result is a course is put on. This happens over and over again.

The second point - on the matter of temporary buildings; I do not know, there is a critical light on them, I am not sure if it is in ten years, ten years I think is the ... but nobody should turn up his nose at these temporary buildings. I recall very well how these temporary buildings on the old Memorial campus on Parade Street, how they served the purpose there and tided us over for three or four years while we were getting the other.....

They were only quonset huts and they did the trick. There it is. I know, personally, my own sons were involved in it there, students at the time, and other members' sons, I am sure, were there. This is what we are doing right here and now. These temporary buildings, they are tiding us over a period here when we have a great upsurge in need for technical and vocational training.

On the matter, I cannot answer generally on the matter of those special warrants except to say this, that, during the past year,

MR. ROWE: there were some very,very important Federal developments in the field of vocational-technical education and Manpower would come along to us and say, "Can you do so and so, can you expand in Stephenville, can you expand in here? How soon can you do it? Can you do it within the next six months?"

Well, when you undertake programmes of that kind you are going to have special warrants anyway. You are going to need special warrants, and this is one reason why we have had to get special warrants in the Department of Education to help us carry on our programme.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder could the Minister tell us if there is co-ordination and agreement between the Vocational College of Trades and Technology and the Fisheries College on the question of salaries? Are the same rates prevailing for instructors and so on all the way along? Has there been any agreement on this or do they each go their own separate ways?

MR. ROWE: Well, I think my hon. friend knows that both these institutions are under separate Boards of Governors. The Fisheries College has its own Board of Governors now, ever since it was created, and the College of Trades was given its Board of Governors this past year. I am not aware that there is any formal liaison but I do know that Mr. Duggan and Dr. Barrett, the respected Presidents, are in close collaboration all the time. As a matter of fact, they are both on, indeed Mr. Duggan is Chairman of our Task Force, Our Task Force looking into the whole business of technical and vocational training in Newfoundland. Mr. Duggan is Chairman of it, Mr. May is a member and Dr. Barrett is a member of that Task Force.

This is a group which is examining the whole picture of technical and vocational training. I would think that this is a prelude to an idea that was mentioned in the Budget Speech, which we have

MR. ROWE: all mentioned before, the idea eventually of setting up a technical complex here, an institute of technology comparable perhaps to the Ryerson Institute in Toronto but one which would embrace under the one management, if not under the one campus and under the one administration, certainly all under one Senate, all our posts secondary technical education in Newfoundland, that would include the College of Trades, the College of.....

MR. EARLE: Do these groups come under the Classification Personnel Survey?

MR. ROWE: I do not think so at this point. No, I do not think so.

This is not because they have been deliberately omitted. It is because, up until now, they have not gone into it. PAD has been concerned with, first of all with the main Government Service, then it has gone to the non-Government hospitals. I would presume, although I do not know, I would presume eventually they will be going into these other quasi-Government institutions as well.

To come back to the other point though, I think we can confidentially look forward. I do not think there is any serious overlapping or duplication in respect of the two Colleges, of Fisheries and Trades.

MR. EARLE: Is there any conflict?

MR. ROWE: I would not say that there is any conflict except one that would develop in the sense, in this regard, that one instructor there getting \$12,000 would see somebody else getting \$13,000, That sort of a thing could happen but once PAD has done its work then, obviously, anomalies of that kind should be eliminated, and in any case we hope.

As we pointed out here on another occasion, we hope that, over the next two or three years certainly, that we will be able to

MR. ROWE: develop this great technical complex here, which will put us all under the one, figuratively speaking, all our technical education under the one roof.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, if the next Government implements this idea, we doubtless will name one of the wings the "Rowe Wing" or something like that, in recognition of your promotion of this idea.

Well, Mr. Chairman, there was a special warrant obtained on January 6, 1971 of \$100, in favour of a new subhead, "College of Trades and Technology Manpower Training Programme," now why was that necessary? Was there not Manpower Training Programmes before this? Why did the Minister have to start a new subhead and obtain \$100 by special warrants since the House last met.

MR. ROWE: Was it \$100 or \$100,000?

MR. CROSBIE: No, just \$100, according to the copy filed here, January 26, 1971.

MR. ROWE: I am wondering if that is a misprint. I have a list here of special warrants but I do not see one for \$100. There is one for \$100,000.

MR. CROSBIE: You may have left off the three zeros because that often happens in Budget Speeches.

MR. ROWE: Well, it could happen.

MR. CROSBIE: I have the copy here, Mr. Chairman, and whether it is \$100 or \$100,000, apparently.....

MR. ROWE: Look, may I say, Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend may be entirely correct, it could be. This is only a rough list here, a working list, it could be there was a technical one or formal one for \$100. If so I do not know why, I can only say this that if it required a special subhead, it would be because my colleague, in the Department of Finance or his officials, insisted that we do that sort of a thing. You know how they can pester the life out of you anyway on these little things. They are like lawyers, always insisting

MR. ROWE: on all kinds of little details. Why they would insist that we create this special subhead for \$100 I do not know. There must be some technical reason, I would be glad to find out, if my hon. friend wants to know?

MR. CROSBIE: The Minister should not forget that he congratulated all his colleagues the other night and now he is saying that the Minister of Finance is being picayune about that new heading. It appears from the special warrant as though this were something new. Now obviously Manpower Training Programmes have been going on for a number of years, have they not? I mean that is nothing new, Manpower Training Programmes at the Trades College.

There is another one for \$185,000 which is essential equipment for purposes of various programmes.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, on the point that the hon. Minister has just been discussing, I do not want to discourage him at all when he talks about establishing a Polytech here and also some new schools that are now being built, but I am afraid that as we get into the seventies, his problems or the problem of some Government and some Minister of Education will be far more severe than we have had to face in the fifties and in the sixties.

The recent survey of the economy of the Atlantic Provinces shows some very relevant figures, that 45.2 per cent of the Newfoundland labour force, or the Newfoundland people, are either under fifteen years of age or over sixty-five and 44 per cent are under fifteen years of age. There are some very significant comments as to the drain this is going to impose on post-secondary education in Newfoundland and in the Atlantic Provinces during the seventies.

I do not think we are even close to having the necessary or even plans for the required vocational school that we must have in Newfoundland during the seventies. There are problems obviously and

MR. HICKMAN: you cannot run away from them, because of our comparatively small labour force, it falls on the burden of the few to provide all the social amenities for the 45 per cent who are not working . If we are going to keep people in Newfoundland, we are obviously going to have to come up with a far more sophisticated approach and courses that will lead to, and find more sophisticated jobs, if we are going to keep the Newfoundlanders in the Province.

I would just like to quote one paragraph from this;

"The emergence of this age group into the labour force could place great strains on the economy during the years ahead. The strain has already been felt on the primary and secondary level of education but there will be more strain on pre-secondary institutions particularly during the first half of the decade of the 1970's.

"If jobs are available for these people when they enter the labour force, to induce them to remain in the regional labour force, it could generate a significant upswing in domestic activity, buying new houses, cars, furniture and the other needs of the affluent young."

What a true statement that is, because I do not suppose that our youth today, have ever been so affluent as they are, I do not know if it is good or bad, but, whatever it is, it is true.

It is most important, however, that the right type job be available, since many of the new labour force entrants now, in the decade ahead, will be more highly educated than in the past and qualified to undertake sophisticated technological oriented tasks.

The point of all this is, Mr. Speaker, that a lot of the courses that during the sixties attracted a great number of people, carpenters, auto mechanics, not even heavy equipment, that is a bit more technological, waitresses, barbers and that sort of thing, that these courses will not suffice and I suspect the demand

MR. HICKMAN: for these courses will fall off in proportion to the demand for more sophisticated and more expensive courses, if we are going to stop the out-migration that people are so concerned about.

Again this is just an interesting figure, Mr. Speaker, that the out-migration from Newfoundland, during the period 1956-69, was 54,000 persons. Actually New Brunswick suffered more than we did. New Brunswick, during the same period, lost 80,000, Nova Scotia lost 65,000 but the population difference would make theirs a little better and Prince Edward Island apparently had an in-migration, which is most surprising. I do not know how they arrived at this.

They said Prince Edward Island was the only Province to experience net in-migration during the period.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Federal Civil Servants...

MR. HICKMAN: But just listen to the last sentence

MR. HICKMAN: "Despite this net in movement, in three years, the Province of P.E.I. is estimated to have experienced a net loss of approximately 9,300 persons." I do not know if they all died or what happened, but anyway, we did during that period lose 54,000 Newfoundlanders who migrated into the labour force, or out of the Province anyway and presumably into the labour force of other Provinces.

I think that the problem has just started now, and that the trades school, particularly the vocational schools, are going to have a massive change, a very dramatic change in the courses they are giving, if we are going to serve the purpose intended, namely, of keeping them here. I realize that out-migration has to take second place to the hon. minister's time.

Motion, clauses 621-01 through 621-10 carried.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, (11), what is this? What is this womens' institute?

MR. ROWE: Number (11) Mr. Chairman, is the (it is a little bit confusing there) that is the up-to-date title of what was once known as the Jubilee Guild of Newfoundland.

Motion, 621-11 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 622(02)-01 carry?

MR. CROSBIE: What are you on now Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 622(02)-01

MR. CROSBIE: Oh this is Memorial University, yes. Mr. Chairman, on this vote here there are several questions. Would the minister tell us first, the vote for Memorial University grants, as drawn up this year \$3,350,000. roughly. Last year the minister explained that a formula had been agreed upon. The formula was so many dollars per student. I cannot remember the exact formula.

MR. ROWE: \$2 thousand.

MR. CROSBIE: \$2 thousand, is this grant now based on that same formula?

MR. ROWE: Yes, yes.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, could I ask the minister...

MR. ROWE: Perhaps I should say it is \$2 thousand per student, and per student equivalent. For example, if the university has eight students there who spend half a year each there, then that would be four students a year. They would get \$2 thousand a year for four students.

MR. HICKMAN: The formula is the same, but do you anticipate an increase in the number of students this year?

MR. ROWE: Yes, oh yes.

MR. CROSBIE: Last year Mr. Chairman, we in the House here, the estimates contained an amount of \$9, 827,000. That is what the House voted last year. The revised estimates show an amount of \$12,358,000. In other words, the amount spent actually went up \$2.5 million. Wait now, I am sorry, that is the year before. It was \$11.5 million and it went up to \$12,358,000. That presumably would be caused because more people registered than had been anticipated.

MR. ROWE: Yes.

MR. CROSBIE: Would the minister tell us what is the - of course, this vote here is partly for operations in two years. It will be the last part of Memorial's year, this year.

MR. ROWE: It is a twelve month vote.

MR. CROSBIE: For twelve months, but it does not exactly correspond with Memorial's twelve months does it?

MR. ROWE: No.

MR. CROSBIE: They are two different twelve month periods. What enrollment does Memorial anticipate for next year? For the year coming up in September?

MR. ROWE: I am sure that the committee will appreciate that the university administration are dealing with an imponderable, in January, say, when they are trying to figure out how many students they are going to have the following September. Indeed, it is worse than that, because, they make up their budget usually in November, and give it to us in

November, and that budget has to deal with an academic year which then will begin the following September. It is very difficult. This is why we do not hold the university to it. We did not last year, in fairness to them. They did not know exactly how many students they were going to have. We said, "we will give you \$11.5 million; I think it was, which would be 5,500 full-time students, 5,500 full-time students or student equivalent. That does not mean to say that they would have only 5,500 bodies registered there. They might have 6,700 bodies, but that is how it would work out.

We did give them a moral commitment, a moral undertaking. We said; "we appreciate you cannot say how many are going to be there, and we do not want you turning away students at short notice. We will consider." We did consider, and we lived up to our - there was no legal commitment there, but we lived up to our moral commitment and gave the university that. Here, again this year, they do not know how many students they are going to have next September, not exactly. We are saying to them, "we will give you \$2 thousand for every student or full-time student equivalent, that you have at the university. This would work out at roughly 7,800 full-time students. I suspect that what they are likely to have is something like 9,000 bodies which will work out to 7,800 or maybe 8,000 full-time student equivalents.

It is an imponderable. You are dealing with something that is a year away from you, in most cases. This is their rough estimate, it is not our estimate, it is the university's estimate of how many full-time students or equivalents they will have in September. All you need to do is divide two thousand into that to get the number of full-time students and student equivalent. It might very well be varied up or down. If it were down of course, we would make the readjustment in our favour. If it were up naturally we would have to make some readjustment in the university's favour.

MR. HICKMAN: This \$2 thousand per student is included in the \$15 million administrative costs, extension department, and all...

MR. ROWE: It includes everything except capital works.

MR. HICKMAN: The total cost of running the university.

MR. ROWE: That is right. Everything except capital works.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, this formula of \$2 thousand per student, does this eliminate or dispose of the need of the university presenting the Government with a budget, or is it given on the basis of \$2 thousand per student, or is a budget submitted to the Treasury Board or to the Department of Finance for examination?

MR. ROWE: Yes.

MR. EARLE: This is gone over item by item?

MR. ROWE: Yes, yes. Well no, we are not asked to approve the university's budget to the last postage stamp or anything of that kind. Otherwise, I do not think you would get any Board of Regents or any Senate willing to operate in this day and age under those conditions.

MR. SMALLWOOD: (J.R.): It is done.

MR. ROWE: It is done yes, the Premier reminds me it is done.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It is done in Canada.

MR. ROWE: It is done I think in respect of at least two other Provinces. I do not think they actually interfere with it. It is a sort of formality. The point is, they do submit a budget to us, which is examined by the Treasury Board and by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance. Following long discussions and negotiations, this formula of \$2 thousand was arrived at and it is apparently going to work out very well as things are.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, the minister himself, as Minister of Education, is responsible. At least, Memorial University reports through him to the Government or to the House of Assembly. Now, the minister, himself, surely must see Memorial University's budget. For example, suppose that the Board of Regents are negotiating with the faculty...

MR. SMALLWOOD: The answer is, he does not. No one in the Government sees it.

MR. CROSBIE: Well this sounds pretty...

MR. SMALLWOOD: No one.

MR. CROSBIE: That is too foolish for words. The Government is not going to blindly ask the House to vote money for Memorial without satisfying themselves that it is being properly spent.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We do not get their budget. We never did.

MR. CROSBIE: Well there was one year...

MR. SMALLWOOD: We get a broad outline and that is all.

MR. CROSBIE: Two years ago the Government certainly got their budget and the Premier was going to table it in the House. The Premier agreed that we would get it and there was quite a debate on it. If the Board of Regents of the university is negotiating with faculty about wage increases, salary increases, surely they are going to have to consult with the Government as to whether they can get sufficient from the Government to cover wage increases and the like. I mean, the \$2 thousand per student formula is not going to last forever, you have inflation and the rest of it. If the operating costs of the university go up, if they give a ten or twenty percent increase in wages to the faculty and the rest of it, the Government would next year have to find more than the \$2 thousand per student. Surely they must deal with the Government or ask the Government for permission or consent, or give the Government some information before they agree.

If the university comes to the Government next year and says the \$2 thousand per student is not enough, "we just had to give a fifteen percent increase to all our staff, we must now have \$2,500. per student," surely the Government just does not give that and say, "well boys, I suppose you have done your best. After all, you are a university and we will have to pass it over to you. We will give you another five or six million that is what you need. All right Lord Taylor, we are not going to question you. You are a man of great acumen. We have great faith so we will pass over another \$5 million." That cannot be the case. It is not the case in Ontario. It is not the case in other Provinces, and I do not think it is the case here. How is this matter regulated? The minister

must surely be contacted by Memorial before they enter into situations where they are going to have to spend a lot more money. Would the minister just give us a few words on that?

MR. ROWE: There is nothing the minister can say about it, other than what I have already said, namely, that as far as the Government is concerned, for the running of the university the university has \$2 thousand per student or student equivalent, full-time student equivalent to work on. That is what it has. What it will be in three years time I do not know. That is not what it is in some other Provinces. Some other Provinces have different rates. That is what our university has for the coming year. What they decide to do with their staff or faculty, with that grant of nearly \$16 million is their business. We do not know anything about it at all. What they decide to pay assistant professors or what they decide to pay the dean is their business and we do not interfere. We are not going to interfere, at least, I cannot presume for the whole Government on this indefinitely. I doubt very much that any Government is going to be interfering to the point that it is going to say to this university, "you shall pay your associate professors \$14 thousand. You shall pay your full professor \$17 thousand. You shall pay your deans \$19 thousand." I do not think that is being done at that point.

There is no point in having a Senate or a Board of Regents or anything else, you would just have to have another department of Government. Nobody is going to recommend that, I would think.

The other point is this: This figure of \$2 thousand was worked out after a long series of discussions and negotiations. Nobody is naive enough to think that the university would not be glad to get \$2,300. per student. Is there any university that would not take more money if they could get it? We have decided on \$2 thousand and that is that. How the university spends that \$16 million is entirely its own business.

MR. HICKMAN: I agree that the committee must accept the statement of the minister that how the university spends the money is their business and,

presumably, nobody else's, but, in the negotiations leading up to the \$2 thousand per student, it seems to me that there would have to be some fairly detailed information furnished by the university to Government or to the Treasury Board., because, the cost varies in the course of the programme. For instance, it costs a great deal more to educate a medical student or an engineering student than it does a straight arts student, quite a bit more. Memorial now is shifting into the field of professional education, as far as engineers and doctors are concerned. We hear of post-graduate courses that are about to be implemented, and all very desirable.

All of this reflects in the per-student costs. Surely, the Treasury Board or the Government is told what the rationale is behind, say, a greater emphasis on the professional schools and on the undergraduate work. If they do not do that, then how does the minister come to the conclusion that \$2 thousand per student is fair, unless he knows something about the details? In comparison, Dalhousie gets \$2,300. and U.N.B. \$2,500., Toronto \$3,200. that may be a bit of information that is nice to have in the back of your mind, but it does not answer the question whether or not \$2 thousand is reasonable. I find it difficult to believe that during the negotiations

MR. HICKMAN: The Government were not told this information, otherwise how could you arrive at the adequacy of the \$2,000 per student, without knowing what is going on in the University and without knowing some of the courses and where the emphasis is now being placed.

MR. CROSSIE: Before the minister answers that, it is all on the same subject, Mr. Chairman, it is implicit in the Budget Speech, as the minister will remember, page 27 of the Budget Speech, the Government or the hon. the Premier discussed the need for a polytechnical institute, the need for this new institute, and he went on, on page 27, to say, "but, Sir, where is the money to come from to do it? Can we, in fact, spend on the expansion of the University the vast sums that appear to be needed and also and at the same time proceed to the building of this great polytechnical institute?" The answer would appear to be a positive "no," Some adjustment is going to be needed. Some compromise is unavoidable. In other words, and it goes on to say that, "I suggest to this House that this is one of the greatest matters we face and settled by this Province."

Now implicit in that, Mr. Chairman, is a fact that at some point the Government have to say, if the Premier's words are borne out, the Government have to say to the University, "no." No, no, you cannot go any further. We are going to concentrate on the polytechnical institute for the next four or five years. You have got to slow down." The Government are not just in a position where "the tail wags the dog." After all, Mr. Chairman, the University is the tail not the dog. The University is not going to wag the Government. If there is any wagging to be done, the Government have to wag the University, and not the other way around.

It is implicit in the Budget Speech that the Government have to decide these issues, which obviously it has to. Public funds, that we are voting here for the University or we will be asked to vote in later years for the polytechnical institute, and if it is not sufficient for both, decisions have to be made. Now it is silly for the minister to pretend that he does not have information from the University to satisfy himself what they ask for is all needed, and that the Government have no influence over it. It is silly to suggest that.

MR. CROSBIE: When the minister is answering that general point, he may also answer this: what is the position of the Junior Colleges that everyone agrees that it is a necessity now, it is a necessity now in University education for us to have at least a junior college on the West Coast and a junior college in Central Newfoundland?

MR. HICKMAN: Gander.

MR. CROSBIE: Gander or Grand Falls, somewhere in Central Newfoundland and Stephenville or Corner Brook are the two areas suggested for the West Coast. There is no money in the estimates this year for that purpose. Has the minister negotiated with Memorial University has to the commencement of a Junior College Programme? And when is that likely to occur? Because if that is left to the University, there will never be a Junior College. There will not be one on the West Coast or Central Newfoundland, if it is left to the University. The University is going to need all the money it can get for its own purposes on the campus here in St. John's. It is not going to endanger its request for more funds for this and that on the main campus, by asking also for monies for Junior Colleges on the West Coast and Central Newfoundland. Those are only going to come, Mr. Chairman, if the Government faces a matter of policy, it wants Junior Colleges and it wants them in a certain period of time and at those locations.

So has the minister carried out any negotiations on that subject with Memorial University? Just where do these junior colleges stand now?

MR. MARSHALL: It seems to me somewhat inconceivable that an amount of \$15,700,000 is to be granted without there being some inquiry and an inquiry of greater depth than the minister indicated. Now, I understand that the position is the budget is presented to the Treasury Board, is this the situation?

MR. SMALLWOOD: No, we do not present their budget. We give a rough outline of it, and no more.

MR. MARSHALL: It would appear to me

MR. SMALLWOOD: Roughly in history they did, and we insisted on it, that we did it secretly, so that we would not and could not table it in the House.

MR. MARSHALL: This is a point that certainly needs to be looked at again and again, if necessary. It would appear to me that where you have a state run university, where you have a single university in the university itself entwined with our economic and social future that there must be some degree of involvement of the Government with the University as such. Now I will give you a hypothetical example illustrated in the ridiculous. Surely, if the Board of Regents of Memorial or the President of Memorial decided that they were going to go on a programme of investigating and teaching and researching ancient sandscript and nothing else. This Government would obviously have to step in and say that in this Province, we have one University. We have to supply teachers for our schools, there has to be an education facility. We have to have an engineering facility etc. I think, really that is the line of demarcation. How actually the academics teach their courses is their business and no Government should interfere with it. Otherwise, we would get to the stage of - like they do in China, and other communistic countries where Mao's theories etc. are taught. This is not a good situation, you cannot get the Government involved in the actual manner and mode of academic training. But when it comes to the final result of what we want in this Province, what we expect to get from the University certainly the elected representatives of the people of Newfoundland, the people themselves should be able to determine what they want from the University. What the end result should be.

This is my feeling, my feeling is that by adopting this attitude, this really is the attitude it is allowing the University to be somewhat of a sacred cow. Certainly one has to recognize the fact that Government cannot interfere with academic freedom. But, it is a different thing altogether for a Government with its one state own University, which it supports completely to turn a blind eye and say, "we will not inquire in any event, in any manner or in any means how the millions of dollars which we are spending on the University will be so expended."

So to that extent I would think that certainly there should be some programme or some liaison between the University and the Government in the economic and educational development of this Province, and social development

MR. MARSHALL: of this Province where there is a proper liaison and the Government does have some say as to what the final result may be.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I was out just now, I missed part of the discussion but, I wonder if any question was asked on the matter of capital expenditure? When I left the minister was just saying that the University had pretty much of a free hand after they were voted \$2,000 a student. In the case of capital expenditure on new construction and so on, where does the pressure come from? For instance, we had a lot of discussion about the engineering building and the additions to the science building and there seems to be some doubt in some people's minds that this building did not cost more than it should have for the simple reason there was a great deal of pressure put on to have it finished. Now is that the University putting on the pressure, or is it the Government or where does it come from?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, That is entirely another heading, we are under 02. I think probably -

MR. EARLE: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I thought we were generally on the University.

MR. ROWE, F.W. We are under 02. I think we would be wise to stick to it, and when we come to the next one.

MR. EARLE: Well, we will wait until we get to it.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, just a couple of brief comments here. I am afraid some of the hon. gentleman are inclined to see into what I say or understand in what I said, something that I neither said nor implied, nor intended to imply. Of course, the Government controls the University in the final analysis, the Government decided we would put a University there. Does my hon. friend think that that great teachers' building over there, the teacher training building, that is essentially what it is, the Education and Arts Building is devoted primarily to the training of teachers. Does my hon. friend think that is an accident or that is not a part of Government policy? Of course, it is Government policy that we have that great segment of the University over there training hundreds of teachers every year, because they

MR. ROWE, F.W. need the teachers. That is why only a few years ago, we had fewer than half of our teachers have ever been to University; today ninety percent of all the teachers in Newfoundland and we have twice as many as we had twenty years ago, have all been to University. I would say that within the next three years, I would predict that ninety-nine percent of our teachers will have been at University. This is a part of Government's policy.

It is the Government who decides in the final analysis whether or not there will be a medical school at University. And, incidentally, on that on the medical school there are questions asked by the hon. member for St. John's West who is not here right now, but he can probably hear my voice. I am sorry, the hon. the member for Burin. I think, raised it too. The medical school carries separately in these estimates under the Department of Health.

MR. HICKMAN: But just engineering?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes. The medical school is deliberately being kept in the Department of Health, it has been ever since the idea was mooted and will stay there at least for this year.

Now one other point, the hon. the member for Burin made a pretty good point, one that is well known, that is that, the cost of student will vary from faculty to faculty. A medical student obviously cost much more than say even in a law student. And a law student in turn will cost much more normally than say a general arts student. There classes are smaller, you have probably a higher degree of specialization, and in any case, it is a graduate school and so on.

So far our \$2,000 a year is less than, for example, is the Dalhousie subsidy. But Dalhousie you have a disproportioned number of specialized schools, as compared with Newfoundland. We have very few here, as yet. We will have more as time goes on. The great bulk of our student population today, I do not know what the percentage is yet, but the great bulk is comprised of straight teachers in training. I would say possibly at any given

MR. ROWE, F.W. moment nearly half of the students over there at that University are teachers, were teachers and will be teachers at any given moment. So I say the bulk of our students are teachers and general arts and science students. Possibly we have the highest ratio of arts and science students in all Canada, of the big Universities.

MR. HICKMAN: That is because we have no normal college.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well, yes, we do not have any separate normal college, as we had at one time. And, also, because of course, our University is relatively new and we have not had the time to develop the specialized schools, let us say as Dalhousie has had. Dalhousie is a very good example for comparison. The cheapest, there again I use the word now not in any derogatory sense, but the cheapest student to train at the University is your teacher or your general arts and science student.

Therefore, our \$2,000 per student cannot be looked at in the same way as you would look at whatever the Nova Scotia Government is paying to Dalhousie or for that matter even whatever U.N.B. the New Brunswick Government is paying to U.N.B. U.N.B. is somewhat higher, my recollection is \$2400, I think, \$2300 or \$2400 at U.N.B. But, again U.N.B. is an older university and it has more, you have the school of forestry there, you have the law school there, and you have several other of these graduate schools.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, have you any idea how we compare with Acadian Mount Allison, St. Xavier which are very comparable to Memorial?

MR. ROWE, F.W. I do not know, I would again stress this point, we did have these figures. When our Treasury Board, the Department of Finance, were negotiating - I want the committee to understand, Mr. Chairman, the impression was given here, I do not it was meant just now, the impression was given that somehow or other the Government of Newfoundland went along to the University and said, "here is \$2,000 a student, take it or leave it." That did not happen. There were weeks and months of discussion going on. There was a sub-committee of Cabinet have met on a number of occasions with the University, then Treasury Board itself met repeatedly with a team. There was a committee.

MR. MURPHY: A standing committee.

MR. ROWE, F.W. A standing committee actually, a standing committee. You

MR. ROWE, F.W. will probably know the names of the men on that committee.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inuadible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Dean Morgan is on it or Vice-President Morgan is on it and the financial man,

AN HON. MEMBER: Selby.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Selby the financial man, and somebody else. And Professor Noel, the brother of our Deputy Speaker here. They are the University people on that negotiating team, this went on for months. Finally, among other things -

MR. JONES: The Deputy Minister of Education.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes, well I am speaking of the University representatives. Finally, this is what was arrived at, and when we arrived at that the University did not come to us and lodge a bitter protest. They were, I think, reasonably satisfied. Certainly the impression that they gave me was in conversation with the President and the Vice-President afterwards, that they were reasonably satisfied with this formula, as it exist at this moment. We give them the \$2,000 per student. They are running a great University over there. The point I wanted to make was not that the Government have no concern or no influence, of course, we do. The hon. the member for St. John's East made a point, I think, should be commented on. He said, if the University decided, he took an extreme case, I know he did it deliberately, if the University decided that they were going to spend all their money on teaching sandscript over there, would not the Government step in?

Well, to start of with I must remind the committee, surely I should not have to do it, that we do have a Board of Regions to the University. Twenty-four of some of the most prominent and best known and most successful

Mr. Rowe (F. W.)

over all I suppose and you would have a job to get twenty-four men who are more highly regarded in Newfoundland than that Board of Regents. Surely goodness we must give them the credit for having some common-sense. They decide what the professor will get and they decide whether or not there will be an additional course in sociology put in there, they, in conjunction with the senate. Then again we have a senate at the University. That senate is made up of highly responsible individuals from all walks of life. It is not confined to a few people living in an ivory tower at the University. Are you not a member of the senate? You were. Yes, the Deputy Minister of Education ex-officio as a member of the senate. There are others as well. You have these two bodies. After all we must give them some credit for having some common sense to. They are not going to be a party to any kind of long-term foolery or frippery that we will see millions and millions of dollars just fooled away on anything that some professor in an ivory tower might dream up. I do not think that. In any case the Government do have the right to step in, in the final analysis, by saying to the University, if we wanted to come next year, we could say that we are not happy with what is being done over there. We think you are wasting some of that money and that being so, we will cut you down to the \$1,500 per pupil. We could do that. Governments have done that. On the other hand, if we followed the normal course what would happen is that, as the University becomes more sophisticated, they put in more and more graduate schools and so on, they will come along to us and say; "well, look here, we think the time has come now, because of escalation of living costs and this and that, that you should give us \$2,200 per pupil - per student." In the normal course of events, something of that kind will happen. But I do not foresee - I do not anticipate that the University - we all can think up some incident in the University, just as we can think of something in respect of public welfare, some notorious case where somebody got away with something or, you know, an

Mr. Rowe (F.W.)

unemployment insurance, where somebody was drawing unemployment insurance for three years and working full-time all the time that he was getting it. We can all think of these cases. But, in general, I think we can remain reasonably satisfied that the money, the public money that is going into that University, is being extremely well-spent.

MR. CROSBIE: I do not think the minister has dealt with this question of junior colleges, has he?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Pardon.

MR. CROSBIE: I asked the minister about junior colleges.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I have no comment to make on that at this time, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CROSBIE: Well now just a minute, Mr. Chairman, just a minute here. The hon. minister should have a few comments to make on that. There is \$15.7 million being voted in the estimates for Memorial University. It is a public issue of the day, of considerable importance, as to whether there are going to be junior colleges. As I see junior colleges, that is to train students with say the first two years of University work at a junior college and arts and whatever it is. It is being discussed. It was recommended in the Warren Report, which, as the Premier pointed out earlier today or Friday, was handed to the Government in the fall of 1967, that the Government establish junior colleges in this Province, particularly on the West Coast and in Central Newfoundland. As I said a few minutes ago, if the Government do not take the initiative in it, you can depend upon it that the University is not going to. The University has a great north campus, on the north side of Confederation Parkway. They have great plans for that campus. They want their engineering school. They want various other schools. They want the expansion of schools and so on. The University is not going to initiate junior colleges. So what we would like to know is; what is the Government's policy on the establishment of junior colleges? Are the Government pressing the University to agree to a junior college in Central Newfoundland and one on the West Coast? If so, what is the target date for the Government or is this to be kept now for the

Mr. Crosbie

election? At some point, late in the election, we will hear a dramatic announcement over in Stephenville or Corner Brook or Grand Falls or Gander, wherever the Government are most worried or perhaps at all four, if there are going to be four junior colleges. That is probably what will happen - worried about all four seats. There will be four junior colleges promised. Can we just have a little sensible answer from the minister, at what stage has he gotten with his planning for junior colleges? Is there one being planned perhaps to commence next year or the year after and if so where, on the West Coast or Central Newfoundland? Where is the demand greatest? Is it being discussed with the University? Is the University amenable to suggestions or has Lord Taylor vetoed it? Perhaps Lord Taylor has said, no. Perhaps he has said that if you want a junior college, there will be no Lord Taylor. The Government are so shaken by that that it does not want to proceed with the junior colleges. Is this the position? There is something wrong here, Mr. Chairman. There was going to be a school of law at one time. But I am glad - well that comes later on.

So, quite seriously, Mr. Chairman, the minister should now tell us just where ~~are~~ the Government in the planning for junior colleges or have they dropped the suggestion? It is not good enough for the minister to say that we do not want to deal with it now. We all know that there is an election this year. This is the time that it should be dealt with, if the Government have a serious programme for that purpose.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): That is the undertaking?

MR. COLLINS: I raised the matter of junior colleges when we started the debate on this particular department. It was my understanding then that the minister did not make a comment at that time but preferred to wait until we reached the appropriate item in the estimates.

MR. CROSBIE: We are there now.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that my hon. friend must have misunderstood me. I have no recollection at all of indicating that I would be making a statement, would be commenting on this matter at some other time. I do not

MR. ROWE (F.W.):

even recall his - I think he did in the course of one of his speeches. I think the Address in Reply - okay, yes, but I have no recollection that I at that time said that I would be making any statement. I am sure I did not say it because I have no intention of making any statement. I have nothing to add to what I have said. There is nothing in these estimates at all.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister has not said anything. It is not a question of the minister not adding to what he said, because the minister has not said a word. There has not been a peep. There has not been a murmur, a squeak, not half a syllable from the minister on junior colleges. We want some information. What is the Government's policy on junior colleges? Now we know that there will be a policy before the election is here. If the Government have a policy, let us have a policy. What is the position on junior colleges? What has Memorial University done? Have they accepted the idea or have they said, no you are not going to have them for another five years? This is extremely important. It is too important to be left to the minister to have a meeting in Grand Falls - a recreation meeting in Grand Falls, people came from all over the Province. Grants were announced and the rest of it, none of them given for four years. We see it in the paper now, the new policy. Are we to wait until August or early September and the minister will have another conference in Grand Falls, call the junior college conference and he will announce the lashing out of funds for junior colleges in half of the communities on the Island? Can we have some serious expression of Government policy now? Is it the Government's policy to have junior colleges? We know that the hon. minister is quite voluble, quite ready to outline plans. He has always been one of the greatest spenders in Government service. In fact he was warmly congratulated the other night for being the biggest spender. All the ministers congratulated him and he congratulated them. So what about something on the junior colleges?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, I have something to add to what I did say and what I did say was that I had no comment to make. I have nothing to add to that at all except to say; I point out again that there is nothing in these estimates that has any reference to junior colleges or whatever you want to call them .

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, the minister raised an interesting observation connected with the appointment to the Board of Regents. I should just like to ask the minister how are these gentlemen appointed? Are they selected outright by the Government or is it done in consultation with the University or how are people selected? I seem to recall that after the last great Liberal Convention, there were a couple of very prominent figures in that who later came on the Board of Regents at the University. But is the first qualification that you must be a loyal Liberal or is there some other qualification that a man has to have to be on the Board of Regents?

MR. CROSBIE: It is changed now. John Murphy is still on the board.

MR. HICKMAN: John Murphy is still on the board? That is news.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I do not know whether the hon. gentlemen is asking this for his own information or for the information of the House. Surely, he must know how members are appointed to the Board of Regents. He was in the Government several years. He must have made recommendations. The appointments are made on the recommendation of the hon. Minister of Education. That is how they are made. They are made on the recommendation of the hon. Minister of Education. Now the last list that was made - I think they were all re-appointments, everyone, without exception. There were seven I think whose term had expired, seven of them. It included a man whose name was mentioned a moment ago, Mr. John Murphy. I think it included Dr. Roberts. I think it included Mr. Lewis Ayre. It think it included Mr. Gordon Winters, the Chairman. It included three or four others. I recommended to my colleagues. It was as simple as that. I recommended to my colleagues that these seven gentlemen or whatever there were had served the University well for a three year period and that they be re-appointed.

MR. ROWE (F.W.):

My colleagues agreed and they accepted my recommendation and they were re-appointed. Prior to that there were a number of others appointed. A lady from Grand Falls was appointed. Somebody from Gander or Corner Brook was appointed. The lady from Grand Falls, (I can say here now) that I doubt if the woman had ever had any political involvement at all. I doubt if she has had any political involvement. I have no idea whether she has any political inclinations at all. All I know is that she is one of the most highly regarded (I am speaking of Mrs. Molloy, the wife of the Commanding Officer of the Newfoundland Regiment; Mrs Molloy, who in her own right, is a University graduate, with I believe two degrees. My hon. friend from Gander must know this) and highly respected women in Central Newfoundland.

I have no idea as to what her political affiliation is. I have never asked her. I just do not know and I do not care. All I know is that I was very happy to recommend her appointment to my colleagues. That appointment was accepted without question.

MR. CROSBIE: While the hon. minister is on that subject, could he tell us, there has not been a Chancellor for the University now, I think, since Lord Thompson retired and that must be two or three years ago. Is the Minister or is the Premier negotiating with somebody to become Chancellor? Is the story in the "Free Press" last week correct, that the position is being held open for the hon. the Premier, so that he can be moved up once the election is over and he bows out in five years time, if he wins the election? What is the position on the Chancellorship?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I have no comment to make on that at the present time. I will simply refer the hon. gentleman to the last public statement that the hon. the Premier made on the matter of the Chancellor. I have nothing to add to that. One thing I could add - perhaps I could add a personal note. It is not being held open for me. I am quite sure of that. I will not be a Chancellor. I am only joking, of course, but I have no intentions. That is a matter that I am sure in due course the Premier will be making a statement on, whenever he feels that it is appropriate to do so.

MR. HICKMAN: It is undesirable that we have not a Chancellor now. I am sure and the hon. minister will agree that any strong university has a chancellor. Anyway, we will leave that. There are just two items that I would like to comment on and which I think involves to some extent Government policy. Obviously, Government must be aware of it. I think the House is entitled to a report on it. What I would like to hear from the hon. minister is to the success or otherwise of the Harlow experiment? It is something new to North American universities. It has now been ongoing for - oh, pretty well since Lord Taylor came to this Province. I have been told by professors at the University that it has not been as wildly successful as one would hope for. The building itself now is not much more than a residence. I believe you will find in the Harlow complex in England eleven Newfoundland students, as of today. I do not know how many of them are students at Harlow or how many are using Harlow simply as a place to house them while they attend other universities in London. But I think or I am sure that during the negotiations arriving or that lead to the \$2,000 per student figure that a concerned government would ask about the Harlow experiment. I think we are entitled to know

MR. HICKMAN: what is happening to it? Are we right and the other universities in Canada going to follow us, or is it something that has not been this successful? The other operation of the university, which attracts, appeals to a great number of Newfoundlanders, and which in certain areas of this Province has had a great deal of success, unqualified success, is the Extension Department. I think that the hon. Minister of Finance will agree with me that without the extension department at Memorial, we would not be witnessing today the rejuvenation of Fogo Island to the extent that we now see it. They initiated, against pretty strong and overwhelming odds, or what appeared to be overwhelming odds at the time, the Fogo experiment that captured the imagination of the Fogo people. They have the cooperation of the people on Fogo Island. It is a very worthwhile project and what I would like to see is the university doing more of it.

They have started to do the same thing now in the greater Lamaline area. That was an area that I know had been written off. It cannot get any assistance from Community and Social Development. It cannot get - Government services were being withdrawn, and suddenly, the Extension Department last fall at Memorial turned to a sort of a last resort and they are now beginning to rejuvenate, or at least the signs of rejuvenation are present and they have a great knack for forcing Government to do things against its will. I do not say that in the political sense, I say it in the sense that they go into an area that has been written off, they reassess it and come to the conclusion that there is still hope and that there is justification for retaining public services. Fogo Island is held up by the University Extension Department as their greatest achievement to date, and I believe it has been their greatest achievement to date.

My concern is that whatever goes on at the university, that it not be at the expense of the Extension Department. I would love to see that Extension Department very much enlarged and very much expanded. Would the hon. minister tell us a few things about Harlow? The success or otherwise of Harlow, and his views on the Extension Department?

AFTERNOON

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, on the Harlow matter, I am just trying to recall, but I think it was in the last report that Lord Taylor gave. He made a fairly comprehensive statement on the Harlow experiment. I have no information to add to what Lord Taylor said on that occasion. In fact, my information would come from the university anyway, and Lord Taylor did, I think in his last presidential statement, report. It comes back to me now, I think it was in the convocation they had last fall in November. I do not think it goes back, although time goes pretty fast, I do not think it is a year old. I think it was last fall I heard the statement. That is my information and that is the information that I think is available to everybody.

On the matter of the extension, I can only say this, that it was this Government, the present administration, that pressured the university into establishing an Extension Department at the university. We were several years waiting impatiently for that to be established. Finally the Premier came out and made a very strong statement, in effect, I suppose almost if not denouncing, certainly complaining that this department or this division had not been established at the university. It has been established, and the hon. gentleman has referred to some of its activities.

Those of us who represent areas in the outports, in the outlying areas of Newfoundland, know that the Extension Department has done some very valuable work. As a matter of fact, I have on my desk at this moment a letter which came in only yesterday and which reached me only this morning, as a matter of fact, from my district asking for additional extension services in a part of that district. It is a very valuable piece of work. We have encouraged the university to extend its extension work there. That has been done and is being done. I have no doubts that the university will be carrying on even wider services under the Extension Department as time goes on. Other than that, any detailed information would have to come from the university itself, I am afraid.

MR. CROSBIE: I am glad, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. minister pointed out

that it was the Government that put the pressure on Memorial University to start an Extension Department. I remember it well. The university seemed to be dragging its heels on it, this was ten or fifteen years past. The Government, because it wanted this done as a matter of policy of the Government, put the pressure on Memorial University and got the Extension Department started. I think the same thing is true of the medical school. It is the Government that got itself into the dilemma of the medical school. The Government put the pressure on to get a medical school. It got Memorial in a position where it said, "all right, we will carry on if the Government will vote enough money for it." That is how we got the medical school.

The same position is exactly with junior colleges. Exactly the same position. If the Government puts the pressure on Memorial and says, "we want a junior college programme on the West Coast, we want one in Central Newfoundland. We will make the funds available and we must have this done," the university will do it. The university will have to do it. The university is an instrument of Government Policy. The Government created the university, the Government can abolish the university. There is no question about that. I remember the Premier once saying in this House that the municipalities were creatures of the Government. I will not say that about the university, but their legal position is exactly the same. They were created by an Act passed by this House. They are financed by money voted by this House, and if the Government wants a junior college programme it can request, and I go further, it can direct the university to carry out that programme. Why the minister will not say anything about this, which is one of the big issues around Newfoundland in education today, why the minister will not tell this House what the Government's plans are with respect to junior colleges baffles me.

This is the place where the Government is supposed to discuss its policies and plans, not later on when the Government is on the hustings making wild plans about junior colleges, which is what I forecast now will happen. Between now and the election, Mr. Chairman, we will hear something about junior colleges from the Government. Why not now? Not some fanciful

statement later that we are bound to get. The minister pointed out, and that is why so much of this talk about Memorial's budget is bunkum, Mr. Chairman, as the minister pointed out, when Government put the pressure on, it forced Memorial to get going with their Extension Department. To say and to pretend in the House that Memorial presents a budget and the Government has no interest in the details and all the rest of it is malarkey. If the Government is interested in having Memorial do something it makes it do it.

I have a telephone call myself from the Premier to the President of the University, suggesting that the university take an interest in the environment. (This is when pollution was becoming current about three or four years ago) suggesting that a chair be started in environmental pollution or something like that. You would be surprised how quickly the president of the university said, "yes Sir," and announced that they were looking for somebody to do that. It is only bunkum and malarkey to pretend that the university is independent from the Government. It is not. It depends for its very life on the Government. A suggestion from the Government that the university do something, unless it is something absolutely foolish, is acted on.

AN HON. MEMBER: Trying to make a political football out of the university.

MR. CROSBIE: Exactly. Nobody is suggesting...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is above politics.

MR. CROSBIE: No it is not above politics. Nothing funded by the House of Assembly can be above politics. Above politics in any sense of cheap attacks, but not above politics in a sense that that institution carries out the will of the Government with public funds.

AN HON. MEMBER: You would not want to make a political football out of it.

MR. CROSBIE: The political football I am interested in is the political football the minister is going to try to kick later on this year about junior colleges. Instead of explaining to the House now what the Government's policy is on junior colleges, the minister is going to try to bounce one

political football on his head and kick two with his feet, later in the year, on junior colleges. That is the political football. We would like to know what the Government's plans are in that direction now.

MR. WORNELL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question on the subject of extension services. Mr. Chairman, I have not used one millionth of the time of my hon. friend on the opposite side on every subject.

MR. CROSBIE: You are doing it in caucus.

MR. WORNELL: I could ask many questions, but I think he has probably covered the gambit. This question I would ask is; who sets the pattern for these film crews to go around the island taking television filmings of, say, fishermen down in Labrador, talk about the economic situation in Newfoundland, and otherwise, pronouncing opinions on the social and economic life of the island?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, here again we have another example that the Government did encourage, to establish the Department of Extension. The Government expresses disappointment because several years went by and no action had been taken. The only pressure, the hon. gentleman from St. John's West said the Government pressured, (I think it was pressured he said) into doing that. The only pressure we used was to say that we would like to see one established and, if the university decided to establish it we would be prepared to assist in the financing of it. The university took us at our word and did establish that department.

In answer to my hon. friend from Hermitage, I presume the films he is talking about are done by the film crews that are part of the operation of the Department of Extension. We do have a lot of film crews going around Newfoundland. In some cases they are doing them for C.B.C. In some cases they are doing them for National Geographic and so on. If they are doing it for the Department of Extension at the University, then, we would have no knowledge of it and we would have no - we would not be in a position to say anything about it. This would be part of the internal operation of the Department of Extension -

MR. WORNELL: What I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, is who is educating

whom? Are they educating the illiterate or are the illiterate educating them?

MR. ROWE: Well, I cannot answer that question. I have not seen the films that my hon. friend is referring to, at least I do not think I have. I do not know the purpose behind it. I do not know the philosophy behind it. I do want to make this point, that here again, whether John Brown, or Fred Smith agreed with it or disagrees with it, as the case might be, with the way they are operating, with the importance or nonimportance of the films, or with the conduct of the film makers, no matter what the feeling might be about that, the Government itself does not interfere with the operations of the Department of Extension, anymore than we would interfere with the operations of the Department of Mathematics. The actual internal operation is entirely a thing - and I would suggest if any hon. gentleman has a question in that regard, or has a grievance, then it could be addressed to the university. The Government cannot interfere in a matter of that kind.

Motion, 62202-04 carried.

MR. CROSBIE: 622 - I do not know, I am looking at the wrong book.

MR. CHAIRMAN (HODDER): The total subject, 622

MR. CROSBIE: No, I want to ask the minister, I do not think the question has been answered. 622(09)-08, that is not carried yet is it?

MR. ROWE: That is not voted on.

MR. CROSBIE: I know that, but the minister will know what buildings. It is Public Works, but what buildings are planned to have this - you know, the \$4 million is planned for what buildings this year at Memorial? The minister would know that I believe.

MR. ROWE: I am afraid that...

MR. CROSBIE: Is it the engineering building or what building? \$4 million for Memorial University.

MR. ROWE: I have the...

MR. CROSBIE: 62209-08

MR. CHALKER: Site work, \$2,200,000.

MR. CROSBIE: Site work \$2,200,000.? That is on the north campus is it?

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AFTERNOON

Is that to put in water and sewage?

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, this is a question I tried to ask a few minutes ago. It is the sort of thing that happened with the,

has happened with the engineering extension of the science building. There seems to be a great deal of pressure, there was not time to call tenders because this building had to be made ready. The pressure for this sort of thing, is that from the University? Do they come to the Government and say, "we must have this building by a certain time" or is it the Government's decision that the building must be erected by a certain time? The Hon. Minister of Public Works, in answering this question for the Minister of Education, mentions site work. For instance; there is a very elaborate plan for the future extension of the University, the North campus, site work I presume means underground and so on, necessary sewers and drains and all this kind of stuff. What is the stage of the progress on this? Is it directed by the University or is it directed by the Government? The Government provide the money but who does say which is necessary? Who says the cart comes before the horse or the horse comes before the cart? Is the University in on this to the extent of saying what we need next, and when shall we have it?

MR. CHALKER: Mr. Chairman, my deputy-minister, in conjunction with the officials from the Memorial University, as you know we have a master plan completed - possibly take fifty years to finish. But we are doing this, I think in a proper method, in as much that all the acreage there is being laid out and serviced. We are advised by the officials of the University what sites they want to proceed with and, as long as it fits in with the overall plan, we will go ahead with it. We are starting, I think they have been working now over a year on the water and sewerage section going up to - on the back of the new development. If we do not adhere to it, Sir, we will be shot in about twenty-five or thirty years time because we will just spoil that beautiful site. It is being done by a very special engineering group - I forget the name now. It is completed and we are following it right to the teeth.

MR. HICKMAN: May I, Mr. Chairman, you do not mind if I address another

question to our hon. colleague. This is on the question of the extension to the - and I presume it is included in this grant - capital grant construction, is the extension to the science and engineering building? There was an answer. The committee will recall that when we were discussing the science and engineering building before, the hon. minister of Public Works said that he was given a deadline to meet and that he did not have time to call tenders and that in thirty-six hours he had called in a company he had thought most competent to do the job and negotiate it to satisfaction.

Now to me, Mr. Chairman, this seems to be wrong. Because, I do not say - I say wrong in principle - because surely, if the hon. minister of Public Works in thirty-six hours can negotiate with one construction company, he could have spent another thirty-six hours - the deadline was not that severe, could have spent another thirty-six hours negotiating with another - and we have at least three or four companies in this Province capable of doing that work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I wonder if the hon. member -

MR. CHALKER: You are on my estimates now.

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, we are under construction and alterations -

MR. CHALKER: That comes under my -

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no motion before the Chair relating to 09, Transfers from other Departments, because these Items are carried - if the hon. member would look at Appendix 11, these Items are carried in the budget in another department. We are going to be going over the same grounds more than once - Shall 623-02-01 carry?

MR. EARLE: On this one, Mr. Chairman, 623-02-01. Dalhousie University: Under this heading, this is the grant to the Dalhousie Medical School, I notice it is the same amount as last year. I am wondering, in the light of the fact that we are involved in the preparation for Medical School at the University, so far, I presume that there is no necessity

of reducing the grant to Dalhousie. The same number of Newfoundland students are still at Dalhousie or what is the case, are there still as many going to Dalhousie or is it anticipated that in future years this grant can be reduced?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I made this enquiry myself and I was informed that we still have, this year, approximately the same number of students, dental and medical, at Dalhousie that we had last year, for whom we have to pay. I cannot say about next year but obviously there will be - hopefully there will be - but it is going to be several years, at any rate, as long as we have our students at Dalhousie we have to honour our commitments there, to that University.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, may I say of that \$660,000 only \$544,000 was spent, There is a reduction there.

MR. ROWE: Yes, the number at Dalhousie, we did not spend that amount last year.

MR. HICKMAN: Could the hon. minister indicate whether there is still an agreement with Dalhousie University, with reference to accepting Newfoundland students. Are they still accepting first year Newfoundland Medical students at Dalhousie, say for the coming academic year, in light of the fact that the Medical School at Memorial is now about to enter its second year of medical studies?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the nature of that agreement is. Actually I know it is an agreement, but that agreement was negotiated between our Department of Health and Dalhousie University. I would think my hon. friend, when he returns here, would be able to answer that question. I frankly do not know if there is - if the agreement has expired, but I doubt very much that it has. If it has not, even if the agreement has formally expired, we are not going to see our students, our Newfoundland students at Dalhousie, left in the lurch.

MR. HICKMAN: It would appear, the vote is the same this year as the amount spent last year. It would appear as if - and I suspect this is the fact too -

that Newfoundland medical students are still entering, will be entering Dalhousie Medical School in the first year.

MR. ROWE: I would think that, but frankly I do not know. It is conceivable, it is possible that this vote may be confined entirely to second year medical students and beyond that at Dalhousie. I doubt very much, as my hon. friend says, I would suspect that there are some first year students involved here too. But frankly, I do not know. The Department of Health could tell us because they implement that agreement. We simply carry the vote there. I am sure, when my hon. friend the Minister of Health is here, he would be glad to inform us or get the information, He may not have it at his fingertips either.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 01 -02 -03 -04 -05 carry?

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, 06, Would the hon. minister indicate what that grant to Nova Scotia Tech. is for?

MR. ROWE: What is the question?

MR. HICKMAN: 06, 623-02-06. Nova Scotia Technical College it is only a small grant, what is it all about?

MR. ROWE: That is a contribution for the training of our engineers. Traditionally our Newfoundland Engineers have been trained at Nova Scotia Technical College.

MR. HICKMAN: Is Nova Scotia Tech. under an obligation to accept a certain number of Newfoundland students.

MR. ROWE: They do accept. I do not know what the formula is, I have seen it, because I knew about it when I was in the Department of Highways there was sort of a formula. They do bind themselves to accept. Mind you this does not cover—normally the majority of our Newfoundland engineers in training have gone to Nova Scotia Tech. I am sure the cost to Nova Scotia has been more than \$25,000. I think this is a sort of a contribution a little gratuity I might say, that we have given to Nova Scotia Tech. as a small subsidy towards the cost and they in turn have assumed the moral obligation of giving some preference to Newfoundland students.

MR. HICKMAN: Apparently Nova Scotia Tech. is going into Dalhousie.

Apparently Nova Scotia Tech is on its way out.

MR. ROWE: Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 06 carry?

MR. EARLE: 07 and 08 Mr. Chairman, these two items have to do with Eskimo and Indian Education. A little bit confused here. There seems to be nothing voted on North West River (Capital) only \$100 token. Then the next page there is an amount transferred of \$310 from some other department. The question I want to ask on this, actually the 07 has to do with the operating cost?

MR. ROWE: Yes.

MR. EARLE: The capital cost I am interested in, have these projects been completed?

MR. ROWE: Yes the school is built.

MR. EARLE: The one at North West River for the Indians is completed. The one at North West River for the Eskimos is that completed?

MR. ROWE: Being opened next month. These are both finished. It is in operation, yes, they are having the formal opening next - within the next fortnight I think.

MR. EARLE: They will still transfer \$310,000 from another department?

MR. ROWE: If I have a breakdown of that for - here, residents of Makkovik, an extension to the main school, workshop and domestic room at Nain, gymnasium-auditorium at North West River. That is the breakdown for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 07, 08 carry?

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, I note that now the Library here in St. John's, on Duckworth Street, has been closed out and transferred to City Hall, in what way is the Government committed to the St. John's Municipal Council for the Library at City Hall?

MR. ROWE: That is entirely arrangement between the Public Libraries Board of Newfoundland and Labrador, and City Council. Perhaps I should

say, Mr. Chairman here, that we have the same, roughly the same relationship, with the Public Libraries Board, as we have with the University in that we make the grant. We make a block grant to the Public Libraries Board and they in turn carry on their separate negotiations. Mr. Chairman, the answer is that the arrangement between the Public Libraries Board and the City Council does not involve the Government at all. We simply make a block grant and leave it to the Public Libraries Board to make their own arrangements for the erection and or the operation of libraries. I might say that we are very happy that this arrangement has been made. We were down, the Premier and I were down, on Friday I think it was,

MR. MURPHY: The hon. member was not invited there, for St. John's East-

MR. ROWE: It was not a government function, Mr. Chairman, the Government did not arrange any function down there and I have no comment to make about it. As a matter of fact there were a lot of hon. members on this side who were not invited there either.

MR. MURPHY: They are not members for the District of St. John's East.

MR. ROWE: That is a matter that my hon. friend should take up with the non-political body known as the Public Libraries Board of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Chairman, of whom, for many years, by the way happens to be a public adherent of the P.C. Party, and no complaints from this side about that either. He was actually a candidate for my hon. friend's party in one of the elections. He was chairman, with our approval he was chairman of that Public Libraries Board and was present down there. We cannot answer for the invitation list of the Public Libraries Board of Newfoundland.

MR. MURPHY: This Library Building (Capital) Mr. Chairman, -

MR. ROWE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, we understand, that is the information that they have given us, and it is on this information that we agreed to recommend this vote. Clarenville, they hope to spend \$8,000 at Clarenville. Marystown, they hope to spend \$5,000. They hope to spend \$10,000 at Deer Lake. These were their estimates to us. I am not sure that they

will be able to do everything from the vote. They hope to spend \$10,000 on buildings in various parts of this Province. Mr. Chairman, this is a reciprocal programme that this Province has with all the other Provinces, I think. There has been a lot of publicity, I am sure, hon. members must be familiar with it, whereby groups from other Provinces come into Newfoundland and tour Newfoundland, various parts of it and in turn Newfoundland Groups go out. It is handled very capably, on the Newfoundland end, by Miss Russell, Miss May Russell, who is one of the senior officers in the Department of Education. It is a programme that has attracted an awful lot of favourable attention and publicity across Canada. I have had the pleasure, I think the -

MR. ROWE (P.W.):

if I have the pleasure and I think the hon. the Premier has, I know he has and others, of meeting with some of these groups coming down. It does a tremendous amount of good for a group to come down here from say Ontario and go and visit Twillingate, as one group did last year and then visit Bonavista and so on and then, in turn, a group from here go up to Manitoba or go to Toronto or Montreal or something of that kind.

MR. MURPHY: What is the eligibility? You do not have to be a Liberal or anything to get out of Newfoundland do you?

MR. ROWE: I have not made any inquiries on that matter but I suspect there is no political clause in the eligibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please! Shall 652 carry?

MR. CROSBIE: 652, Mr. Chairman, this is Temperance Education. Is there somebody in the Government attempting to teach the Premier to be more temperate in his utterances in the House? Is that the purpose of the vote?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Everybody recognizes the provocation, so what is the use in trying to cure it.

MR. CROSBIE: The vote is \$35,000. but we move that it be increased to \$75,000. if that is the purpose of the vote.

MR. HICKMAN: In the last session of the House, this I presume is the grant to Rev. Isaac's organization. There seemed to be a divergence of opinion amongst members of Government concerning this, I am sure hon. members will recall the comments of the hon. Minister of Health with respect to the temperance vote. Now I think that Rev. Isaac is doing a first-class job particularly in the field of Allied Youth. Last week or two weeks ago they had a good convention at Corner Brook, young people, their leaders and a lot of the clergy were involved. It was a tremendous convention and a great deal of good comes out of it.

But would the hon. Minister advise the Committee whether hidden in that vote somewhere there is a grant for another worthwhile organization that

MR. HICKMAN:

used to get a few dollars, the Sons of Temperance. As a past recording scribe of the Sons of Temperance I have a very vested interest in that organization.

MR. NEARY: Why was the hon. member disqualified?

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, there are still other items which have been passed which are a recording scribe, but we do have the Sons of Temperance in Epworth, that is Epworth, Newfoundland and another in Grand Bank and there maybe one other.

MR. CROSBIE: They do not have them down on the first floor of the Confederation Building, that dining room? They have been kept out of that dining room.

MR. HICKMAN: That is no place for recording scribes.

MR. CROSBIE: There is no temperance down there.

MR. HICKMAN: Would the hon. Minister indicate whether there are a few dollars in there for the, at least if for nothing else to maintain that old building? It is certainly the oldest Temperance Building in Newfoundland, the one situated in Grand Bank. It is in the state of -

MR. ROWE(F.W.): It was called the Epworth League, was it not?

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, the Epworth League has nothing. It is the Sons of Epworth Grand Division No. 9 and they used to hold the court there. This was something to behold. The Supreme Court on circuit, I feel this is very relevant, Mr. Chairman, the Supreme Court on circuit, when it did the South Coast tour and I can recall the judge and his retinue coming in to Grand Bank. They used to call into St. Pierre on the way by. For some strange reason as they get off St. Pierre the captain, with due solemnity, would report to the presiding judge that they had run out of potatoes. They invariably ran out of potatoes even though they were just one day out of Argentia and the judge would make a very learned decision and say, "Well, we will have to put into the nearest port!" And with some surprise he would learn that St. Pierre was the nearest port and, of course, they would go in there and then this brought on formal calls on the Governor and sometimes it took up to three days to find the potatoes

MR. HICKMAN:

and if they did find them it would take them a week to get up the courage to eat them.

But be that as it may, their next port of call was Grand Bank and they would always hold court in the Temperance Hall at that time. To see the presiding judge sitting underneath a sign that read, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging" and pictures of John Barley-Corn all over the place I think it really established a tradition that we should not let die out, if that old building is still there and the pamphlets are still there, I know that the hon. the Minister, when he was a teacher in Grand Bank he never quite got into the Temperance Society, it was no fault of his as he tried,

MR. ROWE(F.W.): I had been led astray.

MR. HICKMAN: But I am sure he has been into the building. But there used to be a few dollars for the Sons of Temperance in that Temperance vote. Is it still there and if it is, will the hon. Minister be a bit generous and just give us a few dollars to keep that building going?

MR. ROWE: Yes, I would, but I would recommend this. He has put a very moving case, there is no doubt about that, Mr. Chairman, and I think that he should take that I recommend this to the good will and sympathies of my hon. colleague, the Minister of Provincial Affairs, who was responsible for it. May I say this: I did not have the opportunity ever of joining that celebrated organization in Grand Bank but I did have the opportunity of enjoying hospitality in other institutions in Grand Bank at one time or another. I enjoyed the conviviality and the hospitality, including perhaps vegetables brought from St. Pierre, in certain other basic institutions in the town of Grand Bank.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I do not know if I am the only person in the Chamber who was once a member of the IOGT. I joined it in Canon Wood Hall, down at St. Thomas's Church in the East end of St. John's. There was a branch there and, if I am not mistaken, there was a branch in St. Lawrence, I am not sure if it was in St. Lawrence or Marystown because I remember, years afterwards,

MR. SMALLWOOD:

going up through that area for Sir William Coaker, in the FPU, and holding a series of meetings and holding one in an IOGT hall which was either in Marystown or St. Lawrence, I forget which. Then there was this one in Grand Bank, There were several throughout the island.

MR. HICKMAN: What do the initials stand for?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Independent Order of Good Templars.

MR. HICKMAN: Well, they are quite different from the Sons of Temperance, do not confuse us at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I often get tight now? I resent that bitterly.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is not what we were at all. We were an Independent Order of Good Templars, which would sometimes be called Sons of Temperance, but that was the full name - IOGT. I do not think it exists any longer and the only remanent probably of it in Newfoundland would be this hall in Grand Bank of which, when I was there last, I took ten or fifteen photographs, myself, with my own camera, and they came out beautifully.

AN HON. MEMBER: Did the hon. Premier take that pledge?

MR. SMALLWOOD: I did not need to take the pledge. I mean I was always a temperance man, always been extremely temperate. I have yet, since I was born, to taste whisky or to taste rum

AN HON. MEMBER: Well, you do not know what you are missing.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I know I do not know what I am missing and I am glad. I am glad I do not know what I am missing. I never have yet, I did once taste whisky, to be very truthful, at Government House, when Sir Albert Walsh was Governor, at a dinner one night they had the normal drinks before going into the dining room and they brought me what I assumed was a glass of sherry and I, not looking or not thinking, just sipped the sherry and it did not taste right. so then I noticed it and I smelled it and I said, "It does not smell like sherry, it does not taste like sherry." So somebody came along, I think

MR. SMALLWOOD:

it was Sir Leonard Outerbridge and I put it up under his nose and I said, "Would you smell that," and he said, "Yes," and I said, "What is it?" and he said, "It is whisky." Then I put it under someone else's nose and I said, "Would you smell that, what is it? Whisky, whisky." So I can say that once since I was born I actually tasted whisky and I passed the glass back and got some good, fine, Wesley and Methodist and Temperance drink known as a sherry.

MR. HICKMAN: Eighteen per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. SMALLWOOD: I resent that. I drink only at most and only on very solemn occasions a glass of sherry in the great old English tradition, the old Wesley. I know that Mr. Wesley took his glass of sherry frequently from time to time, and, if Mr. Wesley could do it, I do not see why I should not do it, take a glass of sherry. But whisky and rum, that vile stuff never passed my lips, except once and that was by mistake at Government House, and there was a shock of horror that went through the guests that they felt they had practically turned the Premier into an alcoholic, but it did not, it did not take. I have never tasted it since, just that once. So the IOGT hall in Grand Bank should be in some way or other preserved

MR. SMALLWOOD: Surely that is a matter for the proud citizens of Grand Bank, who takes such an intense and immense pride in their tradition. Surely they will never give it to the world to say that they had an historic building that they let go down. I do not believe it.

MR. HICKMAN: They have asked for money.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are going to get our annual speech now?

MR. MURPHY: I am very happy to congratulate the minister on his new recreation programme. At last our Government have come to realize that, as I always preach, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Rather than spend the money in the courts, we are going to spend it much earlier than that, to keep the kids out of the courts. The hon. minister had quite a meeting in Gander, I see.

MR. ROWE, F.W. And in Grand Falls.

MR. MURPHY: And in Grand Falls. He must have listen to my speech I made - not in the same place, but some six weeks ago, where I said I had been working on a recreation programme for the new Government, and our minimum was \$1 million a year on recreation. The Premier has just \$1.2 million, the minister I mean, not to be out-done again, he had to go \$.2 million over what I said was necessary.

But there are one or two questions on this that I would like to ask. I notice that the very vital question was asked at this meeting, with reference the minister has gone out making great statements on building artificial ice stadiums, so on and so forth. A few days ago I made the remark that the erection of the stadium itself was not a big cost. The operating cost, perhaps, is what more or less burdened the areas where stadiums were situated.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Inaudible.

MR. MURPHY: It is very difficult for the minister to absorb two - when his boss is talking to him, he has got to listen, when I am speaking he can ignore me, but I want to be alone.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I am following.

MR. MURPHY: All right. With reference to the operation and the cost of light or power to these stadiums, which is terrible. I know of the fact when we operated the ball park down here, we were on a demand from Light and

MR. MURPHY: Power and it costs us over \$2,000 a year for a few shorted fuses in the summer.

But, I notice that there was no reference made to the Ferryland District, for a stadium there, which is so badly in need of one. The minister mentioned several places where they would be going. Possibly I might ask this question now, with reference to these seventy-five percent of grants for facilities. Could St. John's, who I do not believe have a Recreation Commission, could they apply perhaps to the ball park down here on Carpasian Road, which has been allowed to go to ruin, if the Council applied would Government give them seventy-five percent of the cost of this ball park? And if a Recreation Commission were formed here, we could bring this thing back and restore it. Because to me it is a very sentimental project, because I was one of the one's who spearheaded it. We put something like a quarter of a million into it, without one cent of Government or Council expense. It is allowed to deteriorate down there now, because the owners of the field want to sell it. The Council, in its wisdom, which I did not agree with, decided to have a complex upon the marsh up there in the westend, which is only good for ducks, in my opinion, not for football or baseball.

MR. NOLAN: Do not mark the westend.

MR. MURPHY: This is the north.

I am just wondering if the hon. minister would answer that question for me, would these grants apply if an effort were made to purchase the ball park on Carpasian Road?

MR. ROWE, F.W. I will try to give a very brief answer there, I hope it will satisfy. (1) By the way, these were not announcements that I made at Grand Falls on Friday night, they are stated as announcements. I merely repeated the announcement which I made formally here in this House, several weeks ago. I am not sure, if I repeated all of that.

Mr. Speaker, our policy is very simple. The Government's policy is that we will help communities which have organizations, Town Councils and Recreation Commissions. We will help them in the provision, not of stadiums as such, but in the provision of recreational facilities. This is why Lawn is already qualified for, I think, a football field. That is why I think

MR. ROWE, F.W. St. Lawrence is qualified for help for a recreational complex. In other cases they have qualified for a stadium and so on.

There is no guarantee that simply on application a community or a group of communities will get what they ask for. They have to meet certain conditions, for example, they have to be able to demonstrate that they can find twenty-five percent of the cost, up to a gross cost of \$240,000.

I have announced the names of those communities, some of those communities that have qualified, Wabush, Springdale, Lewisporte, Grand Falls, Lawn, and Grand Bank, I think.

MR. HICKMAN: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes, well they have given us the estimated cost and we have offered them seventy-five percent of that, That is what we can do under our existing regulations. Now there is nothing at all that says, for example, well the Town of Gander has come in and I think it has been approved.

Botwood, which already had a stadium, has come in and gotten approval. Corner Brook has a request in. There is nothing to prevent St. John's from making a request. I would suggest, without prejudice, I would suggest to my hon. friend to suggest to them, whoever is involved.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well there has to be a body which represents the community, and that body can be the Town Council. The point is there are quite a number of communities including, well, I will not say where, but there are communities that have applied, whose applications are being studied, examined and some of which are being processed, and so we hope to make these announcements too from time to time.

On Motion that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply have considered the matters to them referred and have passed estimates of expenditure under the following headings; Heading VI - Department of Education and Youth, Item 612-02-14 to 664-02-03.

May 10th. 1971

Tape 578 (afternoon)

Pk - 4

On Motion report received and adopted, committee ordered to sit again presently by leave.

MR. SPEAKER: It now being 6:00 P.M. I do leave the Chair until 8:00 P.M.



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VERBATIM REPORT

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1971

SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE

MR. ROWE, F.W. \$10,000. I will get the list later on and submit it for them. I may be able to get it this evening, if the files are not locked up. It is down in black and white somewhere. But that is the vote, one that this House has had for a number of years and which is expanded this year to take care of one or two additional clubs that have been formed.

On motion 03 carried.

MR. CROSBIE: 04 - do not rush it through. Miscellaneous Fitness and Recreational Projects, \$300,000 is more than doubled last year's. Now if the minister could describe just what some of these are, doubtless they are valuable and worthwhile. Just what are some of the projects?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Yes, this division or part of the division was transferred from Provincial Affairs to Education this passed year. There grants are made to the various recreation organizations all over the Province. There are, I am speaking from memory now, I think there are fifty-odd, probably more than that right now. Earlier this year there were fifty-two, I think, in the Province and almost every day new ones are being formed because, of course, a condition for getting assistance, under the capital grants programme, is that there be an organization, there be a community body formed. A very good example, the one I am familiar with, is my own District, in the Town of Windsor, where late last year, in fact, sometime before Christmas, a Recreation Commission was set up there and that Commission is now organized and working under the Town Council, in conjunction with the plans to build a new stadium in the Town of Windsor. These are the grants that are made from this particular vote. We have increased them very largely, or at least we are asking the Committee to increase them very greatly because of two factors; one made by the hon. for Burin a few days ago, and I think again today by inference, that is that the grant up until now have been very small, very meager and not enabling the organizations to carry on with any degree of efficiency or with any degree of comprehension. The other factor is that more and more communities are now coming into the picture. At the Conference which we held at Grand Falls this weekend, which I had the opportunity of speaking to on Friday night, there were I think 120 representatives from all over the Province, from all over the Island of Newfoundland and from Labrador

MR. ROWE, F.W. as well. In fact, I noticed, I was interested enough to notice, in this Provincewide organization that was formed there on Friday, that some of the executive do come from Labrador. If anyone has seen that picture, I think it was in the Telegram that I saw it tonight, that picture shows that every part of Newfoundland, even in the Executive, is represented on this new provincial organization.

Anyway these are the grants that are being given out, and if any hon. member would like to have a fill list, tabulation, I thought I circulated that here to, but I would be very glad to circulate it for information. It is something that I am sure all hon. members are glad to see and I am sure all hon. members will be very happy to vote for this increase, which is being distributed on a fair and practical bases by our division, in accordance with certain standards, certain qualifications which are laid down, As soon as the community or in some cases a collection of communities, if one community is not large enough to carry a programme on its own, a collection of communities, as soon as they can qualify then they receive these grants, these operational grants. They are not very rigid either. We are not going to insist on strick adherence to the letter of a regulation, in a matter which is so important as recreation and physical education in the Province. There is very little distinction between what is capital and what is operational. You have a football field, a football field is thirty feet too short, or the football field is too narrow or the football field needs to have its surface improved, well what is capital here and what is operational? We do not quibble over that either.

I would be glad to get that list for any hon. member.

MR. CROSBIE: I would like to see the list, Mr. Chairman, but the hon. minister's explanation of what this \$300,000 is to be used for, Miscellaneous Fitness and Recreational Projects, is as clear as a bell, a bell that has been sunk in the Atlantic Ocean for about 300 years and just recovered. It is rusted and pitted, you can no longer hear it ring. Because the minister has not explained, Miscellaneous Fitness and Recreational Projects is what the vote says, apparently it is grants to recreational commissions or operating grants to recreational bodies. It cannot be both, if these are

MR. CROSEIF: some kind of miscellaneous projects that are underway, For example, is the football field at Lawn or St. Lawrence, or is this money that is going to be voted every year for Recreational Commissions, and if so, what kind of formula? The minister just has not explained. Now the capital votes down further, Community Sports Facilities, that is the Gander by-election vote that was announced in the Gander by-election there in 1967. It is now going to be carried out this year. But this other vote right here, could the minister just explain, because this says, "project."

MR. ROWE, F.W. I would be very glad to, I am sorry I did not make it clearer because there is nothing, as far as I can see there is nothing very mysterious about it at all. We have had for some years a number of community and Provincial organizations. If my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, were here, he would be able to corroborate what I am saying. You have the Baseball League, you have the Newfoundland Soccer, you have all of these Provincial Associations all of whom, to my knowledge, are receiving grants from this particular vote. Then you have other community based organizations. The Recreational Committee, for example, in the Town of Gander, or in the Town of Port aux Basques, in the Town of Grand Falls, in the town of Corner Brook, they have been receiving annual grants from this vote. But because the vote was so small, the amount that most of these recreational committees receive was, well, critically low, we are here trying to make it a little more realistic. We are asking for three times as much as we asked for last year under this. These are basically operational.

I merely made the point that we do not quibble on the regulations here, what is operational and what is capital. The basic capital vote is the one down below, 07 - Community Sports Facilities, Capital. If people are going to build a stadium, obviously they are not going to build it out of a grant of \$1500 a year maintenance or operational grants they get from 04. They are going to have to look for it under 07.

There is nothing mysterious about this, there is nothing new about it. All we are doing here now is asking for this committee to give us the authority to give out more money to these commissions than we have been giving

MR. ROWE, F.W. and to give out money to more commissions and more community and provincial organizations, such as the baseball, the hockey, soccer, I do not think bowling, I am not sure about bowling. I do not think that comes in, but I am not sure about that. I do not think it does. But all of the non-commercial recreational operations in this Province, all of them, the formally organized recreational organizations in this Province receive grants under that vote.

MR. J. NOLAN: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I may be permitted a question?

MR. HICKMAN: Two.

MR. NOLAN: Two? The great Burin heart.

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Tape no. 580

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Mr. Nolan.

In my own district, I have a number of recreation associations that I helped form. There is one in Petty Harbour, in the Goulds, one in Blackhead Road and so on. I believe in some instances the amounts were not as great as the hon. minister mentioned of \$500 or maybe \$600 in some cases. The money could only be provided, provided that there was a recognized recreation association. It was the case, I believe, that you could not spend the money for the purchasing of equipment as such. Whether this is changed now at this moment, I do not know. I would assume that these are the amounts that my hon. friend is referring to, are they not?

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, under this particular vote, some small places, about the only facility they have is in the neighbourhood of a school. I am wondering if this could be extended or does it cover small, regional playgrounds in the area of schools? For instance, I have mentioned it many times in this House that when sometimes a school is completed, the surroundings of it are much like a gravel pit or something like that. Whereas actually the only possibility of the children, particularly the younger children in that area, of having any facilities at all would be in the immediate neighbourhood of their schools. I know, in the district which I represent, there are very few places with any facilities whatsoever. But they have approached me on a number of occasions to know if some sort of a grant could be provided for fixing up the grounds surrounding the schools, particularly that the younger children could get some organized sort of games or sport. Would this vote here be extended to cover such activities, if there were a properly organized committee?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Yes. Well Mr. Chairman as a matter of fact, I just recall that I answered the question that the hon. gentleman who has just spoken placed on the table here some weeks ago. In that answer, the information was given that one of the communities in his district had already qualified. I think another community had applied..

MR. EARLE: That was for a football field.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): There is nothing to prevent any organization or group

Mr. Rowe (F. W.):

representing the community - that is the criterion. It has got to be a representative group, whether it is a board of education or the town council or the community council or in many of these communities there is no municipal organization, in that case, local recreation committees or even a board of education acting. The important thing is that there has to be an organized body. You cannot deal with individuals in a case like this. You cannot deal with private interests. It has to be a public body and that public body, so long as it represents the community or a section of the community, in the sense that a soccer association would represent the community, then they can qualify for a grant under this particular vote. I am awfully sorry, Mr. Chairman. I apologize to the committee. I tried to contact Mr. Snow to ask him to give me this list here tonight. Unfortunately, I did not know that he had a supper engagement at the University. I could not get him. I did leave word with Mrs. Snow that if he called in, to contact me. He has all this information straight in his files. It was simply pre-occupation on my part which made it difficult. In fact it resulted in my not getting that detailed list of what has been given out so far. But again I can assure the committee that I would be very glad to give this information, which is public information anyway. Most of it has been made public from time to time.

MR. CROSBIE: Could this one stand over then?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Yes, sure.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, while we are on that one. I believe that this type of vote, which is a very commendable one, and that if the money is judiciously used and distributed, you can get far more than \$300,000 worth of value out of this vote. One very good example that we have had in this Province the last four or five years, where a minimum contribution by Government has yielded the maximum result, is in the field of figure skating. There was a time when figure skating was reserved to a very, very few. Today we find in Newfoundland active figure skating clubs in Bonavista, Clarenville - Clarenville probably has one of the best in the Province. There is one in Grand Falls, Buchans, I think

Mr. Hickman

Corner Brook, Stephenville, two in St. John's, Labrador City. These clubs, what they really require from Government is sufficient funds to pay two or three professionals for the whole Province, not one for each club. The strides that have been made in that one particular sport, literally thousands particularly girls who have been able to participate in that programme, indicates what can be done with a very small vote.

Now again, while we are on the question of soccer pitches and monies to be spent in enlarging and bringing them up to standards, I believe that a bit of co-operation between two divisions of the same Department of Education and Youth again could yield a great deal more than the actual vote indicates. In areas where we have vocational schools, if the Department of Education would make the way clear for the staff of the vocational schools to use their equipment for training purposes. They have to use it anyway. They are not doing much good except to those who are taking the course and are out behind the school in Burin releveling, piling up and levelling again the same piece of real estate, year after year, after year. But if that same equipment could be made available to the community sports associations, the recreation associations or the town councils, then that, together with a very small vote or small grant from the Department of Education, could, in my opinion, yield far greater results that we have seen in the past. For \$300,000, with a bit of imagination and with the enthusiastic support of recreation associations - these associations have the enthusiasm. They are voluntary. They spring up - they are not designed simply to haul money out of Government. They have been created over the years out of the genuine desire to establish competitive sports in their community. With their co-operation and enthusiasm, this \$300,000 this year could yield \$600,000 worth of projects and benefits.

MR. HICKEY: Possibly, I can add something to what has been said on O&. The misunderstanding on this item is caused by the manner in which it appears in the estimates: "Miscellaneous Fitness and Recreational Projects." As I understand

Mr. Hickey.

it, Sir, this money is not given to associations based on a particular project, but it is awarded to associations to help them get organized, associations who have a number of projects in mind and, as everyone realizes, it costs money to form an association such as a recreation association. As I understand it, this money is paid on the basis of population and it is granted to associations. It has nothing much to do with a particular project, as long as the association has as its aim the furthering or the organizing of sports projects of one kind and another. To my mind, Sir, it is confusing, in the way it appears. It would appear as though there would have to be some special projects being carried out, while the opposite is true.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, I think in fairness I should give - there are a couple of points - by the way, I am happy to inform the committee that I was able to locate Mr. Snow. He came in here in anticipation of this discussion. He has now gone to get me some information. I will be able to give the committee the information very shortly. The point made by the hon. member for Burin had to do with the use, I think, of heavy equipment connected with our vocational schools. This seems to be a very plausible project. But in practice it is one that has to be approached with extreme caution. We have to remember that these students are students. They are not licensed operators. They can only touch these machines under strict supervision. They have to use them only in certain specified areas. They are not allowed on the highway, normally, in the course of their training. This presents a problem. We had it over in Stephenville. My hon. friend from Port au Port will remember that only last year he contacted me on the same matter. On the surface, you know, when you see a dozen great machines lying up there or available, why not bring them over here half a mile and fill in a pond or do this or that or something else? It is not as simple as it sounds. However, we do co-operate wherever possible and I will say this, that the idea, the principle announced by my hon. friend, is an excellent one which needs and warrants extension here in Newfoundland; and that is we get maximum utilization out of our investment, whether that investment is a D 8 tractor or whether it is a football field or whether it is a million dollar

Mr. Rowe (F. W.)

high school, with a hundred thousand gymnasium, auditoriums, in it, We should get maximum utilization. Because after all, all of these are public investments. They are investments by the public. The ownership may be given to a church or to a school board or to some other organization, but the fact is that they represent public investments. To me - I realize the difficulties that are implicit in this, having been a principal of a school for some years I know it is no so easy as it sounds to throw your school, your gym and your facilities open. Nevertheless, I think it is inherently wrong for any community, big or small, to have a huge investment in a high school, say, with a gym and other athletic facilities, and to have that used perhaps only to thirty per cent of its potential. This is wrong. We cannot afford that here in Newfoundland, when the need is so great, and the principle that he has announced is a very important one too. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we might let that item stand there and go on to the other, in the interest of time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On motion 04 stand.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, on 05, I notice a peculiarity in this one. Perhaps it is not quite clear: Operations, Provincial Recreational Centre, \$10,800. Down below it says: Fees, Provincial Recreational Centre, \$20,000. Is this an operation that we are making money on? It seems that we are getting more revenue than we are expending. It is an odd thing, if we are charging fees for the use of the Provincial Recreation Centre, I think we could be using all these fees to the advantage of the people using it. Is this correct? Are we making \$10,000 ?

MR. ROWE (F.W.): No. Mr. Chairman, I would be a very surprised man if there was any operation of that kind which made money.

MR. EARLE: So would I.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): The truth is, of course, that that \$10,000 shown under that subhead is simply a maintenance grant - a maintenance vote. It does not cover, i.e., salaries at all. Salaries would be covered up under 01, under the \$213,000. If you

MR. ROWE (F.W.):

had to put in the salaries of the various people there - incidentally, while I am on that point, I would like to mention this: It is only within recent months, this last six months or so, that I became familiar personally with this Torbay Recreation Centre. After all, it is a Provincial Recreation Centre. It is a provincial training centre. I was very agreeably surprised with the amount of work that is being done there and with the quality of the work there. I am very happy to report that it is a completely erroneous misconception (that is a double negative, is it not?) for any one to assume, as so many do. I know that out in my own district they assume that this is a centre operated wholly and solely for the benefit of the people here in St. John's. Nothing is further from the truth than that. They train instructors there from all over the Province. As we expand this year and enlarge the hostel accommodations there, we will be able to do a much better job. There must be a training centre for people. It is nonsense, of course, to put a badminton court down in the middle of Wesleyville or in the middle of Twillingate, if there is no one there who

MR. ROWE, F.W. knows how to train young and old in the game of badminton. The same thing applies, of course, for a swimming pool. This day and age it is not enough for people to go and learn by a hit or miss method. That is not the way to do things. So where you have a swimming pool, I opened a beautiful swimming pool at Bay Roberts last year, a lot of people could have a lot of fun there. But, if the children of Bay Roberts and that area are going to benefit and get maximum profit from that swimming pool, they must have expert training in the art of swimming. This is one of the things we are doing at the Torbay Recreational Centre, training swimming instructors, badminton instructors, gymnastic instructors of all kinds. Indeed, I am surprised to see there is a Karate Club down there as well. I do not know what the background of that is, but it is there anyway. Any hon. gentleman on the other side who would like to get a few lessons in karate, or at least in judo.

AN HON. MEMBER: If we do, it will be the end of the Government.

MR. CROSBIE: Are there any athletic signs known to man, which would enable us to wrestle answers from the Government?

MR. ROWE, F.W. To do what?

MR. CROSBIE: Wrestle answers from the Government.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well, you never know what benefits might accrue, if you were to come down and take a course. If the hon. gentleman would like to come down with me some evening, once we can get this House cleared up, I would be very glad to take him down there and arrange for him to get a few lessons in judo and karate. I will not guarantee he would become an expert overnight.

MR. CROSBIE: I was a 165 pound boxing champion, a few years ago.

MR. ROWE, F.W. That was a long time ago.

MR. CROSBIE: Now I am 200 pounds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 05 carry?

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, before we carry that item, I recall, back in the 1967 by-election in Gander District, when the Premier announced the Recreation Centre for Torbay, also announced that time was a Recreation Centre for Gander, for the purposes of training swimming instructors and judo and all the rest of the things which the minister has mentioned.

MR. COLLINS: In fact Gander was the first one to be constructed, Torbay was to follow. I realize that the minister did not make the promise, but I wonder would he indicate to the committee what the status of that centre is now for Gander?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well, Mr. Chairman, I cannot give any more information, I think, it has already been made available in general regarding the Gander operation and the Botwood and the others.

MR. COLLINS: No, no, a training centre.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Pardon me!

MR. COLLINS: A training centre?

MR. ROWE, F.W. No, I am not in a position to give any - I have no information on that particular item. But, Gander has qualified, as my hon. friend knows, under a programme of community stadiums.

MR. COLLINS: That is the stadium. But, a training centre for training Newfoundland coaches, that was also announced.

MR. ROWE, F.W. That is right.

MR. COLLINS: Another wild promise.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I see!

MR. COLLINS: Maybe it is coming up again this fall?

MR. ROWE, F.W. You never know! You never know!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 05 carry? Carried.

MR. HICKMAN: 06, Mr. Chairman, would the hon. minister give us an explanation on 06- Canada and Newfoundland Games, which is an increase of \$15,000 to \$75,000. I would not like anyone to think I am against this vote, far be it. I think that most of us felt a great deal of regret and remorse during the past two or three years when we saw the opening of Canada Games, we were very proud of the athletes who went up to represent this Province at Canada Games, but it became very, very apparent, as the games progressed, that, if there is one thing that Newfoundland athletes had, it was courage, but one thing that they lacked was the skill that comes from first-class coaching, during the off season, getting ready for Canada Games. Because, I believe that before the end of the 70's this Province should host a Canada Summers Game. I do not think

MR. HICKMAN: we will ever be able to host Winter's Games in this Province, but surely in the next few years, indeed..

The next Summer Games that are held in the east should, in my opinion, be held in Newfoundland. Now, if they are going to be held in Newfoundland, and, as the hon. minister knows, the capital outlay that is made by Ottawa, without any charge on the Province is fantastic. The millions that were spent in Halifax and Dartmouth, prior to the first Canada Summer Games, monies that the Province of Nova Scotia could never had afforded to raise or spend itself. Now my understanding is that the Summer Games go west, following that they come east again. A decision has to be made obviously, by Ottawa, whether it is going to be in New Brunswick or Newfoundland. There has been an indication from the Mayor of St. John's that they have already started work on this. But, regardless of where it is held, it has to be a Provincial effort and the results from it will mean millions of dollars spent in this Province on capital outlay, prior to the games.

But in order to do that. and in order to get full participation and to make the impact that I think we should make in the Canada Games, we are going to need a great deal of skilled coaching, and \$75,000, all of that could be spent in coaching alone, without a dollar being spent in travelling expenses or anything else. So far we have done reasonably well in swimming. I think Newfoundland has one of Canada's better swimming coaches, Mr. Drinkwater, at Memorial.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Specto.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Specto. Mr. Drinkwater at Memorial University, Mr. Specto is not doing so much swimming now, Mr. Drinkwater has taken teams that have gone beyond the Atlantic Provinces, have gotten into Upper Canada in competitions. This is only the beginning, The regret that we must have had and the shame was that having seen our fine young athletes parade into the stadium in Halifax or parade into Quebec City Winter Games, or this year in Saskatoon, but when they got into the competition, they rub against something, through no fault of their own, they just could not handle it, because, they say, with the exception of swimming and a couple of other sports, they did not have the type of coaching that is necessary on almost continuous bases for the twelve

MR. HICKMAN: months immediately proceeding the Canada Games.

The other thing is that I would like some assurance from the minister that right now that he, in co-operation with whatever municipalities will be involved in this, is getting ready to put in a bid for the next Summer Games to be held in eastern Canada, that they should be held in Newfoundland. If we get in there ahead of New Brunswick, it is ours for sure. Then when the vote comes up for operational grants for recreational centres, we will have some real recreational centres in this Province that we can be proud of.

MR. NOLAN: I wonder would, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member and the hon. minister permit me an observation before he answers, to give some background on the item that the hon. member for Burin just discussed?

Some months ago, indeed last year we received some information on the Canada Games through the Government. At that time, I had the information, Physical Fitness at that time, I think, may or may not have been with the hon. Minister of Education. I met with some officials who are now in his department, As a result of that, we met with the Mayor of St. John's, Meetings on the Canada Games were initiated originally by the Government, in the first instance, and the co-operation we received from the city was very, very hopeful indeed, As a matter of fact, you have heard, the hon. member pointed out announcements from the Mayor of St. John's, on this, within the last few months. I am not completely up-to-date on exactly what the situations are now, but I know that one of the gentleman sitting with me, the hon. Minister of Education, at this moment, was one of the people involved in one of the meetings that I had the good fortune to have something to do with at that time, being a member in the St. John's area.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, I think that everybody would have to - may I first of all thank my hon. colleague for giving that information. I also say that I have been very happy and fortunate, this last year, to have had the active support and co-operation of my hon. colleague, who has taken a very special interest in this matter and who, as the committee will remember, was a member of the Royal Commission on Recreation and Youth, a very active member at that.

MR. ROWE, F.W. The points made by the hon. member for Burin are, I am sure, acceptable to everyone. We all have to recognize the fact that we suffered here from certain historic disadvantages and disabilities. One of them being the scarce number, the smallness of that number of our young people who have been able to engage actively in competitive sports, particularly sports like hockey, badminton, tennis and the whole roster. It is a fact that, statistically, the larger the reservoir from which you can draw, the better your chances of producing strong and sometimes championship teams. We, in Newfoundland, have not had a big reservoir to draw from, with the exception of St. John's and Grand Falls, Gander, Corner Brook and a half a dozen other all put together. The vast majority of our people have not had the opportunity either to get training, to get coaching. or, for that matter, they have not had the facilities to permit them to do these things, even such a simple thing as a football field.

I remember my growing up days in Lewisporte, we played soccer there very vigorously. We had a team, a league team. We played against Botwood, Bishop's Falls, Grand Falls and Twillingate during the summer season. Certainly, up to the time that I left it, we never did have a football field in Lewisporte. Lewisporte was more favourably than a good many other communities in Newfoundland. But, the fact of the matter was, we did not have the money to provide a field there. To get a good field you had to get a level stretch, and the only level stretches were boggy and constituted major engineering problems. We just did not have a good field there. I do not know, frankly, if they have a good one there now or not. But you can think of any number of communities in Newfoundland, think of a community like St. Packet, down in White Bay. The idea of getting a football field there, it is an almost insurmountable problem, and you can go all around Newfoundland.

The other point I would like to make is this; our Newfoundland team, this year at the Winter Games in Saskatchewan, put on a magnificent effort and they showed improvement in every aspect of the games. Now, it is true they did not come away with very many medals, and they did not come away with - I think, we only got the one, was it? One gold medal, and four medals altogether. But, the fact is that the level of performance was higher than it was at the previous games.

MR. ROWE, F.W. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that when the next games are held, the level of performance will be higher still. I think, we may confidentially look forward, winning is not the important thing anyway, but nevertheless, for what it is worth, we can confidentially look forward to Newfoundland putting on an even better performance as the years go by.

Now one other point, I suggested to my colleague and I take full credit for this, because the idea originated with me, nobody ever suggested it to me. I suggested and they have agreed that, we, in Newfoundland should endeavour to promote Newfoundland Games in the alternate years, in the years between the National Games. This would apply to both summer and winter. We are hoping that we will have the first of such games in 1972, I think it is our goal, the first of these games will be the summer of 1972. This is what this vote here is for - \$75,000 represents the beginning. Of course, the following year, if the thing works out all right, we will have to ask for much more than \$75,000, because, as my hon. friend has pointed out, such things as coaching, employing skilled organizers and specialists. After all, we do have to have specialists in these fields. We are getting some. We already have a number of them engaged at this moment. We have a young fellow, Butler, with his degrees, two degrees in Physical Education. We have Gratton Sheeley, who was Chairman of the Convention just held at Grand Falls, and we have others as well. We are employing, utilizing some local talent and we are building up a nucleus here of skilled, efficient, well-educated, I mean in a technical sense, well-educated team of coaches and trainers

MR. ROWE(F.W.):

and personell who can supervise the development of youth activities. This \$75,000. then is designed primarily to promote the concept of the Newfoundland games, to be held on alternate years that the national games are held.

When that item is carried I would like, Mr. Chairman, to revert to the one that we let stand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall (06) carry?

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I wonder why it is the Minister reverts back to (05)?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we carry (06) first? Carried. Is it the wish of the House that we revert to (05)?

MR. ROWE: (04), Mr. Chairman. I am sorry.

MR. HICKEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of questions I wanted to ask in connection with the recreation centre at Torbay. One, I am aware that it is a Provincial recreation centre, however I am wondering if all of the people who use the swimming pool go there to learn how to swim or are they training swimmers, just what is the situation? The reason for my question, Mr. Chairman, is that, while I personally have to commend Mr. Snow on the overall operation, on occasion I have had some people question me as to what the situation was at the centre, inasmuch as when some people go there to book some time, they find that it is filled, and their criticism is that it is filled by people who come from areas where there are swimming pools.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where there are?

MR. HICKEY: Where there are swimming pools and, whereas the people in the areas where there are not swimming pools, cannot get in. Now I am just wondering just what the situation is.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I have taken advantage this winter, on occasions, normally I swim at the University but there were a number of occasions when I have taken advantage of going down, with our director, Mr. Snow, for a swim, and I have been able to keep track. I am also a member of the badminton club out there,

MR. ROWE:

which meets twice a week, I do not get there very often, twice a week, but nevertheless I do get a chance to see what is going on. I was very happy to learn and I was a learner in this because, after all, this has only been under my particular jurisdiction for less than a year, but I was very happy to learn that the facilities, and this comes back to the point I made earlier about making maximum use of facilities. We use the facilities there for training, we use it for our legitimate purposes, we being the Division of Youth and Recreation. But then there are other periods when it is not in use, notably in the evenings and other periods as well, and we have made it available to any other groups, made the facilities available on a rental basis. For example, the badminton club, I am not an officer, I happen only to be a member, but the badminton club has 150 members, I am told, who rent the gym two evenings a week and pays a rent. I do not know what the rental is but the club pay the rental for it and every member who joins pays, I think \$15.00 is the standard membership fee, most of which is paid toward the rent.

The School for the Deaf, for example, there nearby, next door, they utilizes the pool and other groups and organizations are renting the pool and other facilities. I am told that groups come from as far away as Harbour Grace to use that pool. Now the number of pools around is pretty small. The number of pools available, I think I am familiar with most of them, but there are not too many pools around Conception Bay or on the Southern Shore.

MR. HICKEY: St. John's, I am referring to St. John's.

MR. ROWE: Well, I am not aware of that.

MR. HICKEY: There are more pools in St. John's than there are down East.

MR. ROWE: Yes, quite so. Yes, there is a pool in the Nurses Training Centre down at the General Hospital, there is one in the Grace Hospital, there is a pool out at Littledale and there is a pool at King George V and there is a pool over here at Mt. Cashel and there is one big one at the University. Come to think of it now you might say the quasi-public pools, there are a

MR. ROWE:

number of private pools as well. There are at least two in the area that I live in. I do not own one of them but-

MR. HICKMAN: Name dropping again.

MR. ROWE: It takes time to get those. But I am not aware that there are any

MR. HICKEY: I might make a clarification on that, Mr. Chairman, on my question. I can make a clarification.

MR. ROWE: Yes, well I would be glad to.

MR. HICKEY: I am sure, Sir, that the people who have complained, whether they are learners or whether they are already able to swim, possibly they are people who are already good swimmers, but the complaint or the criticism is that they have difficulty in getting time at that pool. They make a very good case for themselves by pointing out, and rightly, so that the time at the pool is taken up by people from the large centre, such as St. John's, where there are other pools, whereas those people have no facilities but Torbay. I suppose, well they could come to St. John's but their complaint is that why should they pass a Provincial pool and come to the city when in fact the people from the city are going down there. I am not sure as to how much validity there is in this argument or in this complaint, but this is the situation as it is passed on to me.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, on that, the hon. member will be glad to know that annually the division advertises and asks for applications for the use of the pool, applications on a club or an organizational basis, and these applications come in legitimate and they say, "We wish to rent the pool for one hour, twice a week," and the director and his people go over the applications and they accept them until all the time is filled up.

MR. HICKEY: How many of a group is required?

MR. ROWE: I am informed that the fee is \$10.00 an hour and that it would not make any difference whether the group was ten or there is a maximum, thirty-five is the maximum that is permitted in any group.

MR. HICKEY: What is the minimum?

MR. ROWE: For the group?

MR. HICKEY: Is there a minimum?

MR. ROWE: No, there is no minimum at all, but there are not many individuals who would be willing to pay \$10.00 an hour to go to a pool, especially when you have so many other pools available on a much cheaper and perhaps a free basis as well. Mr. Chairman, if that is passed, could we revert to the other item that was let stand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it agreed that we revert to (04)? Agreed.

MR. ROWE: I have here, of course, we do not know what the grants - we cannot give the list for the present year, 1971, because in most cases the grants have not been made and in any case have not been decided on. But I do have a list here of the grants for the past year, that is the year that ended on the 31st of March. The amounts in most cases, well they range from \$100.00, I do not see anything less than \$100.00 up to \$1,000. The three pages, as the Committee can see, I will be glad to have this circulated, tomorrow we will have it photostated, but it takes in, this is only good up until January and since January there has been others as well, which is not up-to-date. But as the Committee can see there must be one hundred or more there, Old Perlican, Wild Bight, Trinity North, well Old Perlican Recreation, Wild Bight Recreation, I am not going to read them all but just as a sample, Trinity North Central Hockey, Dunville Recreation, Dark Cove Recreation, Bishops Falls Recreation, Badger Recreation, Horwood and these amounts are a hundred, two fifty, five hundred and the maximum is one thousand. I see Bishops Falls got the maximum and my hon. friend will be glad to hear it is one thousand. Springdale got one thousand, St. Lawrence got twelve hundred and fifty, St. Lawrence is the record one, Glovertown one thousand, Happy Valley one thousand, Southern Shore Physical Recreation, fifteen hundred dollars, Carbonear one thousand. Mr. Chairman, I will table that information and get it up-to-date, and I will table it in the next day or two. I think perhaps we could let that item carry.

MR. HICKEY: A question on that, Mr. Chairman. Should that not read, "Associations" and not "Project?" This is where the confusion comes in. It says projects. The grant is given to associations, is that not so?

MR. ROWE: Yes, it is a good point but often they, the full title really should be "Miscellaneous Fitness and Recreational Projects and Grants to Associations" or something of that kind. Probably in another year we can get that, some more appropriate title to it.

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

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, (07). Is this the vote, Mr. Chairman, where the grants are made to communities for arenas and artificial ice surfaces and so on? I am just wondering, would the Minister tell us if it is possible for an area, such as a section of my own district, a number of communities within the general area, commencing at Logy Bay and going down the coastline to Pouch Cove, Bauline, on to Portugal Cove, that general area, Mr. Chairman. They have no facilities. They have a very well organized hockey league. They have recreation associations, most of them, if not all of them and they are very anxious to obtain some kind of facilities. I suggested, to a number of people who talked to me about it, that they get together with representatives from their various communities, form themselves into an association. I wondering, Mr. Chairman, if this were done, would they qualify for assistance under this vote, under this programme?

MR. ROWE: Is that community incorporated?

MR. HICKEY: Are they incorporated? No, one of them is incorporated, Mr. Chairman. The community of Pouch Cove has been incorporated recently. But it is my understanding, at least the Minister tells us, told us earlier, that as long as there is a recognized organization, then surely they are not limit, those funds, to communities where there are town councils or community councils? Surely a well organized recreation association or a stadium commission or an arena commission or whatever you want to call it, they are as legitimate as the community councils. Some of them even more so, because they have worked

MR. HICKEY:

for years and years for their communities, without any remuneration, and are very dedicated people. I do not see where they would be disqualified because there is no town council.

My question is; will they qualify if they band together?

MR. ROWE: Yes. Mr. Chairman, it just occurred to me how important it is and I am sure every member will run up against this, if he has not already done so, how important it is that members have this inclination at their disposal. So I requested our director to make copies of the regulations and to send them to all members of the House, because we should have them in our file. I go to my district and people of Millertown come to me or I will be going to Gull Pond, the next time I go out, and I am sure the people of Gull Pond will be speaking to me on some matter pertaining to this. The answer to my hon. friend's question is this, basically this programme is designed for realistic concentrations of population. We like to have three thousand people within a reasonable area, not necessarily in the one town or the one community. If you insisted on that, that is that there be three thousand people in the one community, then the whole of Trinity South could never qualify for any kind of help and the whole of the Southern Shore. I do not think from the Goulds down to Trepassy there is one community with three thousand people in it.

But, in this day and age, we do not all have to live in the one municipality to take advantage of facilities. After all fifteen or twenty miles is only a reasonable, I suppose there are literally hundreds of people, every night of their lives, driving from Conception Bay in here to go to a movie, twenty miles or twenty-five miles, or to go to the stadium. Well, that is one criterion, a reasonable population. Another one, of course, is financial responsibility to meet their expenses, and this is where the town council or the municipal incorporation comes in, because we have insisted that these municipal councils shall be on the back of all the recreational

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MR. ROWE:

commissions. The one I mentioned for Windsor, the town of Windsor, that recreation committee is a creature, and I do not use that in the derogatory sense, is a creature of the town council of Windsor. The town council of Windsor will undertake the financing or at least will be on the back of the financing.

Where a project has been approved, we can give seventy-five per-cent of the capital cost for the project and the equipment in it and, if there is a population large enough in that area to justify the erection of an arena, if its feasibility can be justified, and we have a committee which studies these

applications) then there is no reason why that particular group of communities could not qualify. As a matter of fact, I do not mind telling the hon. gentleman, it is public anyway, I think, that we have had two visits from, not from a community but from groups of communities. One of them was from Trinity South, Whitbourne, Dildo area of Trinity South, and the other was the outside part. They both, as it happened, were from Trinity South, one for the upper part, the Whitbourne end the other for the Old Perlican end, where you would have, in each case you would have seven or eight thousand people. There are a half dozen communities involved. There is nothing, as I told them, nothing at all to prevent the people of, say, the New Melbourne - Hants Harbour - Old Perlican area from banding together. The important thing is (1) is a population. (2) is an organization. There has to be a community or a regional organization. If these things are done, then they can demonstrate financial responsibility. That is they have to raise their share, twenty-five per cent. Or at least if they do not have cash in hand, they would have to have it in a manner which is acceptable to a bank or to a financial institution. If these things are present, then there is nothing to prevent them, that community or that group of communities, from qualifying under our capital works programme.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the hon. minister for the information. I would like to point out to him that I am sure he will have an application very soon from this particular area. Insofar as the population is concerned, the community of Torbay in itself qualifies, because there is close to 4,000 people there, alone. There are 2,000 in Pouch Cove. We are talking about over 8,000 people in that general area. Certainly there should be no problem in this connection. Insofar as the responsibilities of, the financial responsibility; I do not see, the Town Council being incorporated and taking the responsibility for a loan from Government - than a recreation of qualified, recognized recreation -

MR. ROWE: There is no loan from Government involved. There would not be any loan.

MR. HICKLY: Well there would be a grant.

MR. ROWE: A grant, yes,

MR. HICKEY: Well there will be money borrowed, because they have to raise money for the other twenty-five per cent.

MR. ROWE: One way or the other, yes.

MR. HICKEY: There would be no difference in a guarantee from a recognized organization, such as the recreation association, - because most of those are incorporated - any more than there would be from a community council or town council.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, the Gander Recreation Committee, Commission or Town Council, whatever body we would like to refer to, have received a grant I think to the amount of \$180,000 towards a stadium which was built during the year, at a cost of about \$350,000. That is the maximum that could be received for any particular project, I believe. Has the Minister received an application from the Commission for a grant-in-aid of the parks and playgrounds which is a baseball park, minor and senior, football pitch and tennis court, and so on and so forth, which has been established in the town, at a cost of approximately \$200,000, during the past few years. Has there been an application received for that? If there has, what is the status of it?

MR. ROWE: Well, the director informs me that there is no application up to the time that he left St. John's, on last Thursday morning, I think it was. He just got back today. There may be an application on his desk. May I say this though, that the maximum that any community or any group of communities could qualify for is \$180,000. It is seventy-five per cent of \$200,000 - well in practise for a community, because after all you could have one community gobble up all the money we could vote here. St. John's could have enough projects in, there would be nothing left for Happy Valley or St. Anthony or, perish the thought, for Grand Falls or Windsor.

The thing is that we can give seventy-five per cent, up to \$150,000, for the project itself and seventy-five per cent, up to \$30,000, for equipment. Equipment would include, for example: an artificial - the refrigeration or the heating system or anything of that kind, the heating system, the pool, refrigeration in a stadium, in an ice hockey area. In other words, a community can qualify for \$180,000, provided it raises its share of that, which would be another \$60,000. For a community to qualify for the maximum \$180,000 it would have to raise \$60,000. As I say, the raise then would not necessarily be the cash right in the hand there. A guarantee from the bank that the bank would give them the money in six months time or as they want to draw on it would be acceptable to us of course.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 07 carry? 03-01, 02, carried.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, this covers the 4-H Clubs. I would like to have some information from the Minister just what this organization is at the moment, what director or staff they have and just what they do? All it seems to me that the 4-H Division, while a very worthy little division of the Department of Education, was a bit of an orphan insofar as - nobody seems to want to have it as a project and one time, I think it was going to be transferred to Community and Social Development or something.

They were a very worthy group. I wonder if they have made progress or have they gone down hill or do they have any staff or what are they doing? I have not heard much about them lately except occasionally you see in the newspaper that some young person goes to the annual meeting somewhere or other. Are they being phased out or are they being encouraged or just what is the situation for the 4-H?

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend is correct when he says that there is some evidence that this agency has been sort of an orphan of the storm. It was founded, started when I was Minister of Education previously.

I think it was started by Dr. O'Neil, who at that time was director of Adult Education. It had a very rapid growth. It has met a very real need in certain parts of the Province. A year or two ago it was transferred to Community and Social Development. Then the decision was made that that department would not be anything except a planning department. If you are going to stick to that, then it had to be transferred to another department. Advantage was taken of the fact that Recreation and Physical Fitness was being transferred to Education, to bring the 4-H Club back and to place it under that or in that division. At the present time there are probably fifty groups or clubs around the Province. They have a total of 800 members. Mr. Snow informs me that it is going up towards 1,000 now. We have had some resignations. This is understandable.

You get young people in, working in the 4-H Club movement, and it is a sort of a dead-end for them. After all you have a field worker. A young woman twenty-five years old comes on as a field worker there. She is getting a salary of "x" dollars a year. There is nothing beyond that in the 4-H Clubs. So the pattern then is that they resign. After a year or two or three years they resign and go on somewhere else. We have had a number of these resignations in recent months. Happily we are in a position to fill them. We are advertising right now to fill them.

We also have authority, I am pleased to report, to recruit additional staff. We intend to open up centres - you could call it that - district offices in a number of other parts of the Province. Over in the Stephenville area, in the Burin Peninsula, in the Northern Peninsula and in Labrador. These are the centres we are going to open up. The fact is that this 4-H Club movement can do a tremendous amount of good. I had the opportunity last year of attending their convention in Clarenville. These young people were very impressive. Believe me, they were very impressive. Obviously, when you get a young girl from Cormack, a fifteen year old girl, who can stand up and give an extemporaneous speech for ten

minutes, in complete self-possession, and can talk about a wide range of activities, obviously she has benefitted from participation in this 4-H Club movement. It is providing leadership, a lot of leadership in areas where such leadership is needed. The important thing is that this work now we hope will be expanded more than it has been possible during the past year or so.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to hear that they are still active and progressing. My experience with them, they are a delightful group. I am surprised that it is sort of a dead-end occupation because it seems to me that the very fine quality and type of person that they had engaged in this sort of activity could very well be an asset to any Department of Physical Fitness and Youth.

MR. ROWE: I only meant within the 4-H Club itself -

MR. EARLE: But, I am asking this question - I am wondering why now, with the new setup, that these people cannot be encouraged to stay and go on? Because those that I knew in the organization could be invaluable. They have had experience in organizing in the outports. They did, as the Minister said, excellent work. I notice that the Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation suggested that the member for St. John's West join it. I should think he might join himself because their initial "H" is all heart. He is reported to have all heart but not much head, so perhaps it might do him a lot of good. This would be an excellent undertaking particularly if we get the hon. member interested. I am delighted to hear that it is not now an orphan. It is not forgotten and I hope that the department can retain these people and use them later on in different activities.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, I was connected with the Boys Scouts Association of Newfoundland for some years, in Gander with the groups there. Certainly the Boys Scouts have done a good job. They are sponsored by the various churches and service clubs and so on. I understand that the provincial

association have submitted a brief to Government requesting some little financial assistance. I am not sure if it would be in this department or not. If it is not in the Minister's department, probably he could tell me which department it might have gone to.

MR. ROWE: What was the organization?

MR. COLLINS: The Boys Scouts.

MR. ROWE: The Boys Scouts, we give them a grant. We do, I thought I mentioned it earlier. We do give grants to the Boys Scouts and Girl Guides.

MR. COLLINS: Not mentioned here.

MR. ROWE: It is under that vote earlier, the Grants, Youth Organizations, 668-02-03. \$125,000.

MR. COLLINS: What was the amount to the provincial association?

MR. ROWE: \$1,500.

MR. COLLINS: How much did they ask for?

MR. ROWE: I am informed that it is just an annual grant we give them and they do not make - you know it is a standard routine thing - I am not aware that they have asked for any special amount.

MR. COLLINS: They did submit a very good brief to Government, pointing out the needs for additional assistance this year. Has the Minister seen the brief?

MR. ROWE: I am informed that a formal application has come in this year for an increase. That will be examined, of course.

MR. COLLINS: No decision has been taken yet.

MR. ROWE: No.

MR. COLLINS: I would like to appeal to the Minister to really give this very serious consideration because the Boys Scout Movement is a movement which is growing and it is certainly doing a lot for young boys in Cubs and a great deal for boys in Scouts and Adventurers' Groups. Certainly it is a real good programme, a programme worthy of every assistance which

we can give them. As I said, I would appeal to the Minister to take a very good look at that and see if he cannot increase the grant to them.

MR. ROWE: I will be glad to do that, Mr. Chairman.

MR. EARLE: I should like, Mr. Chairman, to support my friend from Gander, who spoke as a former scoutmaster, who at one time wore a kilt,

MR. EARLE: believe it or not, the St Andrew's Group in St John's.

MR NEARY: The hon. member knows nothing about it.

MR EARLE: That is a very fine set of knees, incidentally.

I do think that the Boy Scout Movement, as compared with other cadet movements, is considered an orphan of the storm, because the cadet movement still gets very substantial federal aid. They get a lot in the way of uniform allowances and so on, whereas the Boy Scouts is an organization that very often carries its own weight. It is very reticent about approaching the public for money and this is one organization which could benefit greatly from some attention from the Department. I think the member from Gander has made a very good point indeed, because they are an organization that get very, very little public support, yet they do a tremendous amount of good.

669-01:

MR EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that this School for the Deaf has come under the right heading at last. It used to be under the Department of Welfare. It was one of the functions of that department, when I was minister, that I was most interested in. It was very heart-rendering and appealing to me. It is one of the most fascinating jobs that I ever saw done. I always felt, in spite of the fact that it came under me, as Minister of Welfare, that its proper place was in Education, because, it was truly an educational effort. Anyone, to understand what is being done at the School for the Deaf, should visit and see what goes on there, because, as I said earlier, it is a very heart-rendering and appealing operation.

I am wondering if the minister when he comments on this, if he could advise what progress they have made, since the last few years, on taking pre-school children into this school. Because all of the trained people, that I came into contact with in the School for the Deaf, told me that the essential part of this, the success of this was to get these children at a very young age, pre-school age children, where they can start to learn the functions which are necessary to a deaf child before it starts any kind of formal education of any kind. To see the children in there, who started at a very young age compared with those who started perhaps when they were eight, nine, ten or eleven years, the progress was so remarkably different that it was absolutely

MR. FARLE: obvious that the school should start children at a very, very young age.

They have the dormitory facilities, which I presume they still have at Torbay Airport. It was more of a home atmosphere than a school. I hope that it is still maintaining that atmosphere in there. I would be interested to hear from the minister, particularly as to whether or not the effort is growing, if the number of deaf children they are taking in has increased and whether or not they have been able to take in children at a pre-school age?

MR. ROWE, F.W. Mr. Chairman, the committee is aware, I am sure, that this is the first time this particular service has been under the Department of Education. Actually, it has only come under us within the last few weeks. To be quite honest, none of us, I am sure I will speak for my officers as well, have had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with this particular piece of work.

I would say this, and then I am going to ask my hon. colleague, who is familiar with it, has been for a couple of years, if he would answer the questions asked by the hon. member for Fortune Bay. I would say this; that the principle of placing the School for the Deaf and the education of deaf children and the education of blind children, as well, under the Department of Education is, in my view, an entirely valid one. I have never been happy, when I was Minister of Public Welfare, when I was Deputy Minister of Public Welfare, I was not happy over the fact that that Department had responsibility for educating deaf children and blind children and, indeed, for educating other children as well, including neglected children.

At that time, when I suggested it should be transferred to Education, the objection was that Ottawa would not help us in the Field of Education. Ottawa could help in Welfare but kept strictly out of Education; and we would be giving up a very sizable Federal contribution. I think it amounts to fifty percent, (does it not?) of the education of these groups of children - if we at that time had transferred it to Education. That obstacle no longer obtains and I am very happy to see, although it does not mean anything to me personally, except, while I am minister, a little more work and responsibility, but I am

MR. ROWE, F.W. happy to see this come under the Department of Education. I have to report to the committee, Mr. Chairman, that through an error in (I do not know, a slip-up somewhere) the Division of Blind Education was not transferred. It is still shown under Social Services and Rehabilitation. It is still shown under the Department of Public Welfare. It should be transferred there. I think, Mr. Chairman, while I am on that topic I might suggest that we would not deal with it at all tonight but when we come to that sub-head, under the Department of Social Services and Rehabilitation, that motion be entertained then to have it transferred to the Department of Education. Would that be in order, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Inaudible.

MR. ROWE, F.W. If you will do that. It would mean, of course, having to alter the total for this department, but I think that is no serious obstacle at all. We could adopt this total here and, when we come to the other department, we could then have a motion to revert back to this particular department.

I wonder if my hon. friend would comment, in reply to the points raised by the hon. member for Fortune Bay.

MR. S.A. NEARY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, one of the happiest moments I suppose that I had since I became Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation was opening a school at Virginia Waters, I think it was the former Anglican School, for pre-school deaf children. It has been operating now for just about a year, very successful, good teacher, A very competent teacher. It has been a tremendous success.

We also, Mr. Chairman, have been able to provide hearing aids for pre-school children. In 1968-69, forty-one hearing aids were purchased, at a cost of \$6,272. Thirty-one of them were delivered to pre-school children. Of course, the remaining hearing aids were kept in stock, so we have been stepping up the services, the education of pre-school children, especially with the opening of the new school at Virginia Waters.

On motion items 669 to 669-03-07 carried.

MR. EARLF: 08 - Auditory Training Equipment and Supplies, Mr. Chairman, I notice that the vote has been cut practically in half this year, It is \$5600 against \$10,400 last year. I believe that is the equipment to which

MR. EARLE: the hon. Minister of Social Services was referring. It seems, although we may have picked up some last year, are we going to discontinue or cut down it this coming year? Surely, there must be a need for just as much equipment?

MR. NEARY: No, the hearing-aids that I mentioned before, Mr. Chairman, were hearing-aids for pre-school deaf children.

MR. EARLE: What are these?

MR. NEARY: These are hearing-aids for the School for the Deaf at Torbay, hearing-aids, receivers, batteries, cords, microphones, hoods for hearing aids, pocket clips and hearing-aids and repairs to hearing-aids, that is at the School for the Deaf at Torbay. It is a regular school.

MR. EARLE: Why has it been so reduced?

MR. NEARY: Let me see, 67-68, 70-71 was \$11,000.

MR. ROWE, F.W. Well most of us have to buy them.

MR. NEARY: Actually it has been up, Mr. Chairman.

MR. EARLE: \$5600 against \$10,400.

MR. NEARY: Well, I would assume that they have enough on hand, Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROWE, F.W. This obviously is not a vote that would have to be duplicated every year. If you have fifty, for argument sake, fifty children in the School for the Deaf and you provide that fifty this year with audio aids, then, quite obviously, you do not have to find another fifty the following year. Some would give out or wear out or break down, the new children coming in would need them, but I would not think you would need to keep on repeating, duplicating the initial vote every year, except, perhaps some year when you had to replace the major amount of equipment.

MR. T. HICKEY: Before we pass this vote -

MR. ROWE, F.W. Which vote is that?

MR. T. HICKEY: The School for the Deaf. I would like to raise a point that I have raised each year, the past four years. I am not sure if it was in connection with the School for the Deaf in the beginning, but certainly for the last number of years my main concern in bringing it to the attention of the House, primarily because of the School for the Deaf located in that area, and that is a matter of fire protection. There is no fire protection, Mr.

MR. HICKEY: Chairman, There is no fire station in that area after twelve o'clock, after twelve midnight. I am advised that, even during the day, the crash station at Torbay will respond to a call only if they are called. Primarily the responsibility rests with the City of St. John's, to provide fire protection.

Mr. Chairman, this is the most ridiculous and stupid situation that could ever exist anywhere. It is beyond me to understand why Government have ignored it year after year, despite the fact that it has been brought to the attention of the Government. Despite the fact, as I have said, for a number of years I have pointed out the necessity for fire protection, the dangers involved with regards to loss of life, possible loss of life more especially, Mr. Chairman, because of the nature of this school, the School for the Deaf. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, one does not have to explain any further. The message must obviously get across to everyone about the various risks that are involved in housing deaf children.

Surely the chances of loss of life in terms of this type of institution is greater than any normal type institution. That fire station is just a few blocks away. It closes at midnight. There are various other forms of justification for that station to be opened. If I were

MR. HICKEY,

permitted under this heading. I go into them. I have gone into them year after year. I will just cite one other, to give the hon. minister some idea of what I am talking about. There is one particular flight that comes in every Tuesday at 4 a.m., an international flight, a jet aircraft. That is a scheduled flight, Mr. Chairman. The only reason that there is fire protection there, because the airport personnel are aware that that flight is coming in. Five men are on duty at that time instead of eight. We save some money. The Department of Transport saves some money. But the rate of unemployment as it is, Mr. Chairman, it is surprising why this Government sits by and sees the potential of eight to ten, maybe fifteen jobs go by the board. There is no justification for this fire department being closed at midnight. There is none. A similar station at Pleasantville is open. The only reason it is open, Mr. Chairman, because of the number of buildings that are located in that area - occupied. Those people at Pleasantville need protection, certainly. But, Mr. Chairman, if the people at Pleasantville are in need of fire protection after midnight, when in fact they are much closer to the city fire department, how can anyone justify why the School for the Deaf is not in need of fire protection, some six to seven miles away? Who can possibly justify this situation?

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to sound like an alarmist. I have sounded off, as I have said, for some three to four years, when I say - I hope that the people on that side of the House, and particularly the people at the Department of Transport, can rest and have a clear conscience when five, ten or fifteen or maybe more of those deaf children are burnt to death. Far be it from me to even think of that. I have gone beyond, Mr. Chairman. I cannot impress upon this Government any more than I have, consistently each and every year, for this matter to be recognized. My words have fallen on deaf ears. Over and above the other ways, the opening of this fire department from 12:00 to 8:00 a.m., over and above the other ways it can be justified, Surely, is this not justification enough? I would suggest that the hon. minister possibly write the

Mr. Hickey

hon. Mr. Jamieson and ask him why he would permit a fire department to be closed down at midnight, in his own home Province, for the sake of saving a few dollars? Is he so gullible as to listen to some people, some of our own Newfoundlanders who are so interested in saving those few dollars? It is just too ridiculous, Mr. Chairman, to even talk about it. Yet it has gone on. It continues to go on. I hope that I am not around when there is loss of life at that school. I will take no pride in saying that I warned you five, six or ten times. Mr. Chairman, there have been fire there. There has been at least one that I know of, in the night. What a pleasant situation it is to see a fire truck race down the Torbay Road. We are a little better off now because we have a fire station here on Portugal Cove Road, by Holiday Inn. Yes, Mr. Chairman, surely the one on Portugal Cove Road would answer or would respond to a call from Torbay. Why should they, Mr. Chairman? Why should either one of them have to respond to a call at Torbay, when there is a fire department right there, when there is fire equipment in that station to fight a structural fire? Over and above that, Mr. Chairman, over and above this matter of a sprinkler system; surely, Mr. Chairman there are sprinkler systems in the buildings at Pleasantville, There are sprinkler systems in office buildings. There are sprinkler systems down there? Well in some of them there are.

Mr. Chairman, if we want to question the justification for the station being open, that is going to be a very interesting exercise.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is the member for that riding?

MR. HICKEY: Who is the member for the riding? If there is any loss of life, you will damn soon find out who the member is. He has done his part.

MR. COLLINS: It is not Mr. O'Keefe.

MR. HICKEY: When Mr. O'Keefe was a member, he was sitting on Government side. Who is the present member of Parliament? He cannot break any arms, any more than I can break the arms of hon. gentlemen on that side. Have I not done my part in this House? The hon. minister has sat in this House and probably has been so tired and weary of listening to me on this subject, year after year after year. My counter-

Mr. Hickey.

party in Ottawa has been doing the same thing. He has made as much progress on that as I have made. Maybe it is because of inflation - the inflation situation or maybe it is Mr. Trudeau's just society that he brags about. He will get his just society all right. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a very important comparison to be made, before I conclude on this matter. Over and above what I have mentioned about the aircraft landing and the unemployment, the jobs that could have been created, forget all of that, there is a very strong case to be made for that. I have all the information here. We can get to that at another date. Let us just look at the two situations, at Pleasantville and Torbay. We are dealing with two fire stations which are primarily the responsibility of the Federal Department of Transport or Public Works. It is one or the other. I believe possibly one is the Department of Transport and the other is Public Works. We have people renting apartments down there at Pleasantville, my own constituents. There are office buildings down there. The Province, as I understand it, owns some of them. The Federal Government owns the others. We have almost a similar situation in Torbay. Down here, Mr. Chairman, in Pleasantville, the Government have seen fit to ensure that that fire station is kept open and operating on a twenty-four hour basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please! I think we are on 09, and 09 has nothing to do with fire fighting.

MR. HICKEY: But 09 what? Transfers from other departments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It is 669-03-09.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I thought we were about to finish on the School for the Deaf. If the Chairman, will permit, I will just finish - otherwise I will have to finish at..

MR. ROWE (F.W.): I was under the same, apparently, misapprehension. I thought that we were on the total for the School for the Deaf. For my part, Mr. Chairman, if we had passed, I would be quite happy to revert to the item so that the hon. gentlemen could finish the points he was making.

MR. HICKEY: Mr. Chairman, to finish up, I will just make a comparison of the situation at Pleasantville verses Torbay. Either the Federal Government, and I believe it is an agreement between the Federal Government and the Provincial Government, as a result of this agreement that fire station is open and kept on a twenty-four hours basis. It is rightly so Mr. Chairman - rightly so. The situation at Torbay is even more serious. The area now is much more heavily populated than ever before, since the phase out of the R. C. A. F., the U.S.A.F. There is hardly a building in there now that is vacant, at least vacant for the twenty-four hours. There are business people located in there. Over and above that, Mr. Chairman, the School for the Deaf is there, which is the most important one of all. Nothing has been done - no effort whatever has been made, as far as I can determine and I have inquired time after time, no effort has been made to keep this fire station open.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it certainly would not require near as much money as the Federal Government have spent in maintaining the one at Pleasantville, because, really, they entered into an agreement with the Province to maintain that fire department on a twenty-four hour basis. All I am asking is the hours of operation of the Torbay Bay crash station be extended from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., because they are already open .

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Another shift?

MR. HICKEY: Three shifts or two shifts. They are already there sixteen hours. All I ask is that it be continued or that the operation continue from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. There are a few extra jobs involved, Mr. Chairman. People who have property in that area certainly will feel much safer. As I have said and repeated so many times, over and above all of this, all of us can relax and feel much safer when we know that those children have some protection, right around the corner, should there be a fire.

There is no other way, Mr. Chairman. I am at a lost to make any stronger a case or to implore the minister in any other way to investigate this matter and to add his support to what I have said, so that this fire station can be operated on a twenty-four hour basis.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, the points that my hon. friend has made with regard to that area, I think are well taken. I have had this matter looked into myself tentatively and in fact I am familiar personally with some of the facilities and operations out in that area. Every precaution, I have to say this in fairness to our own Department of Public Works and to the department which has been administering the School for the Deaf, that every reasonable precaution has been taken to ensure the safety of that building. In addition to the fire extinguishers, which are there at strategic points, strategic spots in the building (they are visible to anybody) a sprinkler system has been installed there, an automatic sprinkler system, which would come on in the event of fire developing and should certainly be able to retard the fire sufficiently to permit the safe

MR. ROWE(F.W.):

gress of the children or anyone else occupying the building. Now we do have to recognize the point made that these are not ordinary children. On the other hand, I think we should say in the same breath that, while they are not ordinary children in the sense that they do not have their hearing and in most cases, of course, they cannot speak, not intelligibly to other people, yet they are not sub-normal children. I think most hon. members are aware of the fact that very often children who have a deficiency or a defect of that nature, a physical defect, they seem to have their other faculties even better developed than normal children. A blind person's hearing, for example, is usually more acute than is that of a sighted person and the eyesight of most deaf children, at least their visual acuity seems to be keener than that of children who have the faculty of hearing, and these children are pretty bright and a pretty responsive lot.

Having said that, we do have to recognize that they have this disability which makes it more difficult. This is why there is a sign up there, as you go in there saying, "Deaf children, watch out for deaf children. Speed limit 10 miles an hour." The reason for that is very obvious, of course, because a child walking in there is not going to hear, at least he may see a car better than a normal person would but he is not going to hear it, if he happens to be back on to the approaching vehicle.

The other thing that I would point out is that that institution has twenty-four hour service of security guards and I would say that this is a good service. I have seen these men in operation myself, at different hours of the day and night and they seem to be very conscientious men, and that service, I think, is as good as we can expect. The fourth thing I would say is that, and I am not trying to apologize and I am not trying to alibi in this matter at all, but the truth is that there are a lot of institutions in Newfoundland that are four, five or six miles away from a fire-fighting service. Now obviously the nearer you can have an institution to a fire-fighting service

MR. ROWE:

the better it is, but there are institutions that are not near. For many, many years we had our sanatorium and our mental hospital and other institutions in the West end of St. John's

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: I can see the point and I am sure, if I were in the hon. gentleman's shoes I would be making the same point. But I have estimated this, my hon. friend will be interested in this; I have frequently left this building and gone, without breaking the speed laws, to the Torbay Recreational Centre and the School for the Deaf, which are within a few feet of each other, and normally it takes me ten minutes, keeping within the speed limit and allowing for traffic interference. You can go out here by the Holiday Inn and take the Torbay Road and go on out and be there within ten minutes, and I inferred from that that the fire station here on Portugal Cove Road could be at that School for the Deaf within four or five minutes of a warning.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: Well, I do not know. I have gone out there, in the winter a good many times, in ten minutes and the director, Mr. Snow, and I have reason to know this, because we had a specific reason for knowing that. We have left here many times in the winter and gone out there

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: Well, I know there are exceptional circumstances, and we have to admit that. The other thing that I would say, and I am not in any way trying to nullify the arguments brought out by my hon. friend, the other thing I would say is this, that I would be very glad to discuss this matter further with my colleague, the Minister of Justice, under whose jurisdiction fire fighting services in the St. John's area come. I will have a talk with him,

I do not need to repeat what has already been stated in fact, that this particular fire station at Torbay is not a Provincial Government service nor is it a municipal service. It is a service belonging to the Government of

MR. ROWE:

Canada operated, I understand, by the Department of Transport.

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: Well, I was not aware of that. I do not know. I was under the impression that the one at Pleasantville probably came under our St. John's Fire Department.

MR. HICKEY: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: Yes, I was under the impression that the one at Pleasantville is now under the St. John's Fire Department, whereas the one at Torbay is under the Department of Transport. I think that is immaterial.

MR. HICKEY: (Inaudible).

MR. ROWE: I think that is probably immaterial at this point. The point is that there is this facility there at Torbay. It is being operated now for sixteen hours a day. My hon. friend thinks and says that it should be operated for twenty-four hours a day, and I would be very happy to discuss this matter further with my colleague who is responsible for fire service.

MR. HICKEY: Fire protection at Fort Pepperrell, \$125,000.

MR. ROWE: Yes, it is carried under the Department of Justice.

MR. HICKEY: Well, it is recent because it was a Federal Provincial agreement.

MR. ROWE: Yes, the points that my hon. friend has made here will be taken. I should say just one final word on this matter that, no matter what precautions are taken, when you have an institution there is always a possibility of loss of life. I think that should be said, in fairness. We saw examples in this city some years ago, in the 1940's, where institutions, the Hull Home for example, within a few yards of a fire station, caught fire and there was a heavy loss of life. We know of other examples as well. No matter what precautions are taken, there can be a loss of life. It is our duty to try to minimize that possibility as much as possible, and that point, I think, is well taken. I would be very happy to discuss that further with my colleague.

On motion, Newfoundland School for the Deaf (669) carried.

On motion, Research Division (670), carried.

On motion, Block Provision: Canada Pension Plan, carried.

On motion, Block Provision: Salary Adjustments, carried.

On motion, Total: Department of Education and Youth, carried.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, the House leader is unavoidably absent tonight and, therefore, he cannot be here with us to handle his department's estimates. However, before he left he suggested that I would act in his stead and recommend to the Committee that we would begin examination of Head VIII - Mines, Agriculture and Resources. I understand that my hon. colleague is in a position to discuss these estimates.

MINES, AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES - 801(01):

MR. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chairman, I would hate to disappoint the hon. gentleman. We enjoyed ourselves for about four and one-half days last year, but going down in the elevator this morning the hon. the member for St. John's West suggested to me that it would not take more than an hour this year, and I thought, if I got up very quickly we might finish in time to get out a little before eleven o'clock.

Mr. Chairman, if the Committee will look at the total under Head VIII, the Committee will find that the total estimates for the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources are almost double the revised estimates for last year, which are slightly below the amount, in fact, voted by I think about \$45,000. or \$46,000. and the increase in the total vote requested, Mr. Chairman, derives principally, I think, from two sources. One being the requirement for capital funds for the establishment of a number of agricultural facilities around the Province and the other being, generally speaking, increased staff, due to reorganization of the Division of Agriculture and Food, to summary organization in the Division of Crown Lands and Surveys, to the inauguration of the Newfoundland Marketing Board and to the acquisition of staff in the Clean Air, Water and Soil Authorities. There maybe other areas but these I think are the principal areas which, in fact, contribute to the increase in

MR. CALLAHAN:

the estimates.

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources includes in the Mines Division, the Mines branch, the Division of Mineral Resources, the Division of Mines Inspection and the Division of Crown Lands and Surveys; in the Agriculture and Food branch, aside from the Agriculture Division itself, the Newfoundland Marketing Board and the overseership of the various co-operatives in the Province; in the Resource branch; the Newfoundland Forest service and the Newfoundland Wildlife Service, with the Newfoundland Provincial Park service having been transferred, as the estimates will show, as of April 1 this year, to the Department of Economic Development. The reason for that, I think, is twofold. In the first instance, the Provincial Parks, once the areas have been selected and once the parks have been built and brought into operation, then become in a sense a commercial proposition.

We are more involved, in the department, in basic resource management, I think, or at least tended to be, than in actual commercial operations.

The other aspect of the matter which led to the transfer is that the Provincial Parks, of which we have thirty-six and another eighteen planned and, in addition to that my colleague, the Minister of Economic Development, will be on his estimates telling the Committee about the development of public beaches, some thirty of them, starting this year. These things all contribute very, very largely to the tourist plant of the Province and it seemed more much more at home and much more appropriately located in the department that has the responsibility for tourism and public recreation related to the travel industry. So Provincial parks, I say with some regret, will not be found in my estimates this year.

The department also has the responsibility, Mr. Chairman, for the Clean Air, Water and Soil Authority, which is the co-ordinate agency of the Government, bringing together all the agencies and departments of the Government that have responsibility for the environment and which authority also

MR. CALLAHAN:

administers the Waste Materials Control Act and, in addition to that, operates the twenty-two Atlantic Development Board water systems. Over and above that, we also have responsibility, Mr. Chairman, for the Gros Morne National Park negotiations and for certain other negotiations related to the Terra Nova National Park.

The national parks, I think I can only indicate one reference, Mr. Chairman, and that would be under an existing vote, which is acquisition of lands. I think that will be found under capital, I believe, under Mines Branch. We may use some of that vote this year in connection with the Gros Morne land assembly aspect.

So that is a fairly broad spectrum of activity, Mr. Chairman. I should like to inform the Committee in some small

MR. CALLAHAN: detail on some of the aspects of the department's responsibilities. The Department is responsible for, so far as public responsibility can go, for activities, economic and other wise, that contribute about two-thirds, I would think, of the gross provincial product of Newfoundland and Labrador, being the entire mining industry, the forest industries and agriculture, the under pinning, as I have indicated, or at least some of it, the tourist industry and inland fish and game and that kind of thing.

One of the areas I neglected to mention earlier, in referring to the increase in the vote being asked, is in the area of mineral resources. I think the committee, perhaps, is aware that we have been negotiating and have concluded now all but for the formal signing of the agreement, an Agreement with the Government of Canada which will be reflected in the estimates this year, in the amount of \$1 million to be spend on the construction of a first-class, although not a really large, but nonetheless a very good mineral laboratory, an analytical laboratory. A number of programmes, it would include detailed geological mapping, the compilation and modern updating of all the information, the geogological information that has been gathered over the years. For prospector training, we hope to run sometime this year a training course in which we hope the Government of Canada will participate, through the Canada Manpower Department. But there will be a requirement for us to spend some monies there, and a number of other things that need to be done, Mr. Chairman, in order to update and to make more available information concerning the mineral resources of the Province. This is, of course, in the interest of inducing more expenditure on exploration and on development.

The Mines Branch, also, of course, is responsible, in behalf of the Province, for off-shore oil and gas, and the administration of off-shore resources. On that I say, Mr. Chairman, just briefly, that regardless of reports that I have heard in recent days, the situation is that a year ago next month the five Eastern Provinces of Canada made a joint proposal to the Government of Canada on joint administration of the Eastern off-shore.

MR. CALLAHAN: I know this is a difficult area. I appreciate the fact that the problem will not perhaps easily be solved. That does not rule out and does not diminish the fact that it is about a year since the five Eastern Provinces have made the proposal, and there has to date been no reply from the Government of Canada.

I make this statement, Mr. Chairman, in the interest of perhaps clearing up this matter, in the light of statements and reports that I have heard recently and that we have heard from time to time.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CALLAHAN: That is right. This statement has been made in the House of Commons, and I think, indeed, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources has made a similar statement in Halifax. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the position on joint administration, setting aside for the moment the question of jurisdiction, without prejudice, was made to the Government of Canada formally, by the five ministers of the Eastern Provinces to the Federal ministers towards the end of May, a year ago. There has not been a reply.

Now it will be recalled, I think, Mr. Chairman, that the Federal proposal on off-shore, following the reference to the Supreme Court in the British Columbia reference, the opinion on the British Columbia reference, the Federal proposal was that there would be drawn and they did draw what were known as resource administration lines. And these lines went all around the coast at about a-half a mile to a mile and a-half from the shore. They were drawn as geodetic lines, perhaps as close to the shore as could be, so as not to involve the Government of Canada in dealing with bays, inlets or the sinuous coast line of the regions.

The proposal was that inside, actually there was a variety of a variation in the proposal and for some time it was not clear precisely what the proposal meant.

MR. CROSBIE: This was the Government of Canada's proposal.

MR. CALLAHAN: The Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons, in November of 1968, which seems to indicate that the Government of Canada were saying that, within the resource administration lines, any resources found or the revenue from any resources found would accrue entirely to

MR. CALLAHAN: the province nearest to the discovery. That outside these resource administration lines, which remember are about a mile and a-half on the average from the shore, the revenue would be split fifty/fifty between the Government of Canada and the province adjacent. This appeared originally to be the position. Subsequently, the Premiers of all the Provinces, to my understanding, certainly the Eastern provinces, were written and the impression clearly, from the letter received, was that the revenue outside the resource administration lines was to be shared fifty percent to the Government of Canada and fifty percent to be shared among all of the provinces, on a basis to be decided or agreed by all of the provinces. That, obviously, Mr. Chairman, was not a very happy prospect.

MR. CROSBIE: A different kettle of oil.

MR. CALLAHAN: A different kettle of oil.

MR. HICKMAN: The first one was not attractive either.

MR. CALLAHAN: Well, the first one was certainly more attractive, Mr. Chairman, than the second. The first one was not entirely satisfactory to anybody, but it did offer a fairly good deal, in view of the fact that there seems to be no question that the Federal Government would do all of the administration and bear all of the costs. Generally speaking, it was not a bad deal, perhaps not an acceptable deal. But, certainly the second was in no way acceptable. Upon obtaining the clarification and the two came four or five days apart, so there was not really very much time to think about it.

MR. CROSBIE: When you said, "every province," do you mean all of them including those that do not have....

MR. CALLAHAN: All of the provinces, including those with no shoreline.

On the bases, as I am sure the hon. gentleman from St. John's West will appreciate, that if the jurisdiction and ownership of the resources off-shore are declared to be national, Federal, then, of course, the provinces, even without shorelines, would feel that they had a claim. This created some difficulty as well.

In any event, Mr. Chairman, upon determining what the precise meaning of the proposal was, the five Eastern provinces, who I would remind the Committee, since 1964 have had a compact entitled, "The Joint Mineral Resources Agreement," and who in fact determined the turning points and boundaries

MR. CALLAHAN: for the sharing of the Eastern off-shore between those five provinces, the five provinces got together and made a joint proposal on administration, in order to at least clear up that problem without prejudice to jurisdiction or eventual ownership, until that could be decided, so as not to have overlapping jurisdiction and not to have any climate of uncertainty in respect of exploration leading to development.

As I have said, Mr. Chairman, the purpose of clarifying this really is that there have been statements from time to time, or at least reports out of Ottawa, indicating that the Provinces were slow in indicating their positions. But, in fact, so far as the Eastern provinces are concerned, I do not know about the others, the Eastern provinces have had a position on the record for just about twelve months. We are in fact waiting for a reply from the Government of Canada.

MR. CROSBIE: You have not said what their position is though. You have not said what the five Eastern provinces are suggesting, have you?

MR. CALLAHAN: Well, what we have suggested, as I thought I had indicated Mr. Chairman, is that the pressing matter was administration. So we proposed a system of joint administration, Federal/Provincial, being as it appears that this is a matter of concurrent jurisdiction, in one way or another. From our point of view, it certainly is. And, therefore, concurrent administration. So we wanted to try to get an administrative base, which might lead to some kind of settlement, because we are not anxious to go to court.

MR. CROSBIE: You have not suggested how the revenue should be split.

MR. CALLAHAN: No. This was provided the other was acceptable, the administrative arrangement, then the revenue sharing aspect would be dealt with by the Finance Ministers and the Economists. The Mines Ministers did not feel that they should deal with that aspect, for obvious reasons.

In any event, that is where it stands up to now. Mr. Chairman, As I started to say we are not anxious to go to court, I think, for a number of reasons; one of them being the reason that the Premier of Nova Scotia expressed here recently, when he was here, that we would be dealing with or putting our

MR. CALLAHAN: case before a Federal Court. There is I understand a learned opinion and perhaps weighty learned opinion which says that this is not the proper place for Constitutional matters to be decided, particularly since the Provinces have really no say in the appointments to the Supreme Court. This is not to be derogatory of the Court, but it is in fact a Federal Court by selection and by appointment.

MR. HICKMAN: That is only Quebec says that.

MR. CALLAHAN: Other provinces say that as well.

So, Mr. Chairman, on that ground we are not happy, generally speaking, we are very hesitant about getting into, perhaps, a very long, drawn-out litigation on this matter. When we were in the United States, a short while ago, we were careful to try to determine what the position was there. I understand that there is some tens of billions of dollars of off shore-revenue in Estrol, because of rather similar jurisdictional disputes between the Federal Government and the United States, and various states, there has been no settlement on these very, very large sums of money. Quite frankly, we do not want, if we can avoid, to get into that kind of situation. Now what a good settlement would be I frankly do not know. I think we will have to wait and see if the Federal response on administration will be satisfactory and then perhaps that can lead to some kind of revenue sharing that at some future time again might be revised on a pro rata basis or something along that line to even the situation out. But, I think we would not wish to get tied up in the courts for numbers of years, if there were revenues in fact coming from off-shore.

Another aspect of Mines Branch Operation to which I should refer, Mr. Chairman, is inspection. The House will recall that about this time last year on the estimates of the department there was discussion on the matter of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Radiation and Safety in the St. Lawrence Mine. I expressed a view, at that time, that to take the Commission Report literally, as it read, and I think that it was not the Commission's intention, I think, the report was ambiguous in that respect, to take it as it read, it appeared to indicate that the answer to the problem was simply for the Government to hire a second monitoring technician. I said at that time and I will repeat now, Mr. Chairman, that

MR. CALLAHAN: in my view this would have been inadequate; and secondly, that it would be at least dangerous for the Government to take the position of, in effect and I suppose in fact, absolving industrial companies from the responsibility of providing a safe working environment for their employee.

Now that is not to say, Mr. Chairman, that the Government do not have a responsibility. The Government have a very heavy responsibility. The responsibility, I think, is the responsibility to ensure adequate compliance with the rules, standards and regulations that are laid down in respect of the safety of

MR. CALLAHAN: workmen whether it be in mines or anywhere else.

I think I can tell the Committee that progress is being made. We have been meeting and discussing, both with the Union and with the Company in the St. Lawrence situation. I have every confidence that the matter will be settled admirably and amicably before very long. It has been a difficult thing to solve and it has taken some time. I wish it could have been done much more quickly.

Generally, Mr. Chairman, on the matter of working environment, hazards to workmen as a result of dust and other conditions in mines and plants, I can tell the House too, that my colleague, the Minister of Health, and I have been having discussions and our officials now are putting together, much in the same way as we did with the matter of pollution and environment a year ago, in the Clean Air, Water and Soil Authority, putting together a proposal or indeed a mechanism whereby to involve and give the Government a much more adequate over-view from all aspects, whether in plant or out of plant, whether from dust or from whatever cause, a much more adequate over-view of conditions, the working environment certainly in mines, in metallurgical and perhaps other industrial plants. This is an area of concern. I think the Committee are aware, from time to time there have been reports of problems in the Iron Ore Company of Canada plant in Labrador as well as in the Asbestos Plant at Bale Verte.

MR. CROSBIE: That could be very bad, that one.

MR. CALLAHAN: It could be, Mr. Chairman, but I would hasten to add and I set out to inform the Committee that there are intensive inspections and that, in areas where, from time to time, the dust problem exceeds or even comes close to maximum safe levels or threshold levels, there are arrangements whereby workmen are rotated from job to job or from place to place in order to ensure that the individual exposure levels are kept, in fact, well in check.

But in any event I think we shall be able to arrive at a satisfactory and adequate mechanism whereby we do not have several groups

MR. CALLAHAN: of inspectors, perhaps from the Department of Health, from Mines Inspection, from Workmen's Compensation and so on, trailing one after the other into a plant or a mine, and never really putting all the pieces together and getting a total picture of the working environment.

I expect that very shortly we shall be in a position to announce the firm operating procedure in that regard.

I mentioned, Mr. Chairman, that there has been a rather significant increase in Crown Lands, at least the authorization for the increase has been given, and we have been attempting to find qualified people and we are having some success, but it is very difficult.

In two of the key positions we have been advertising for some months. We have had to go around the second time on two key positions and, in respect of one of them, we, to date, have only one applicant. It is not only a matter of the salary offered because we, on the first go around, perhaps were a bit low, on the second go around we were in a position to negotiate and even there we came out short. I can only say that it appears that there is a real shortage of highly qualified people across Canada, because we have advertised in every, well in all the newspapers in the Province and across Canada and in every major city - so we have some problems there.

One of our principal concerns was that in obtaining a new agreement with the Government of Canada this year, for \$1.3 million Federal money, for control surveys, which are so important to development, we were concerned that we would not in fact ourselves have the staff to be able to prepare the specifications, get the work out and indeed check the work to see that it was adequately done. We have been able to get quite a deal of work out and we expect that we will be able to spend the best part of \$1 million or the \$1.3 million that is available this year. That, of course, is by far the largest amount ever spent on control surveys. The

MR. CALLAHAN: next largest amount would have been the year before last when out of an ADB Grant, in the last year of the Board, we spent a half million dollars approximately, out of a \$600,000 or \$450,000 I believe out of a \$600,000 allocation.

This, of course, is very good for our domestic surveying industry. They were in difficult straits last year, and particularly last Fall, but I can assure the Committee that there is no shortage of work for these surveying firms this year.

This, of course, Mr. Chairman, is the only way that they can improve and get their standards up and encourage young men, good bright young people, to get into this field. Every piece of development of any kind in this Province is in trouble before it starts because of the lack, very desperate lack, of survey reference points, and what the control surveys do actually is cover a broad area, it is not a land survey in the normal course, it is a survey that establishes permanent markers from which the land surveyors then follow along and do the detailed surveys and detailed planning. So that is an important programme. With the limited success we have had in filling positions in the Crown Lands Division, we have been able to make a good start on that programme and it is going well.

The other aspect of Crown Lands, of course, Mr. Chairman, is the normal day to day matter and business of leases of land for residences, summer cabins, agricultural and all kinds of purposes. I would say that we may reach as many as 3,000 applications this year. Now that is not to say that there will be 3,000 leases or grants; that is to say 3,000 applications, enquiries, being applications. Because Mr. Chairman, I do not know if the Committee is aware of it or not, but once an application for crown land arrives at Crown Lands and Surveys Division, the applicant is in much the same position, much the same, not entirely, as the man who goes down town to buy a piece of land, except that nobody owns the land applied for, really, it may or may not be crown land. There very likely is no way of establishing that except by a survey on the ground and when that land has been established to be crown land, then all the

MR. CALLAHAN: normal work that goes on in a lawyer's office must be done in the Crown Lands Division and by the Department of Justice. I fear that from time to time we find some rather impatient citizens who just cannot understand why they cannot get a lease of crown land in less than two maybe even three months, Some even go longer than that, depending on circumstances. If it happens to be for agriculture and the application is made in November, it is difficult for the agriculture fieldman to get out in the snow and inspect the land. It cannot be done. It cannot be done until the land is clear of snow in the Spring, and so the application waits six or eight months. But at the best of times, it takes two to three months, Mr. Chairman.

I suggest that it is largely unavoidable because every piece of land has to be identified as crown land before we can attempt to give title. Otherwise, of course, title is worthless and then the legal situation has to be gone through and a proper lease issued. But I would think that we will have something in the order of some 3,000 applications this year and the entire process will cost the applicant, in each case, the magnificent sum of \$1.00. For all the work that goes into it, the legal processing, issue of title, they will pay \$1.00 and then of course their annual lease of perhaps \$10.00.

MR. HICKMAN: The applicant pays for the survey.

MR. CALLAHAN: He pays only for his survey.

MR. HICKMAN: Which is quite expensive, is it not?

MR. CALLAHAN: Well, the normal is \$35, Now if he lives in an out of the way place and the surveyor has to fly there, I agree, it is difficult.

MR. HICKMAN: The cost say of having a survey on the Burin Peninsula is quite high because of a day driving down and a day driving back and a day for the survey.

MR. CALLAHAN: Well there is no doubt that is a difficulty. I hope, because everything falls in train at some point, Mr. Chairman, that if the survey firms, who are doing very well on control surveys and that kind of works,

MR. CALLAHAN: have proper and younger people come in, will get more surveyors around. I think that problem will slowly overcome itself.

So far as we are concerned, the same legal process that must be gone through say down town, has to be gone through in the Division of Crown Lands and Surveys and, for that, except for the survey costs, there certainly is no charge to the applicant, except the \$1.00 for the registration fee.

If you look briefly at agriculture, Mr. Chairman, I have here and I will table some copies, a report which took two years to compile and to which I referred last year on Estimates. It is a report of the Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada. It is entitled "Agriculture and Food Potentials," obviously in Newfoundland, and I would like to read one paragraph of it. It is on page 63.

"The 1980 potential in supplying the demand in Newfoundland (that is the domestic demand for agricultural products) would appear to generate a minimum of \$100 million of cash receipts. The economic activity generated by such activity would be about \$200 million. This is the spin off..."

These crude statistics help give a measure of the magnitude of the potentials facing Newfoundland agriculture. To illustrate the effect on Provincial revenues of supplying these demands locally, an arbitrary figure of fifteen per cent of 1980 revenues is employed. Depending upon whether applied to gross or net or to total value or total economic activity, this figure suggests that agriculture in 1980 might yield \$10 million to \$30 million. These are the low and the high annually to the Provincial Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, I would say that this is the most detailed and the most optimistic and I think I can say the most expert report ever done on commercial agriculture in this Province. It is done by the

MR. CALLAHAN: Agricultural Economics Research Institute of Canada, who are a non-profit Organization, to whom we and other Governments contribute, as does industries, They operate independently, They advise the Government of Canada in a number of areas and two years ago we asked them to advise us and this is the report. I will table some copies, Mr. Chairman, and I hope a couple of them will get to the Press.

As a result of this Report, and we worked along closely with the consultant, particularly with the President of the Institute, Dr. MacEachern, who is a native of Prince Edward Island and I think has a very warm place in his heart for Newfoundland and for Eastern Canada generally, Working along concurrently with him, we develop a new organization for the Division of Agriculture, which now has become the Division of Agriculture and Food. I have only one copy of that and I will get some more. I perhaps will be able to table them tomorrow, I can table this one now, if anybody wants to have a look at it before the other copies come.

The point is, Mr. Chairman, that, as a result of this Report and acting on the advise of Dr. MacEachern, we undertook a pretty extensive reorganization of agriculture, which already is leading to a number of, I feel, pretty exciting developments.

MR. CALLAHAN: I hope to be able to make an announcement in respect of one of them later in this week. The others have to do with the provision of facilities. Doctor MacEachern makes the point that we can have a tremendous increase, for example, in output of pork, broilers, beef, mutton, lamb, provided we have good slaughtering and holding facilities. We are not going to waste any time in providing them, Mr. Chairman, and I will give the committee, perhaps when we get into the detailed estimates, an idea of what I mean. There is quite an exciting development in that direction to come along this year.

On the reorganization itself, it involves splitting the department into six divisions, whereby it would be able to have experts in those areas of agricultural development where we feel we have the best chance on a commercial basis, not forgetting the non-commercial or garden variety of agriculture but concentrating on agriculture as commercial agriculture because agricultural development is not any different from any other kind. If it produces something, if it employs people, if it circulates money, if it keeps dollars in this Province, then it is contributing Mr. Chairman, to this Province and it is as valid in terms of development as any other kind.

There are some areas where we have a very good chance. The committee will see from the reorganization, when the additional copies are available and hon. members get to peruse them, will see what we are trying to do, namely to develop areas of real specialty so that we can take advantage of the best opportunities available to us.

I want to mention the Newfoundland Farm Products Corporation, which is the arm of the department and of the Government, indeed, which will undertake the expansion of facilities. Farm Products Corporation is providing services to some 260 or so farmers in Eastern Newfoundland, particularly, but also in Central and Western Newfoundland, through smaller facilities than the plant at Pleasantville. It will build new facilities this year. It will get into, hopefully, further processing. It will be the catalyst, I believe, in the rapid development of certain areas of the

agriculture industry. Because it is so keen, Mr. Chairman, we have been doing some studies. Dr. MacEachern's I have already referred to. We then brought in Stevenson - Kellogg, last fall and asked them to go through the whole farm products organization, to examine it, to up-date it, to establish a better cost control, to bring in efficiencies that did not at that point exist. AT the same time, because there is no food processing, meat processing plant now in this Province, for the further processing of products, we have had the Inbrucon Firm, who are well known in the field of food porcessing, come in. They recommended one of their top people who, I understand was, at that point at least, about to leave the firm to go on his own as a consultant. They recommended him and he has been working for us as well.

These things have been going along concurrently and I think we are getting a great deal of good advice as to the direction that we should take.

I will just refer very briefly, Mr. Chairman, to the Newfoundland Marketing Board. The House knows the Newfoundland Natural Products Marketing Act was proclaimed just about a year ago. The Board came into existance and, after about six months of preparation, launched into its first marketing scheme, as of the 1st. of January in the present year. We think that the operation has been, to date, very successful. There are some who think that it not only has not been successful, there are some who think it should not even exist. That is not a feeling that is confined to this Province. There are people across the country who think it should not exist, and particularly are there those in certain Provinces who think that marketing boards should not exist.

I will limit myself at this point, Mr. Chairman, in saying what I think I said to this House a year ago in informing the House of the proclamation of the Act, namely, that marketing boards have been in operation in Canada for about forty years. They have been tested in the courts, and I believe the landmark decision was the decision of Mr. Justice

Rand in the Supreme Court who declared that Provinces not only have the right but also the responsibility to protect their domestic producers. So long as the Provinces could show that that was what they were doing, protecting and keeping their domestic industry viable, and not really setting out deliberately to frustrate the constitution or to bar the movement of products between Provinces, then certainly marketing boards, set up on that basis, and the regulations pertaining to them were well within the Constitution, and were declared by the court, by Justice Rand, as being quite legal and quite proper.

That is about to be challenged again, Mr. Chairman, for understandable reasons. In the Province of Manitoba today, farmers are getting, so we saw on television the other night, twelve cents for eggs and fifteen cents for pork. The whole agriculture of Manitoba, at least the agriculture industry, the part of it that is based on livestock and poultry, is very quickly perishing. The Province of Manitoba, therefore, has gone to its own Supreme Court and obtained their ruling against the Manitoba Marketing Board, and the Province now is carrying that case to the Supreme Court of Canada. We propose to be present and represented when that case comes to the Supreme Court of Canada, because, we feel, Mr. Chairman, as we know at least seven of the other Provinces feel, that we cannot fail to protect our agriculture industry, particularly in light of the gross potentials we have.

If we were tomorrow to become victim to say the dumping of Manitoba products, our farmers in this Province, who would be affected, could not last thirty days. Not only do I refer to eggs, I refer to the possibility in certain vegetables, essentially in broilers, and in other areas where in certain other Provinces there are absolutely no control in terms of quotas, and the only way they can survive is to dump in and undercut other Provinces. The classic case, of course, is between Ontario and Quebec who are at one another's throats, almost literally, and it is a very difficult situation. We do intend Mr. Chairman, as this House four years

ago authorized us to do, to protect our domestic producers and our consumers, as well, by employing the authority of the Newfoundland Marketing Board as we have done for the past four months and a bit, because if we do not, then our agriculture industry will be very, very badly hurt.

On the matter of Cooperatives, very briefly, Mr. Chairman, there is an annual meeting next week of Newfoundland Club Services, at which there will be, I think, ratification of a proposal to do a new study of the co-op movement, in terms of where it has come in the past eight years since the Snowden report. The co-op movement has tended to expand perhaps a little more quickly in terms of taking on responsibility than it should. Today it represents, I would think it touches directly about one-fifth of the total population of this Province.

We are seeing more value growth and have seen in the past four or five years, than perhaps in all the time before, particularly in the primary producers sector. I hope some evidence of our faith in the movement is a recent guarantee we gave, of \$1 million, to Terra Nova Credit Co-op, which is a sort of co-op bank. I want simply to inform the committee now that, as we have studied our own set-up of farm products, so we are now undertaking a study, to update the procedures and the approaches of the cooperative movement in this Province towards the potential that is there for them. We will undertake the cost of the study, which will be done by Stevenson--Kellogg with help from the Cooperative Union of Canada. This should be good advice, good help. We will bear the cost, and this is being done by agreement with the Board of Directors of the Newfoundland Co-op Services.

In the Resources Branch, Mr. Chairman, there are a number of things that I could report to the committee, but suffice it to say that we have begun to implement the Royal Commission on Forestry, which principally recommended the establishment of a commercial forest corporation and the reorganization of the Newfoundland Forest Service. We are proceeding on both. We are negotiating on the first, with the forest industries, and I have confidence that we will come to a good, useful working arrangement

that will show effective public control of all the forests of this Province, as a public heritage and a public trust, without the need to do what was suggested some years ago, namely, to lay out several tens of millions of dollars to buy back privately owned or privately held forest resources, because, that really would not have gotten us, I think, very far.

MR. CROSBIE: That was the Premier's suggestion, remember?

MR. CALLAHAN: It was the suggestion...

MR. CROSBIE: He had a big board out there in front of the building.

MR. CALLAHAN: I remember it very well, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CROSBIE: Does the minister say that that was a silly idea now?

MR. CALLAHAN: I have not said that it was a silly idea.

MR. CROSBIE: If he were here you would not do it.

MR. CALLAHAN: At the time, Mr. Chairman...

MR. CROSBIE: We have to defend him, he is not here to defend himself.

MR. CALLAHAN: At the time, Mr. Chairman...

MR. CROSBIE: Was that not stupid.

MR. CALLAHAN: It was the only alternative that appeared on the horizon.

At the time the Government of Canada were encouraging it, by offering the funds on a very easy to live with, long-term arrangement. We have now found, we think, a better alternative. If the committee will recall, the proposal at the time was endorsed by the Royal Commission. The Royal Commission went further in their report and said they were still of the opinion that forest lands had to be consolidated but they had reconsidered how it should be done. That is in fact the real picture, as the commission report will show.

In any event, Mr. Chairman, we think we have found a means of doing this, effecting public control over all the forest of the Province, without the need to find huge sums of money with which to buy private limits or privately held limits back.

On the Newfoundland Forest Service, the role is redefined, and there is a recommendation that it be changed. We propose to take that advice as well. We are now in the process of seeking authority to obtain staff, where necessary, and to make changes within the structure, as required. I hope

we shall achieve that very soon.

The Newfoundland Wildlife Service this year, Mr. Chairman, will introduce certain changes, and I think very beneficial changes in licensing in respect of fish and game. Perhaps I can give the committee some detail of that when we come to the particular points in the estimates.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. CALLAHAN: I said perhaps, Mr. Chairman.

Finally Mr. Chairman, well, finally but one, a brief reference to the Cleaner Water and Soil Authority. We have now, I think as of today, some sixteen students, from I think every area of the Province, both the Island and Labrador, who are being trained in certain aspects of a project that will take all of this summer to complete, which we hope will result in the identification, for the first time on a standardized and Province wide scale, of the real nature of the.....

MR. CALLAHAN.

the environmental problem such as it is in this Province. We are very fortunate, as we now are, to have, I suppose, (there are very good and simple reasons for it when you look at the size of the population and the size of the land mass) by far the least disturbed and cleanest, generally speaking, environment of any settled part of North America. How long that will last, if we do not do the right things, is a very good question. But it is very difficult Mr. Chairman to launch a programme to correct the existing situation unless we know what the existing situation is. So the inventory that will be done this summer and completed by early fall and tabulated, I think, for the first time will give us a reliable frame of reference and a reliable picture of what it is we have to deal with. I think it is perhaps the best start we can make, having just recently obtained staff, particularly a general manager. This is what we think we must do in order to orient the authority towards the problems, the general problems with which he will have to deal.

I think the committee is aware of recent developments with respect to Gross Morne National Park, Mr. Chairman, so I will not go into that again. I would just say this, that in co-operation with the Newfoundland Golf Association, who has been hounding me a little, we are to take a look at areas in both the Gross Morne and the Terra Nova National Park, I think, within about ten days, to take a look at areas, to find the best areas that might be developed in terms of golf facilities. We are getting the advice of the Newfoundland Golf Association in that regard. We find that facilities of this kind, in the national parks in the Atlantic Provinces, in the Maritime Provinces, are good-drawing cards. We think we have areas good enough to get in on some of the bigger tours. If that is possible, I think what the publicity would do for our tourist industry would be just tremendous. So we are working on that particular aspect and this is one of many matters, particular matters, Mr. Chairman, that we are negotiating with the National Park 's Branch of the Government of Canada. Mr. Chairman, that generally is what the estimates cover. As I have said, the vote asked for is almost double what it was last year.

Mr. Callahan.

I think the committee will see, from what I said, where the increases derive. They reflect increased activity. They reflect better and more adequate services to the public of the Province. They reflect new programmes that I think will be beneficial to all our people.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, this is quite an act to follow. I must say that it is the first evening of the House of Assembly this year that I have a headache. I had it before I came. I must thank the minister for covering all this. Quite seriously, it was quite interesting. There are one or two points, before we get down to the details, before we get down to the wild life of these estimates, Mr. Chairman. While the Premier was gone, there was a savage attack on him by his minister, in connection with this buying back the forests. As the minister said, it is a silly idea to lash out tens of millions to buy back the forests, when there is a simpler plan that has since come into effect.

MR. HICKMAN: I think the Premier should know that the hon. member for St. John's West defended him.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, while the Premier was gone I defended him against - we did not want to take unfair advantage of the hon. the Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Lord Morris used to say: "Defend me from my friends, I will take care of my enemies myself."

MR. CROSBIE: Well the hon. the Premier has got to watch both. The problem for the hon. the Premier is that he does not know which is the most dangerous, his enemies or his friends.

MR. EARLE: He does not know which is which.

MR. CROSBIE: There is only one thing the minister forgot to mention in his survey of his department, Mr. Chairman, and that is the mushroom industry. Of course that is being saved, for the hon. Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation to bring us up to date on that. There is a story in the local weekly, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. minister is going to move to Finance very shortly. He will no longer be in Mines, Agriculture and Resources and certainly his great experience in the field of agriculture, his experience with fertilizers,

Mr. Crosbie

manures should certainly help him when he comes to his first budget speech. If he is re-elected and becomes Minister of Finance next year, we will have a real budget speech next year.

But to get serious for a moment, Mr. Chairman, the offshore oil situation is very interesting. The minister says that the Government have proposed or at least the five eastern provinces have proposed to the Government of Canada a method of administering the offshore resources, or applications and so on for them, while the question of who is to get all the revenue is decided. The Newfoundland Government and the other four eastern provinces, which I assume include Quebec, have made a proposal to that effect. I wonder, when the minister replies again later on or when we get down to minerals, whether the minister will advise us what the position is on applications for offshore concessions. i.e., the Government of Newfoundland have given concessions to Mr. Doyle or Canadian Javelin or NALCO or one of those firms, have given them a considerable area off our shores as a concession. The minister could correct me if I am wrong, but I do not think that the Federal Government have given them an equivalent concession. The Newfoundland Government have given them quite an area for exploration, to Mr. John Shaheen or one of his companies or associated companies for a considerable area off the coast of Newfoundland also, off our shores somewhere. I wonder whether this is a concession that has been granted by the Government of Canada and whether the minister would expand and tell us whether there are many conflicting permits granted by the Provincial Government and the Federal Government? If there are, which I think there are, at least several anyway, if there are areas that have been granted the different concessionaires by the Government of Canada and by the Newfoundland Government, how is that going to be settled? For example, if Canadian Javelin or Shaheen have grants to an area off our shores to which the Federal Government have then given a permit to explore, to somebody else, how is it going to be resolved when this whole situation is resolved? In addition, Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear some explanation now of how the present system of grants is

Mr. Crosbie

administered? Because I believe that our Province has not proclaimed yet an Act governing offshore oil and gas permits. I do not believe we have any regulations passed, of our own, to govern these matters. So I think it is probably best to wait until we get down to mining to get these details. Quite a serious situation could evolve there. I would also be interested in knowing, Mr. Chairman, what Mr. Shaheen and Mr. Doyle are doing with their concessions. I think I saw in the paper, a few days ago, that Canadian Javelin, if that is the right company, it may be NALCO, had given a sub-concession to one of the major oil companies, for exploration. But I feel that the minister should give us a report on whom the Newfoundland Government have granted permits and what the activity is going to be on all those areas by all of the concessionaires, including, particularly, Mr. Shaheen and his concession and Mr. Doyle and his concession? We know that the AMOCO or whatever the right pronounciation is, are out doing work..

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman should never worry about pronounciations.

MR. CROSBIE: Right, I always have -

MR. SMALLWOOD: Fine, careless rapture of his own pronounciations.

MR. CROSBIE: It can be definitely understood that it is A-M-O-C-O.

We know that they are off there and that they are spending money and whether the minister could tell us what is being spent by the other concessionaires. Probably the time for more detail on that is down in the mining - when we get down into mining. The minister mentioned, Mr. Chariman, the Clean, Air, Water and Soil Authority, I would like some discussion, when we get down to that branch of the minister's estimates, of the position at ERCO, at Long Harbour, the Electric Reduction Company Plant at Long Harbour? Because my information is, from people who work there, that the working environment of that plant is extremely unsatisfactory.

MR. CROSBIE:

The men who worked down there feel that it is. I prophesy that it is going to be quite a problem for the Workman's Compensation Board of this Province before too many more years are gone. I state that the Workman's Compensation Board, in my view and the from the information I have, is quite concerned about the health and environmental conditions at that plant at Long Harbour. We certainly do not want another situation in this Province, Mr. Chairman, such as occurred at St. Lawrence, the tragic results that we know from the St. Lawrence situation.

As far as the ERCO plant is concerned, I am told that the fumes in the furnace building, the smoke and gas is quite bad down there, that employees are laid off quite rapidly, due to the fact that they find it difficult to work in those conditions, that there is quite a problem down there with the furnace building floor being covered with affluent water or acid, acidic water, ninety per-cent of the time. There was an explosion down in that plant some few weeks ago and there could quite possibly be other explosions. I would like the Minister and the Minister of Health to give us a fuller report, Mr. Chairman, on the actual environment of the plant at Long Harbour.

Last summer the Minister of Health announced that a team of people from the Government of Canada had gone down to Long Harbour and had made a report to him; that was last July or August. When the question was asked in the House this year, there did not seem to me to have been much follow-up, I would like the Minister, who is in charge of this Clean Air, Water and Soil Environment, to be prepared to deal with that in more detail when we come to that section of his estimates. You cannot tell, of course, when people come and tell you things, whether they are correct or not but it certainly seems to be enough information to indicate that the working environment of the ERCO plant is not a safe one from the point of view of health and, therefore, I think that this House should ask the Government for definite assurances that this is constantly under review and that we are not going to have a major workman's

MR. CROSBIE:

compensation problem again, as happened at St. Lawrence.

The Minister has mentioned, Mr. Chairman, he has mentioned the marketing situation, that is the Minister mentioned the Farm Products Marketing Board we have in this Province, and that is quite possibly a controversial subject, Mr. Chairman, I certainly agree that the Government has to do what it can to help the poultry men and pig farmers of this Province and to help build up our own agricultural industry but surely there has to be a fine line between how much resources the Government puts into that and what it is going to cost the consumer, because the consumer is everybody who lives here in Newfoundland. I would like the Minister to go into more detail when we get to that section of his estimates. Number one, what it is actually costing the Government in connection with the poultry, eggs and broiler situation and the marketing of them and the assistance that we give the producers, what it actually cost the Government in dollars a year and his opinion on what prices, you know whether the result of having the Marketing Board keep prices here a bit above what they would normally be, what that might cost the consumer in a year, and some observations on that.

I notice, Mr. Chairman, from the audited report of the Newfoundland Farm Products Corporation for the year ending March 31, 1970, that their loss in that year was, \$313,000. their operating loss for the year. Well that operating loss has to be met by the Province. This was the loss they had in selling poultry and in selling hogs, (I presume it is) and so on. So that is one of the costs to the tax payer in Newfoundland, in helping establish this agricultural industry in Newfoundland. the losses of the Newfoundland Farm Products Corporation, and there has been a lot of other monies put into that corporation. The buildings down there are free, provided by the Government, the equipment provided by the Government and the rest of it.

The Minister, I would imagine, has had some kind of cost-benefit analysis done on that whole situation and, if so, it would be interesting to have a little

MR. CROSBIE:

more detail on how this works out. Is the extra amount that it costs the Newfoundland consumer, if any, amply justified by the benefit it does the poultry producers of Newfoundland? There is a widespread suspicion that it does not. The Minister is familiar with editorials like the one that was in the "Telegram" September 24, 1970, "Broiler and Free Trade," and the views expressed there.

MR. ROWE(F.W.): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. gentleman would adjourn the debate?

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will adjourn the debate.

On motion, that the Committee rise and report having passed estimates, Heading VI - Department of Education, Items 668(C1) - 670 inclusive, made progress and ask leave to sit again, Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

On motion, report received and adopted, Committee ordered to sit again on tomorrow.

On Motion the House at its rising adjourned until 11:00 A.M. tomorrow, Tuesday, May 11, 1971.