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VERBATIM REPORT

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SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE

The House met at 3:00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

HON. J.R. SMALLWOOD (PREMIER): Mr. Speaker, with pleasure I announce that the Government have today authorized my colleague the Minister of Public Works to instruct Mr. Angus Campbell, the well known architect, to proceed immediately to the completion of the working and drawings and all other material that would be necessary to enable the Government to call tenders for construction of the new regional hospital at Carbonear.

As the House is aware, work on these plans began three or four years ago, but it was delayed while the Government carried out our comprehensive review of the need for new hospital facilities for the Province as a whole. We have decided to proceed as quickly as possible with this hospital as also with the new hospital for Bay Roberts, for which latter we are now proceeding with all speed in the development of the necessary functional plan.

The regional hospital at Carbonear will provide regional facilities for about 25,000 people. It will provide 135 beds and full referral facilities including facilities for the work of a complete range of specialists. The architects have been told to proceed with all possible speed to develop plans so that tenders can be called. This may be a matter of several months but, in the meantime, the Government are proceeding to acquire the necessary land at the site selected for the hospital.

Detailed supervision of the plans, in accordance with our usual practice, will be carried out by a committee on which the Board of the Carbonear Community Hospital will be represented. The Board have named Mr. John Hall, administrator of the hospital, as their representative. The other members of this Committee will be the Deputy Minister of Health and the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

MR. SPEAKER: If it were not against the rules of the House for the Speaker to comment on anything, as well as out of order for any other person to comment on a ministerial statement, I would express my delight in the

MR. SPEAKER: announcement by the Premier this afternoon.

MR. SMALLWOOD: It would be out of order, Your Honour.

MR. SPEAKER: Before we go into the Orders of the Day, I would like hon. members to welcome to the House a group of students, some fifty-three students from Grade VII. They are from the Davis Elementary School in Carbonear and they are accompanied by their teachers, Mr. Antle, Mrs. Tapp and Mr. Peat.

I would also draw the attention of the House to the fact that we have in the Speaker's Gallery today Mr. Bob Van Impe, President of the Canadian Amateur Softball Association, Mr. Andy Lappas, who is the Secretary Treasurer of the same organization, and Mr. Larry Skinner, Executive Director of that Association, together with Mr. Dee Murphy, President of the Newfoundland Amateur Softball Association.

PRESENTING REPORTS OF STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES

HON. E. WINSOR (MINISTER OF FISHERIES): Mr. Speaker, I wish to table a Report of the Select Committee appointed by the House to hear evidence and make recommendation to the House on a question of a workable and fair assistance of establishing fish prices for fish sold by the fishermen to the buyers, and a further question of collective bargaining for the fishermen.

Mr. Speaker, there are just a couple of short remarks I have to state in tabling this Report, (1) is that, the hon. the member for Placentia West, who was unavoidably absent when we signed this statement, but I am sure we have his consent to do so, in presenting it. The other is, on behalf of the Committee, I would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the trade, to the fishermen, through their different unions, for their assistance and co-operation during our hearings.

I have copies for the Press and the other members of the House.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SMALLWOOD, J.R. Mr. Speaker, I think I have the answer to one question number 470, on the Order Paper of April 14, in the name of the hon. and curious member for St. John's West. There are two parts to the question.

The answer to the first part is that Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation did not purchase any homes from Atlantic Design Homes since

MR. SMALLWOOD: April 1, 1970, in the manner outlined in the question.

However, a contract was let to Lyndrigan's Limited for the supply, erection and servicing of land for eighty-four units in Happy Valley, the details of which were given in answers to other questions. The answer to the second part of the question thus does not arise.

HON. H. STARKES: (MINISTER OF HIGHWAYS): Mr. Speaker, I wish to table the answer to question No. 424, on the Order Paper of April 13, asked by the hon. the member for Fortune Bay.

HON. E.M. ROBERTS: (MINISTER OF HEALTH): Mr. Speaker, The answers to a number of questions standing in my name on the Order Paper: First of all, Your Honour, Question No. 434, asked by the hon. the member for Fortune Bay, on the Order Paper of Tuesday, April 13. The answer to part (1) is "yes." The answer to part (2) is as follows, Sir; (a) with respect to Terrenceville, within recent days I have had discussions with some prominent citizens from that community. I explained our policy to them and I understood from them that they will be in touch with me very shortly, in the hope that they can take advantage of our policy to assist them in providing a clinic for use by the doctor when he visits Terrenceville. (b) dealt with Rencontre East- within our policy assistance we have agreed within recent weeks to give \$2,100 to the Citizens Committee at Rencontre East, This will be used as a part payment of the cost of providing a proper clinic by them. (c); Is there included in such a plan, the construction of a doctor's residence at Belleoram? The answer to that is "yes." Question No. 445, Order Paper of Wednesday, April 14, in the name of the hon. the member for St. John's West, asked me what was the total maximum rated or normal bed complement of all the hospitals in Newfoundland? The answer is, as of March 1, 1971, there were 3,780 rated beds in Newfoundland, 1,421 of those were in Government operated hospitals and 2,359 were in hospitals other than those operated by Government. The second part of the question does not apply, Sir, because there were actually more beds in use than the so-called rated complement. The actual figure of beds in use, if hon. members wish it, Sir, was 3,063. There were about 200 more beds in use. I will table, Your Honour, the answer to Question No. 456 and 457, both of them on the Order Paper of Wednesday,

MR. ROBERTS: April 14, each of them by the hon. gentleman for St. John's West. These are fairly detailed information about Medicare for the year ended March 31, 1971. Question No. 458, asked by the hon. gentleman from St. John's West, on the same day's Order Paper, Your Honour, asked how many doctors within Newfoundland have been investigated by the Newfoundland Medicare Commission or any agency of the Government? The answer is that all doctors' and dentists' claims are subject to routine audit, as of the end of March, twenty-seven physicians and thirteen dentists have had their claims completely investigated for specific periods of time. The hon. gentleman then asked whether the Department of Justice or any other agency had been requested to investigate the accounts submitted by any doctors within Newfoundland, to the Newfoundland Medicare, with respect to possible fraudulent claims and so forth? The answer is "yes." The Department have been asked to investigate the accounts of one doctor and one dentist. As of the time the answer was prepared for me, recommendations had not been received. We have since, I have been told, received recommendation that we do not have sufficient case, in the eyes of our lawyers, received against the doctor in question, so, I have instructed Medicare to carry on in the normal fashion with that gentleman. The other gentleman, whose claims are being looked at, we still have received no recommendations. Question No. 459, on the Order Paper of April 14, again the hon. member for St. John's West asked me; during the Financial Year 1970, but it began April 1, 1970, what was the cost of operating the Central Laundry? How many persons were employed? The cost, Sir, was \$432,800. There were 105 employees, Your Honour. The hon. gentleman then said, "have the Government received any proposals from persons or firms outside of the Government in connection with the contracting out to such persons or firms of the performance of the services and, if so, how many were received and have any been accepted by the Government?" The answer, Sir, the Government sought tenders. Your Honour, of course, will remember the notices in the newspapers. We received four proposals in connection with this, one of these proposals was accepted. Question No. 522, Sir, on the Order Paper of Monday, April 19, the hon. the member for St. John's West, The information for which the hon. gentleman asked was answered in reply to

MR. ROBERTS: Question No. 445, I think, I probably answered the Question between the time the hon. gentleman asked me and now. I think he has the information for which he asked.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Speaker, Question No. 459, can the Minister tell us whose tender was accepted, who is now operating the laundry?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, I forget the name of it off-hand, yes, it is a firm called 'Laundry Services Limited', to take over the Central Laundry Operations with effect from January 1, 1971. Question No. 524, on the Order Paper of Tuesday, April 20, in the name of the hon. the member for St. John's West, asked me about the Boylen Hospital at Baie Verte. The answer is that the Government, after consideration and consultation with the appropriate persons, I think, it is fair to include the gentleman from La Scie in that the Rev. Mr. Fellows, the Government have decided it is in the best interest of all concerned that the administration of the hospital at Baie Verte remain with the United Church of Canada, where it has been, of course, since the hospital was opened. Finally, Sir, the Question asked by the hon. gentleman, my friend the member for Permitage, Question No. 534, on the Order Paper of Wednesday, April 28. The hon. gentleman asked me if it was the Government's intention to build a residence for the doctor at St. Lawrence? The answer is "yes." Actually we will be building a residence for the two doctors at St. Alban's, because there are two doctors there, married to each other.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, I, as a bachelor, cannot tell the minister of Public Works how two people could be married to each other, we will have to take my word for it. No, we are building one residence for two doctors. The hon. gentleman asked me when we will be calling tenders and so forth, The Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation, Sir, have today officials in the area investigating possible sites. We have told them to go ahead as quickly, as quickly as they can. They expect to be in a position to call tenders within the next three weeks to a month. Construction will begin,

MR. ROBERTS: I am told, within a fortnight after the closing of the tenders and award of a tender.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Speaker, before we get to Orders of the Day, I have a question that I would like to direct to the Minister of Public Works. It arises out of reports which emanate from Gander, which would indicate that some residents of the town have picketed the Town Council Office, claiming discrimination in employment practices on certain construction projects taking place in the town. Before I get to the question, I would like to say that I realize many of the projects which are underway there are of a regional nature and naturally we expect jobs to be provided to the region as a whole. However, I would ask the minister if he could confirm to the House that he has investigated the matter and can he assure us that there is no discrimination against Gander Town residents?

HON. J. CHALKER: (MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS): Mr. Speaker, we are making the necessary investigation, but I would certainly appreciate it if the question were put on the Order Paper, as I have not got all the information at my hands. I should be able to answer it tomorrow.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order! Heading XX - Community and Social Development, Page 78. On Motion Item 2003-03 through 2005-02-02 carried.

MR. CROSBIE: We are ^{on} resettlement now are we? Does the minister want to say anything about Rural Development? What is the \$2 million for?

MR. ROWE, W.N. If the hon. gentleman wants to revert back to Rural Development, Mr. Chairman, I have no objections. I have very little to add to what I have said on other occasions concerning the Rural Development Programme. I made a fairly full statement on it last year. I might say that the difference between last year's estimate and the revised estimates is due to the fact that no rural development agreement was signed during this present year and our consequent reliance on carry-over projects from the old AFDA Agreement. I might also say that, as I mentioned earlier, this subhead is approximately fifty percent recoverable from the Government of Canada. There is no Rural Development Agreement signed as yet, Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROWE, W.N. as a matter of fact, when the old ARDA Agreement expired, Mr. Chairman, in 1970, it was considered by us and by other provinces in Canada to be the intention of the Government of Canada, not to renew agreements under ARDA, under the old Act, ARDA.

As a result of representations and arguments made by ourselves and other so-called disadvantage and rural areas of Canada, the Federal Government decided to continue with Rural Development types of agreements, especially in view of the fact that DREE Agreements had the effect or tended to have the effect of perhaps favouring urban areas over rural areas. Therefore, the Government of Canada decided to go ahead with a further Rural Development Agreement, which we have been negotiating for the past year.

Now there are two reasons why we have not yet signed this agreement. One of them is that both Governments frankly wanted to have a fairly long period of time in which to evaluate the effects and the results of the old ARDA Agreement and to see whether we were in fact on the right track in rural development, whether the old ARDA Agreement really applied to a place like Newfoundland or whether, as we had submitted earlier, whether the Act and the Agreement under the Act were really designed for the Western Provinces of Canada and the agricultural areas of say Southern Ontario.

Ottawa has started, as a result of our negotiations, has started to lean more in favour of our view. Although I cannot say or give the substance of the new agreement which we expect to sign, I believe Mr. Miller, of DREE, probably has it in his possession, now down from Ottawa, the final draft approved by Treasury Board, so we will be signing it shortly. The Government of Canada has leaned in favour of our view, that Newfoundland's circumstances, as far as rural development is concerned, are unique and that we should have a unique or at least different Rural Development Agreement for this Province, and to take full cognizance of the problems of inshore fishery and rural fishery, outport fishery development, small fishery developments and small fishing plants, canning factories and that sort of thing. I am happy to be able to say, without divulging the actual substance of it, that they have leaned in favour of and our negotiations over the

MR. ROWE, W.N. the past year or so have borne fruit to that effect. And, I think that we will have signed in another very short period a Rural Development Agreement which will be far more advantageous to Newfoundland than any other Rural Development Agreement that this Government has signed with Ottawa.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, the amount of the vote is \$2 million, Could the minister give us some idea what the \$2 million is to be spent on? What kind of project? Would it, for example, include - I notice reported in the paper that up at Bide Arm there was a possibility that there was going to be some kind of a fish plant, that Pastor Reid was going to be starting a project up there. The building was going to be constructed to serve as a multi-purpose fish plant and a new 150 foot wharf was to be provided, presumably with the assistance of the Government of Canada or the Government of Newfoundland. Is that the kind of project the minister is talking about? Could he give us some examples of what the \$2 million is going to be spent on?

MR. ROWE, W.N. I would be happy to, Mr. Chairman, but my hon. colleague, the Minister of Health, who represents that area, does not want to let this opportunity slip without having a few words to say on that project, of which he is very proud.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, if each of the members were right on the excellence of Bide Arm and the virtues of Pastor Reid, the Committee would be some time indeed. All I can say on the project is that (a) it is a reality, (b) I am informed by some usual reliable source of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, through the Industrial Incentives Branch, as I say, are most interested in it and I would not be altogether surprised Your Honour if they were to make an offer, I think, that is the term they use, to make an offer to Pastor Reid who, I believe, for this purpose is now incorporated in Reid Enterprises Limited. I guess the only thing that I can add is, as I understand the vote which my colleague is requesting the Committee to approve, the project of Bide Arm is not under it. However, I

MR. ROBERTS: shall have word with Pastor Reid to see if there is some way which we can take advantage of this vote. I think I can assure the Committee, with my colleague's concurrence, that if there is a way he will find the means of getting at it. But the fish plant in Bide Arm, the letters, written by a very close friend of mine in Englee with whom I had lunch the other day in Englee on my way to Bide Arm, that project does not fall within the preview, that project is one of the few in Newfoundland to qualify under the Industrial Incentives Programme, as I understand it.

MR. CROSBIE: Is your friend a concerned citizen?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, I had lunch with ^{the} concerned citizen and his wife. They are very fine people who have cast ballots for me in the past, and I have hope that they will in the future.

MR. CROSBIE: They have sworn that they will never do it again.

MR. ROBERTS: Before me, Mr. Chairman, for other good people.

MR. ROWE, W.N. Mr. Chairman, perhaps, I should answer some of the questions raised by the hon. member for St. John's West, before the hon. gentleman for Fortune Bay rises. \$2 million estimated, Mr. Chairman, under the Rural Development vote for grants-in-aid Rural Development, as I mentioned this will be about fifty percent, slightly over fifty percent shareable by the Government of Canada. It is only an estimate. Our best estimate at the time the estimates were prepared, some weeks or months ago, we expected to be slightly above that amount when the agreement is signed shortly, perhaps, \$3 million, although I am not sure on that point. It largely depends on the number of viable projects that have emerged in the past and are on the shelf ready for action or which will emerge in the future. We are assured by Ottawa and we can give assurance ourselves, as a Provincial Government, that if viable projects do emerge which need assistance from the Rural Development vote, that no ceiling of \$2 million or \$3 million, if that is in fact exceeded, will be allowed to limit that type of development. We will be quite prepared to add more money to that vote during the year, and I am sure that Ottawa would not pass up an opportunity to make further contributions to Rural Development in Newfoundland. So it is only an estimate and a tentative ceiling at best, which will be included in the

MR. POME, W.N. Rural Development Agreement.

The sort of thing that the vote covers? It is a strange variety of things, as a matter of fact, that are covered by the vote. For example, Provincial Parks, fifty percent recoverable from the Government of Canada, under the Rural Development Act. Community pastures, fifty percent recoverable, under the Rural Development Agreement. Small project of fishery development will be recoverable under the Rural Development Act.

Mr. Rowe (W.N.)

As a matter of fact one of the best ways perhaps, in giving the hon. gentleman some idea as to what can be realized under the Act, might be to describe quite briefly what the Fogo Island Improvement Committee have received in the past three or four years from the Rural Development Division of the Department of Community and Social Development, under the Rural Development Act. (For example a local worker) There was a Government ship yard operated by the Fogo Island Ship Building and Producers Co-operative \$35,000 there. It was called the Fisheries Resource Adjustment Programme. Herring plant improvements at Joe Bat's Arm \$2,000. A revolving fund for the Terra Nova Co-operative Credit Society and the purpose was for loans to boat buyers. A revolving fund for the operating expenses for the Ship Building Co-operative, market research. That revolving fund by the way I just mentioned was \$75,000. Provision of a water supply to fit in with the ship building and fishery developments there, plank repairs on Fogo Island for a total, Mr. Chairman, over the past four or five years, under the old ARDA Agreement, which is not nearly as conducive to this type of work as the new one will be. The total was \$201,000 - over \$201,000 going to that development committee. Everybody realizes the progress that has been made on Fogo Island since 1967. The latest figures I have seen show a cut in social assistance from over 200, up around 300, down to 100 people. My hon. friend, the Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation could confirm that figure. There is a tremendous reduction in relief or social assistance since this type of Rural Development Programme got underway.

The Eastport Peninsula would be another excellent example of the diversity of things that can come under the Rural Development Agreement, their programme for tourism and related things, which was recognized by the tourist industry of Canada. It was given national recognition. This sort of thing; ship building, canning, agriculture, small fishery developments, these rural development associations, which we announced at the Development Conference, concerning which we said the Government of Newfoundland would be contributing \$10,000 each, plus \$25,000 to the Rural Development Council

Mr. Rowe (W.N.).

which you would have a supervisory or advisory function over all these other associations which again we feel sure will be shared under the agreement, the new Rural Development Agreement, and any viable project. I can say, categorically, any viable, economically, sound, break-even project which would be of economic and social benefit to people in rural Newfoundland and in the outports of Newfoundland will be considered and given as much help as possible, under the Rural Development Agreement which will be signed shortly.

MR. CROSBIE: Who is it decides if it is a viable economic project? Is it the Federal Government or the Provincial Government?

MR. ROWE (W.N.): No, there is going to be again one of these dreaded institutions called, I believe in this case a "Joint Advisory Committee", which would review all the suggestions that would come in and make recommendations to the ministers; Mr. Marchand and myself, as to the acceptability of this. We hope that will work. I cannot say that I am overcome with enthusiasm for that kind of a process but it seems to be the trend that Ottawa is taking and the hard front they are putting up with all types of agreements, all over Canada. I hope it works. I feel sure it will work. If it does not work, we will have to find another method.

MR. CROSBIE: Before the hon. minister leaves me and passes on to some other member; of the \$2 million, how much money has the minister actually got committed? Of that \$2 million, some of it presumably is already copper-fastened down for certain things. How much of the \$2 million is the minister free to play around with? Is there \$500,000 of this actually committed for projects this year? Is it all in the air, elastic and can be used for any viable project that comes along or a slush fund?

MR. ROWE (W.N.): On that, Mr. Chairman, there are a number of commitments, under the Provincial Parks Programme and the Community Pastures Programme, of several hundred thousand dollars. I do not have the exact figure but I

Mr. Rowe (W.N.):

can find it out from my hon. colleague, the Minister of Resources. There are several hundred thousand dollars committed for parks and for community pastures. Again I would like to emphasize what I said earlier: We put a ceiling on it for the purposes of accounting. As the year progresses if we need more money, more money will be forthcoming both from our own Government and from the Government in Ottawa. If there were no more to be forthcoming from the Government in Ottawa, we would be quite happy to use up our own Provincial sources for this type of economic development, and work out some arrangement whereby we claim against next year's money/ even if we had to push it off into the future. But Ottawa is very sincere about this type of rural development and they would be eager to contribute as much money as possible. The fact that there are several hundred thousand dollars committed for practical purposes of this \$2 million, really has no bearing on it. If more money is necessary, more money will be forthcoming.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, may I have permission to go back to the previous item. We went through it so quickly that I did not get an opportunity to ask some questions on it. House-moving equipment -

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please! The House-moving equipment, has not been passed yet. We are just about to deal with that one. Shall I call that now?

MR. WORNELL: Mr. Chairman, I understand we are still on resettlement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Item is 2006-07, House-Moving Equipment.

MR. WORNELL: I wanted to speak on 08 Mr. Chairman.

MR. EARLE: We are back to 07. Is 08 passed?

MR. ROWE (W.N.): Mr. Chairman point of order. I think my hon. friend here wants to talk about 2005-08, if I am not mistaken. We will pass it if we go to the hon. gentleman.

MR. WORNELL: Do I have the floor Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Wornell.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to delay the debate on the estimates but as resettlement affects my district, I think I should say a few words. We are on resettlement, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CROSBIE: No, we are on 2005-08, Grants-in-Aid Rural Development.

MR. WORNELL: I am very sorry Mr. Chairman. I cannot hear very well.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman before we leave 2005- 08 - I am sorry. Go ahead. "After you Alphonse." No, I have one other question on that Mr. Chairman. This is rural development. Could any of the money, i.e., be used in the Placentia area? This is not money that has to be spent in the eight special areas. It could be spent anywhere including the Placentia-Freshwater-Jerseyside area? Well have there been any projects suggested for that area that would come under this \$2 million vote for the general Placentia area?

MR. ROWE (W.N.): There have been projects suggested, Mr. Chairman, and some of them are being worked on now by the Local Development Committee. I think I am correct in saying that we made a grant to them to continue to hire a local worker. There is also money from Ottawa, because it is considered to be a special case, to go to this Rural Development Association. I do not remember all the projects that are involved. I will find out for the hon. gentleman and if I am not violating any confidence or anything, I will inform him of it as soon as I can.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, there seems to me to be some contradiction here, because we are talking now of rural development and immediately behind that we are talking of resettlement. Certainly those two items are contradictory because the record has been for a good many years that every possible inducement is being given, is being financed, for the people to move away from some of the smaller areas in Newfoundland. We, on this side of the House, have always been of the opinion that greater emphasis should have been paid to rural development. Now the minister or the Government are trying to have the better of two worlds. They are going to provide funds for rural development. On the other hand a considerable amount of funds have been provided for resettlement.

Mr. Collins

Now I would ask the minister to respond and say who decides where rural development is going to take place. Certainly there are a great number of rural communities in Newfoundland where, because of the resettlement trend, the leaders of the communities have moved away, which means that some of those will possibly die a natural death. It might take two years, five years or ten years unless some other leadership arrives on the scene.

Now how is the minister going to determine where funds are going to be spent for rural development while on the other hand people in some of those communities might be moving out and applying for resettlement grants? Certainly, Mr. Chairman, this is very contradictory to me. It brings to mind something which I heard on a open-line programme concerning some pavement in the town of Eastport. Eastport was mentioned here just now. There is a half mile of road which needs to be paved in the vicinity of the Canadian Legion there. Many of the residents have voiced their opinion of the great need for this to be paved. They have gone on radio and expressed their opinion. One lady on the programme was quite outspoken about it. She was asked, why do you not take this to your member and see if we can get something done about it? Allegedly the member said that we are not doing this paving at Eastport because I did not get any votes there. Now this is from a radio programme. Now this is another contradiction. Is this the fault of the Government, that we are going to provide funds for rural development where there are a lot of votes? Are we going to resettle the people where there are not votes? Would the minister let us know what his views are?

MR. R. BARBOUR: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. member for Gander really like to know what the lady said?

MR. COLLINS: Let us hear it.

MR. BARBOUR: She said to me: "If you do not pave this area, you will not get one vote here." I said to her that I never did with Eastport anyway, and that is the truth. That is what I said to her.. As far as this paving is concerned, when the delegation came in ...

MR. COLLINS: You never did get any votes there.

MR. BARBOUR: As far as this paving is concerned, when the delegation came in last year to meet the hon. Premier, I was present and the Minister of Highways and the agreement reached then was to pave only the main street through the community of Eastport and that was done the same as was done in Sandy Cove and the same as was done in Happy Adventure. Even while this lady might have attacked me this morning, I can tell the hon. member that I have received very favourable telephone calls. I have received congratulatory messages and letters from the people about the great job that the Liberal Government have done on the Eastport Peninsula.

MR. COLLINS: The member will be dusted out, if he does not get the pavement down.

MR. BARBOUR: I got news for you. You know that there were 147 Liberals in Eastport, Happy Adventure and Sandy Cove who signed my nomination papers. Does that seem like I am going to be kicked out?

MR. COLLINS: They must have been resettled because the hon. member admitted that there was no support there.

MR. BARBOUR: I am going to tell you something else. (Now you started me).

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is the stuff.

MR. BARBOUR: When this election is called, I am going to tell you what is going to happen. I am going to be sitting on this side of the House with the same number of colleagues that we have here now and perhaps more.

MR. COLLINS: The only chance is that if the Speaker decides to drop..

MR. BARBOUR: I think it is very lousy, very mean on the hon. members part to repeat what was said on "Open Line" this morning by one individual. You should be ashamed of yourself and take it back, if you got any guts.

MR. COLLINS: I was trying to help the people in Eastport.

MR. BARBOUR: You like to tear down but you never build up. All the Opposition are good for are tearing down. Tearing down! Tearing down! Why, in the hell, why they do not try to build up once in a while?

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, now that we got Eastport out of the way, I wonder if I might direct..

MR. BARBOUR: Eastport is very much in the limelight. Eastport is going

Mr. Barbour.

to go Liberal in the next election.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please!

MR. HICKMAN: I wonder if I may direct the hon. minister's attention to Lamaline and to indicate to the hon. minister that there we have a Development Association which was formed some time ago and that association is having great difficulty in ascertaining the policy of Community and Social Development as it relates to that area. Now, not too long ago, the chairman of that association made public the minutes of the meetings and the statements that had been made by representatives of the Government. May I draw the hon. minister's attention to the fact that last year at one of the meetings where he was represented by Mr. Louis Landry who, in my opinion, is a very competent planner, Mr. Landry was talking to the Development Association with respect to the implementation of a sheep-raising programme in that area which has some historic significance. His statement was this, in answer to a question that was put to him, and I quote verbatim: "If the people accept, how soon can they get started?" Mr. Landry's answer: "Early next spring. This is not for 1980 but for 1971. In fact if the people agree, I am going to work on it immediately. If you do your part, there will be no problems, as far as the Government are concerned, to start immediately." Then he went on to talk about the jobs that will flow from this type of operation. He said; "Those who will not be engaged directly in sheep raising will be employed here. For each sheep raiser there will be four to five plant workers. The ratio in fish plants is two to one. (Well actually it is three) If 300 in a twenty miles radius are involved in sheep raising, that would mean 600 to 1,000 people in the process." Then he talks of the success they have had in this field in Iceland and that initially he felt that they would have to bring in a top notch-man from Iceland. Then not too long after, still at the same meeting, under the heading Phase(I), Preparation of Submission of Briefs, it says: "Based on the idea of the area as a series of commuter satellite communities, which could survive if the threat of resettlement were removed and the problems of total inadequate and at times impassable roads

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were rectified, a plan of action following the inception of the early committees would be implemented." Again it repeats time and time again throughout these minutes: (1) "That the people are not anxious to resettle or to leave. (2) They want to be commuter satellites of the other areas on the Peninsula. (3) They want communications improved so that they can maintain the municipal services that should be maintained in that area. At the same time, they would like to be able to avail of the job opportunities and the other social amenities that are available in the larger towns." They have filed or tabled in this House - I have on their behalf - they have had delegations and petitions with respect to the road leading to this development area. But, to date, they have not been able to receive any commitment from Government that this work will be done. I think that the Development Association policy or formula makes a great deal of sense. They say that we have certain municipal services now. "We have a community life that has been built up over several generations. Why should Government saddle itself or the municipality of Fortune, say, saddle itself directly with providing municipal services for an extra 800 people, when we want to stay where we are, provided certain amenities and certain municipal services are given to us now." This seems to be the crux of the matter.

Then they had a visit from another official. Bear in mind that Mr. Landry's position was that there was a future for this area. I am talking about the area from Point au Gaule to Point May inclusive. They have become very excited. They have put in a great deal of time. They have done all the preliminary work that can be expected of a development association or at least all that has been asked of them in order to make this work. Then along comes Mr. Sametz: He obviously held a very timid view of the area and its residents and did nothing to encourage it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, maybe this approach to the Rural Development Association is symptomatic. Maybe this applies through the Province. If it does, then in my opinion these development associations are not going to serve the function that they have been created to serve that, if we are going to have an association

MR. HICKMAN:

that are to become involved in the development of their area: (1) They are entitled to have a fairly definitive policy from the Department of Community and Social Development. (2) They have to be satisfied that the philosophy emanating from the hon. minister and his department is one where the planning emanates - to quote Mr. Landry, "from the bottom up and not from the top down." This policy has not gotten through to these people. In fact the only policy decision that has been made to date was made without their knowledgeable. It came as a surprise. They still cannot see how it is tied in with the overall policy that has been outlined by the hon. minister's department. That was a simple short letter from the Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, saying that they were going to put a community pasture in the Lamaline area. Now the adverse affect and the detrimental affect ..

MR. ROWE (W.N.): When was that letter..?

MR. HICKMAN: That letter was March 1, 1971.

MR. ROWE (W.N.): Were you at the meeting?

MR. HICKMAN: No, there has been one meeting since then. Mr. Hann has reported to me the results of the meeting. Still they are groping for some concrete proposal. They came away from the meeting - do not let me mislead the House or the hon. minister but the enthusiasm is still there but the delays are frustrating.

MR. ROWE (W.N.): Right.

MR. HICKMAN: The lack - I realize that some of this is tied in with the ARDA Agreement and until the ARDA Agreement is signed - I would remind the hon. minister that the ARDA Agreement we thought, when we had the meeting in September (It was attended by the Province's representative in the Cabinet of the Government of Canada) that that was going to be signed last Fall.

MR. ROWE (F.W.N.): That is right.

MR. HICKMAN: Now we still have not had the agreement signed. It is obvious that

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the statement made in September or October, that this was for early next spring and not for 1981, is not correct. Now I do not say this in a critical sense. I am not at all chastizing Mr. Landry. I have no doubt at all that when he made the statement that he was under the clear impression that ARDA would be ready and the ARDA Agreement would be signed. It has not been signed. What my concern is that, if this procrastination continues, if the message should get through to these people that it is really not planning from the bottom and that they are not being taken into the confidence of the planners in the Department of Community and Social Development from the very beginning and kept in their confidence, that they are going to lose a great deal of interest. Now the money is going to be obviously involved in this. But it is an attempt by the people of Newfoundland to follow in the footsteps of their fellow Newfoundlanders in Fogo Island. Their desires to pull themselves up by their own boot straps. What they really want: (1) Professional advice from the planners. (2) They want to be kept involved and not to be faced with different, apparently different policy decisions from each official visit. I think it is quite wrong and I think it will have disastrous results, insofar as this particular development council is concerned or association, if that pattern continues. Maybe when we get the ARDA Agreement, maybe it will change, but right now there is the situation as it stands, Mr. Chairman.

The other is, and the thing they place great emphasis on and which is an integral part of any development of the greater Lamaline area, is the improvement of the communications through and to that area from the industrial towns in the other parts of the district. That simply means one thing, the upgrading and paving of the highway. At the conference last year, in reply to a question from the Minister of Transport, the conference was told that the cost was \$170,000 per mile. It is not that. It is not a lengthy piece of road. You know it is about twenty or thirty miles. It could be even forty, if you follow the present route. But everybody agreed, unfortunately

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this area has been excluded from the DREE Special Area Plan. It is very difficult to sell to the people this idea, when they see their friends, neighbours and relatives who live just a few miles away, at least having been recognized as being entitled to and qualifying for the type of assistance that they feel. In the other end of the Peninsula, in the District of Fortune Bay, you have a similar situation in the town of Garnish.

MR. ROWE (W.N.): It is the same thing with Arnold's Cove and Southern Harbour.

MR. HICKMAN: Maybe it is the same thing with Arnold's Cove and Southern Harbour. It would appear or at least we have been left with the impression, in this association, that we have to look to the Province for whatever the cost will be in building up and providing and preserving and implementing the transportation network that is required.

What I would like to hear from the hon. minister: (1) A report of his plans for the greater Lamaline area, when work will start on the sheep raising project that his planners have found to be feasible. (2) Does he accept the principle that priority No. 1 for that area is the upgrading and paving of the highway leading to St. Lawrence and Fortune? (3) Will the funds be provided by the Province or is there any hope of getting any money out of the ARDA Agreement to provide this communication network?

MR. ROWE (W.N.) Mr. Chairman, I realize that the hon. member for Burin is wishfully thinking but I would remind him that I am not the Premier of the Province, that the Community and Social Development Department nor I nor any official in it, has complete power over everything that Government does. We are not involved in the ARDA Agreement

MR. ROWE (W.N.): rural development agreement in, how would you describe it, sort of hardware or in construction such as roads or this sort of thing. This would come under the Department of Highways, far more than it would under the Department of Community and Social Development.

Even under the DREE agreements or special area agreements for highways, it is only incidental really that the Department of Community and Social Development is into it at all, merely as a co-ordinator, a sort of a focal or a Department upon which other Departments can focus with their plans so that we can funnel them to Ottawa. There is no sort of inherent responsibility for that type of a programme.

MR. HICKMAN: You are really the liaison between the line Departments.

MR. ROWE: Liaison between the line Departments here, as DREE is the liaison really between the line Departments in Ottawa, with one great difference, of course, that is that DREE provides and we receive, which we consider to be a fairly substantial difference and very helpful to the Province.

On the whole rural development thing, Mr. Chairman, I would say that the Department of Community and Social Development has been going through a period of flux in the last two or three years. Several agreements expired in 1970. There were three or four months, after the expiry date, of furious activities. We tried to get certain improvements, which we deemed necessary from the Provincial viewpoint, into the new resettlement agreement and we very largely succeeded. We did not get everything we wanted but we made some very good compromises, I think, between ourselves and the Government in Ottawa.

At the same time the ARDA agreement expired in 1970. Originally, as I said, the Federal Government did not even want to proceed with ARDA for the rural areas of Canada. They may have had some other things in mind, they did not want to proceed with ARDA. We convinced them otherwise. They then wanted to throw out an agreement much the same as the old ARDA agreement, which was not designed for Newfoundland circumstances, purely and simply it was not designed for Newfoundland circumstances. We used to have to bend regulations, if not break them, I do not think that we broke any. We had

MR. ROWE: to bend the legislation. We had to bend legislation. We had to do everything under the sun. We used to have to disguise purposes when we applied, everything, Mr. Chairman, in order to get money from the old ARDA agreement for Newfoundland.

I do not think the word "fish" or "fish plant" is mentioned in the ARDA Act. The substance of the agreement, Mr. Chairman, has nothing to do really with Newfoundland's rural problems. Then after the expiry of the old agreement, Ottawa, really what they wanted to do was throw us another general agreement which they would sign with Saskatchewan or with rural Ontario or southern Ontario or rural Ontario, the agricultural areas of Ontario.

There were even references in the eighteenth draft agreement, which we looked at two or three months ago, my colleagues and I, there were references to wild rice development, in a draft agreement which is going to apply to Newfoundland. We have been in a state, as I say, of flux and some terrible arguments have gone on, I do not mind saying, between myself and Ottawa, trying to adapt that agreement to Newfoundland's peculiar and different circumstances, and we have been very largely successful.

We have gotten the agreement, I would not say the agreement now is completely oriented around fishery development, by any means, but there is now a recognition of the great role that fishery (by Ottawa) the great role that inshore fishery can have, for example, in some of the smaller communities around, either permanently or transitionally. If it is going to fade out, at least transitionally we can get some benefits from it. Other diversifications of canning for herring and lump roe and crab industry, queen crab and diversification of other kinds, on a small scale, in various parts of Newfoundland.

There is no conflict, as the hon. member for Gander suggested, between the Resettlement Programme and the Rural Development Programme. Both Programmes are essentially voluntary in nature. What I mean by that is that the rural development programme, as it is now emerging, has been recognized by ourselves in Community and Social Development and by

MR. ROWE: the planners we have hired on and by Ottawa officials and planners, has been recognized as a Programme which should be tailor made. In each particular instance, if you tailor made to suit the needs of the area or the community involved.

There should not be self-help programmes, this is just a term they use on it, but that does not go far enough. Yes you can have self-help programmes where you take something and run it down people's throats and say now help yourself with that. What we want to do is have these plans and ideas emerge from the bottom, not taken off a shelf by some long-haired planner and imposed on an area. They should emerge from the bottom and sort of, you might almost say a socratic method or something where the ideas emerge, help is given from the so-called experts in the various line Departments. The people are involved in the process right from the beginning. The maximum in labour, the maximum in actual money investment, in time, free time, maybe even in share investment, purchase of shares and various things that might be set up by the local people, in order to make sure that they play a fundamental role in this rural development.

Now that is all very grand in theory. The problem has been over the year, last year, as the hon. member for Burin has mentioned, the problem has been, actually getting the where-with-all or as the member for St. John's West would say; "the whereWITHall" to put the self-help programmes into effect. We have been very frustrated. The problem was actually getting the thing copper-fastened and the money actually available, and we are going to see that happen now this year.

A year has passed. It has not been a wasted year by any means, because we have been evaluating the old agreement. We have been setting up or helping to set up these rural development associations. The danger the hon. member mentions is a real one, that is that too much time will expire before there is action.

It is all very well for people to get involved but after a while they get sick and tired of merely, for debate or colloquium or something like that, they want action. It is very understandable. We hope to provide

MR. ROWE: action during this summer. I think that Lamaline will be very pleasantly surprised as the summer progresses.

One further difficulty I will mention and then I will sit down on this point; the Department is a co-ordinating Department. The rural aspect of it, again is a co-ordinating aspect. There is actually money to be spent out of this Vote but the co-operating of all of the Departments of Government, Mines, Agriculture and Resources, Highways, Economic Development, other Departments of Government, is needed and sometimes in the past, there may have been a lack of co-ordination, not to say co-operation but a lack of co-ordination.

Perhaps the incident that the hon. member cited may be a hang-over from those days but we hope to remedy that in the future, to have complete co-ordination between all Departments and to make this thing a going concern, utilizing the monetary resources that we can give and the ideas and the work and efforts of the local people, who will consider plans and the development to be their own, with help from the Government. But it is their programme, their plans, their development.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have a few words to say on this particular rural development Vote, particularly as it affects the formations of these councils, these development councils. I have come up against some that are around the Province and it seems to me that the basis, the idea is excellent and certainly deserves every success but it will be rather confusing, in fact, very confusing to a lot of the people in the smaller areas, particularly the more remote areas, to understand what this is all about.

I do not envy the officials who have to go out there and try to explain to them. They will have a very difficult time, particularly places that are in the throes of trying their first effort towards community government, in the form of stoical community council or town council or something of that sort. You have one thing coming on top of another and meetings being held by various officials from different Departments of Government will end up in almost complete confusion, on the part of the people who are having all this slapped at them for the first time.

MR. EARLE: Another unfortunate aspect of it is that it is very unfortunate indeed that this particular programme has had to start getting up steam in an election year, because, whether it has any political implication or not, the people in many places see various individuals going around talking up this sort of thing that they identify as having political ambitions.

There are a number of these people doing work who were reported to be potential candidates for one Party or another.

MR. ROWE: Do you know any?

MR. EARLE: Yes I know a couple.

MR. ROWE: I know a couple of Tories who were taken on as rural development workers.

MR. EARLE: I know. I am saying that quite openly on both sides, not one Party nor another. I mention this, it is unfortunate that the suspicion among many people, they look at it in a rather jaundice way and say that this particular fellow; he is only going into this area to make himself better known and to gain plaudits for himself for the forthcoming election.

It is very unfortunate that the Minister has hit a period like this because, basically, as I said, the idea is excellent. Now I think the other mistake and one which the Minister should try to get his officials who are doing this work. to clarify, He has probably done so, but it needs to be repeated and repeated that this is not the horn of plenty, as people are rather apt to think it is. When this sort of thing starts to be talked about in an area, the immediate reaction of the people is; "well all we have to ask for a road here or a wharf there," They even mix up Federal projects with Provincial. They think that this is just going to be one grand and glorious hand out and it is not forming the idea of self-help, we are forming the idea that this is something where we form a group to be a pressure group. This is a mistake, right from the start, because if there is going to be any success in these areas, it must mean

MR. EARLE: that the people themselves will have to do the bulk of the work.

But not knowing what it is all about, feeling that it is election year and feeling that it is just a basket into which they can put their hands and draw out everything, is getting off to a very, very poor start indeed in many areas and, as I said the Minister, is into a can of worms which is going to be very difficult to untangle.

I would hate to see a programme as worthy as this one really fall down because of partisan politics or any use of politics in a programme of this nature.

Now I do not think that Civil Servants as such, and those that are in any way affected by the Government, should openly participate in these things, unless they are direct employees of the Minister's Department.

You find Fishery Officers and Welfare Officers and other people going around and sort of talking up this sort of thing and, quite frankly, to put it candidly, it looks to a lot of people like one big liberal plot. This is how they interpret it. This is the idea that is going across.

Now the Minister may smile and he may think that this will be helpful but it may have the completely opposite effect because, if it is interpreted as a political gesture in any way, the people will draw away from it in many places and not give it the whole hearted support that it needs. I am quite sincere in saying this because I have seen the reaction in several places already and it is indeed unfortunate because quite often people who are close to it and want the thing to succeed could not care less as far as politics are concerned. But then on the other hand, there are, as I said earlier, some people who have got political asperation getting very deeply involved in this, and I think one thing is going to crucify another. So I am hopeful that, I am very doubtful actually, but I am hopeful the Minister can steer a straight course on this one. He certainly has a difficult course to follow and if it just develops into a glorious hand-out during the next few months, I think it will be self-defeating.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister indicated, and he can correct me if I am wrong in my interpretation, that the Resettlement Programme and the Rural Development Programme are two separate and distinct facets of the operation of his Department. I realize that they operate under separate agreements, but I cannot agree that they are, or could conceivably be separate and distinct...

MR. ROWE: No. What I said was that they were not in conflict.

MR. HICKMAN: Not in conflict?

MR. ROWE: That is what I said.

MR. HICKMAN: No. Well then that is more, you know, I suggest that that is an accurate statement. Not only are they not in conflict but I think it has to go a step further to say that they must work hand in hand.

I would like to go back again, if I may, with the consent of the Committee, to the development that I have been actively involved in insofar as Lamaline is concerned; to indicate how much resettlement is tied in with rural development. Because before you can get the enthusiastic support of the people, one thing has to be made clear to them, that resettlement is out as far as they are concerned. May I quote again from the minutes of the meeting that were made public in Mr. Landry's statement when he said; "I have been so impressed by the anguish of you people, over the question of resettlement, that I have decided to come back to this area when I have something to present to you."

The key words; "the anguish of you people over the question of resettlement." Now there is nowhere that anyone in this Province can point the finger and say to any Government official or any member of Government; "you went to Lamaline and you said you have got to resettle." That just has never been done. But it is equally clear that the threat and anguish of resettlement has been hanging over the heads of the people of the greater Lamaline area for the past several years, because they see their public services dwindling year after year after year and

MR. HICKMAN: no efforts being made to try and reactivate them or the economy of their area.

I believe that step number one has to be a clear definitive policy, from the policy statement by the Government of the Province, that your area is not a sending community, that we do not want to resettle you. Alternatively we believe that there is no need for you to resettle and that we can make this a very viable area. At the same meeting, Mr. Landry....

MR. ROWE: Would the hon. member yield for one moment on one point he has made?

MR. HICKMAN: Yes.

MR. ROWE: I would like to point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that whether a place becomes a sending community or not, it is not a matter for Government policy or Government announcement. I mentioned earlier that the thing was voluntary and the only way it could become a sending community is for a vast proportion of the people there to actually petition the Government for resettlement assistance and even then the Government or the Resettlement Division, together with the Government in Ottawa, their part of it could then even say; "No", so it is not a matter of us coming out and saying that such and such a community will never be permitted to resettle or allow themselves to be resettled..

The point I am trying to make is that the decision is up to them and certainly we would not want to encourage it one way or the other.

MR. HICKMAN: If the decision is up to them, I am sure the hon. Minister will have to agree that there are many communities in this Province now who feel that their days are numbered and they look for something more than a simple statement that you do not have to move if you do not want to, that this is up to you.

That is fundamental. You cannot go into any community and say; "Get out," if a person wants to stay there but, if you withdraw, if you allow the essential services of that area to deteriorate, then, Mr. Chairman,

MR. HICKMAN: obviously resettlement will flow.

Now on this development, and there are some interesting statistics, on the proposed development of sheep farming in the area of Lamaline, apparently according to the planners there are two areas in the Province that are suited for this, one is somewhere on the Avalon and the other is in the area of Lamaline. Only two regions in Newfoundland where a crash programme of live stock raising could be supported, the Burin Peninsula from Marystown down to Lamaline I presume and a certain section of the Avalon.

Now Mr. Chairman, I do not know if all this talk of re-activating certain branches of farming and certain live stock raising is going to be Markland all over again, and that it is not realistic.

Just take a look at what they do in Iceland. Iceland is about the same size as Newfoundland, according to the planner's report, the climate, terrain, soil, grass are similar. In Iceland there is a population of one million. Sheep - from which exports of meat and by-products came - \$55 million last year. That \$55 million, according to the statistics provided by the hon. Minister's Department, was made by ten thousand people.

Now if you accept that as factual and accept the fact that the planners have come to the conclusion, and men who are familiar with both areas, that there is this possibility of development for stock raising and sheep raising or cattle raising, in that area and one area on the Avalon, then obviously we should be on with it and on with it very rapidly because there is a very job-intensive industry.

As I said earlier, the ratio is four to five to one. For every person, for every sheep raiser, four to five people are employed. This is what the work has been done on and in connection with. But what I did not get from the Minister, and apparently all of this is conditional on the signing of an ARDA agreement, and whilst I appreciate the difficulties in negotiating and the desirability of making the ARDA agreement oriented

MR. HICKMAN: toward some branches of fishing as well as other areas of development, and I say to him that it is still oriented towards farming as well, what I would like the Committee to be told is, when is it now anticipated that the ARDA agreement will be signed? Because, it seems to me that things are going to remain at a stand still insofar as real action is concerned, unless and until the ARPA agreement is signed. Even then I suspect you have to look forward to some delays in processing applications and then availing of the programmes that are contained in the ARDA agreement and convincing the people in Ottawa that this particular programme truly comes within the standards laid down under the agreement.

The other thing I would like to point out, before I forget it, is to draw to the Minister's attention a problem that sometimes arises in regard to resettlement. For some reason or other and presumably because a large majority of the people so decide, a community is declared a sending community.

Now when a man decides to move his family or he is trying to make up his mind to move his family to a growth centre, he is making, probably the most serious and what could be fatal decision of his life. He not only has to satisfy himself that it is for the betterment of himself and his family that he move but he also has to make another very agonizing decision and that is to decide where he will move, which growth area will he choose as a place for his permanent residence.

Some of these men have reported to me that they themselves have moved out and moved their families to a designated growth area, have not acquired homes immediately upon moving because they thought that the logical and sensible thing to do would be to find out - number one, if there is permanent employment in the area and, number two, whether the community is the place where they want to spend the rest of their days.

But then they have found that because of their delays (only quite recently I had one drawn to my attention from Marystown) but because

MR. HICKMAN: of their delays and because of the fact that they still have the house back (or they might have sold the house) in, we will say, Seal Cove, that they prejudiced their rights to get the resettlement grants.

MR. ROWE: They have a year and a-half to make up their minds.

MR. HICKMAN: I know they have a year and a-half. But I am not too sure that a year and a-half is realistic.

MR. ROWE: A year and a-half from the time they actually move.

MR. HICKMAN: That is right. A year and a-half from the time they actually change their domicile. They move from Recontre West into Fortune. But they may find two problems when they move into Fortune - one is the problem of deciding, whether they want to stay there or whether there is in fact permanent employment and a wage scale that attracts them. Secondly, most likely they will find that they cannot attain permanent residence and they have to rent.

It is very easy and not at all unusual to find that more than a year and a-half will slip by before these people are in the position to, number one, have decided I am going to stay here and, number two, that there is now a house available that I am going to buy or I am in a position to build and I now apply for my grant. They have been prejudiced. I do not know and I have never been told whether there is any discretion within the Minister to waive these regulations or to interpret them in favour of the resettled person, if in his opinion, the reason for the delay is justifiable.

MR. ROWE: If the hon. member would give me some further information, privately, on this, I would be glad to look into it. Our policy has been that we will lean in favour

of all cases. As a matter of fact some pretty substantial discretionary measures were taken during the transitional period between the expiry of the old resettlement agreement and the new resettlement agreement coming into effect. Persons were helped out, although they could not have been under the exact letter of the law. I am sure that there can be some method found to help these people who are reasonably aggrieved by some, either by some lack of information or something or bad information given to them by officials or by other people who would be only too happy to help them out.

On the other question of the ARDA Agreement, Mr. Chairman, I would be quite happy to call Mr. Miller, down at DREE later this afternoon, to see if he did receive the ARDA Agreement today, and convey the information, as to when we are likely to sign it, to the hon. members, as soon as I have it.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question on this particular one. I presume this applies, this means barges that were used in the house-moving. I notice the vote last year was \$190,000 This year it is \$50,000. I understand that there were two barges used last year, I am wondering if the Minister would tell us if there are to be two this year? If so, where will they be operating and when will they get started? Has he any idea, at this stage of the game, as to where will they be putting their main effort? The main point I want to ask about is whether or not there were still two barges and if they will both be operating?

MR. W. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, on that, the increase or the decrease, this year over last year, is due to the fact that a drum-barge was converted last year to a motorized barge, which we did anticipate, which we did last year. Other new equipment was purchased, I might say in passing, that all this equipment, house-moving equipment, barges and all kinds of equipment is seventy-five per cent recoverable from the Government of Canada, under the new resettlement agreement. This year's estimates is for, really for repairs and maintenance and marine insurance for barges and other equipment, which we presently have, so there will be no great capital outlay. The present equipment, house-moving equipment, consists of, besides minor items, two steel motorized barges and two wooden drum barges, which can be pulled along by a boat of some size.

We also have several smaller barges around the Island, particularly on the north east Coast, helping to move houses, but they are not in the same class at all as the two steel, motorized barges or the two large, wooden drum barges. The use to which they will be put depends, almost entirely, on where people will be deciding themselves to resettle, from and to. It is a very difficult programme to administer in this respect, Mr. Chairman, because once people - as the hon. member said - often people agonize over the decision to move or not in a community. Suddenly, overnight, their minds change, from reluctance to move to a burning enthusiasm to move. I have found that happen on several occasions. We try to cool that kind of a feeling as much as we can and to make sure that the rational thing is done, but sometimes the demand coming in for people to move, to avail of their legal right to resettlement assistance, becomes quite overpowering. We expect to continue on, down on the south coast, generally, of Newfoundland, the resettlement operation which we started last year. I do not have figures right now, as to exactly where they are going to start but I do have other figures which may be very interesting to the committee.

Last year - I have some general statistics which may be of interest to members Mr. Chairman. For example, Federal Government share of the cost in a resettlement programme. Travel and removal expenses, 100 per cent, paid by the Federal Government. Basic Resettlement Grants to DREE, special areas Reception Centres, ninety per cent paid by Canada. Basic Resettlement Grants to areas of the Province that are not in the special DREF areas, seventy-five per cent recoverable from the Government of Canada. The same figures apply to Lot Supplementaries, except in the case of a lot supplementary in other than a special area, fifty per cent recoverable. The numbers of households moved last year were 422, number of members, number of people involved in those households is 1,912, nearly 2,000 people. The number of mortgages, which we call them, they are not exactly mortgages they are loans which are written off over a period of five years, I believe: There were 226 of these mortgages entered into for lot supplementaries last year. What happens is

this; the money for the lot supplementary, either \$1,000 or \$3,000, depending on whether it is a land assembly project under CMHC or just a minor subdivision type of project, what happens is the people enter into a mortgage, the term is correct, I suppose, it is a mortgage but every year that they are there one-fifth of it is written off, so that after a five year period no money is owed on the mortgage.

MR. HICKMAN: That is for the land -

MR. ROWE: Yes, that is for the land, That is right. These figures may be of some interest to members, Mr. Chairman,

MR. HICKMAN: Do you have a breakdown of the sending communities and the growth centres to which the people have moved?

MR. ROWE: These figures are from memory, now again, I can get them for the hon. member and for the Committee in Supply, but special areas generally were permissible for moving into, with some exceptions, probably some smaller community which might have been exactly between two larger communities, therefore, of necessity, was included in this special area. But generally speaking, special areas are designated as reception centres.

MR. HICKMAN: What I meant - can you tell us how many families moved say from Rencontre West to Harbour Breton, how many from Rencontre West to Grand Bank, how many from Rencontre West to Fortune?

MR. ROWE: I will get that information, Mr. Chairman, and supply it to the hon. member. I do not have it here. I believe there are, outside of the special area I believe there are some fifteen or twenty other communities which have been recognized as reception centres. The number of sending communities I do not have a figure on now. I will supply it to the hon. member. It depends, as I say, whether a place becomes a so-called sending community, depends upon whether a substantial majority of the people in the place petition the Government to resettle into another area. I will get those figures and supply them to the hon. member, together with a breakdown as to how many move from one place to another.

MR. HICKMAN: I appreciate that very much because why I asked that, Mr. Chairman.

It would be a great help to members. You get a letter from a person in, say, Botwood, asking whether he is entitled to a resettlement grant. If you have in front of you a list of sending communities, then you could probably answer his letter and give him the information, without having to bother anyone in the department at all. The other question I would like the Minister to elaborate on and clarify is, apart altogether from the sending communities, where you have other smaller communities, say, Boxey is a very good example, I do not think it is,

AN.HON.MEMBER: Why are you picking on Boxey?

MR.HICKMAN: I do not know, I like the name. It is a nice place too, but I do not believe Boxey is a sending community. But, on the other hand, it is not at all unlikely a lot of the people in Boxey are deep-sea fishermen, that some of them would like to move to one of the designated growth areas. Now are they entitled to resettlement grants, or is there a difference between the grant which they would be entitled or are entitled and that, say, for some one moving from a sending community? Is there a difference? Do we have two categories?

MR.ROWE: Is this what the hon. gentleman is asking, whether you can move, say on an individual basis, without a community being a so-called sending community, to a growth area? Mr. Chairman, under the old agreement there were two categories. One was where people could move on an individual basis to certain types of reception centres. Another one where, if eighty per cent of the people of a certain community petition to resettle, they could go to practically anywhere in the Province, if he understands the distinction? Under the new agreement, in order for anybody to avail of the resettlement assistance, the community has to have evinced, by a substantial proportion of people petitioning the Government, sending in applications to the Government, a desire to resettle. I might say, quite candidly, we argued strenuously against this being put into the resettlement agreement. I have always been a firm believer that perhaps people should be allowed to move on an individual basis. Federal Government's position was that, no, let us try to

make sure that at least a substantial proportion want to move, from the sending community, before we allow people to move even on an individual basis. But, once that happens, once a sending community has been, (I hate the word designated) once people have expressed the desire to move out of a community and it is approved, we consider it to be a wise decision, so they have two hurdles to overcome really; their own inhibitions and perhaps the inhibitions of the officials concerned and the two ministers. Once they have decided on that, then the type of assistance available to them, on an individual basis, is much better than it was under the old agreement. But there is still this stumbling block of a substantial proportion having to decide to move or petition to move.

Maybe that is wrong, you know, I have misgivings about it, but unfortunately, we do have to have an agreement between Canada and ourselves, since they are supplying a greater proportion of the money, seventy per cent of the money spent. We have had to live with that. We did it to compromise, I might say, with Ottawa, on that point.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, what the hon. minister has just said, it is very true and it does leave extraordinary complications. I would hope that he would get some of it straightened out. Just to give a prime example, for instance, an area which I know, where the people all agreed to move from, certain individuals moved to different places. Some moved to designated resettlement areas, some did not. Now, most peculiar things happen because a man who may have moved from one of these places, where the people wanted to move, then went into an authorized resettlement place, found himself without work, perhaps on Social Assistance, but his brother, who moved to another place, had a permanent job there, could not get any assistance for moving because he went to a not-designated area. He thinks now that he is a second class citizen. He has a peculiar look at all this. He said; "I moved the same time as my brother moved, but he went off somewhere else, which is designated area, did not get a job and he is on Social Assistance. I have gone to another place, because my wife's father happened to have a house there, that I could occupy with very little expense. I do not get any

help. I go in here and I cannot get any assistance at all from the department but the other chap, who is I think not as good as I am, he is getting a lot of help." So this sort of thing seems grossly unfair. Another point I should like to ask the hon. minister about, in connection with resettlement, is what precautions do his department take, the officials of his department take, to see that the jobs are completed and the whole contract, if you like to call it that, of moving people is properly fulfilled? Perhaps to give another very strong illustration of that;

I know of one group that moved. They were set out in a very desirable little area, but the amount of money which they got did not permit them to put in all the necessary equipment and amenities and so on, in their homes. Also to make little connecting roads, water system and all this sort of stuff, so, that they used up all their lifetime savings in trying to get properly stowed away. Many of these were old people who had no future prospects of earning anything. They were pensioners, in a lot of cases. They used up whatever bit of money they had, still their homes were not completed. In fact, they have been two or three years trying to do the necessary odd jobs, with little they could scrounge to make themselves as comfortable as they were in the places from which they came. Then they hear over the radio, they read that a delegation has been in to see the Premier, a certain place is going to move from there to another place. A few weeks after they hear that that place is going to be provided with electricity, then there is going to be a water and sewerage contracts. They drive through the place with their cousin on some Sunday afternoon, they see everything done, all of this done. They come back and say, "what in the name of sandhill is going on here? Were we not just as good as the people who moved from one place to another? Yet, all this is done for one lot, the other crowd is left wondering what it is all about." It has created a tremendous amount of dissatisfaction and disgust with the Government, I might say. In fact I do not blame the people, because they are treated differently. If a programme like this is properly organized and properly handled, all people must of necessity be treated alike. But this has

got off on some very peculiar angles indeed. I hope the Minister, in his discussions with Ottawa, can get some of these kinks out of this particular programme because it must be awfully frustrating to him, it must be awfully difficult to have any coordination or any follow-through on it, when the thing goes so far and then stops. It is necessary, if you are going to move people from a home where they have been comfortable and established and happy, it is absolutely essential and I think should be a prime motive behind this, that these people should be re-established in equally as comfortable and happy circumstances as those they left, otherwise, from thereon, they are going to think that this whole thing was one big put-up job in which they are very unhappy indeed.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Chairman, I think the kind the hon. gentleman refers to is removed as a result of the new agreement, in that there is an insistence that they move to areas where the services are available. I do not think you will see any more people moving, say, from an island into an entirely new place, you know, uninhabited before or anything like that.

MR. HICKMAN: No more Red Harbours.

MR. ROWE: Well, on Red Harbour I was going to mention not Red Harbour but generally the situation. This was again a conflicting philosophy between Ottawa and ourselves. Sometimes people want to move from a remote island say up in the North West Coast into a place where they have greater mobility, greater access to hospitals, greater access, say, to high schools or an elementary school for their children, but do not want to move from some small island they lived on, with twenty or thirty families, into Corner Brook, for example, They simply will not move there. The disruption, that people talk about, and the tearing up of roots would be so great, psychologically too, that even in anticipating that, they have no desire to do it. Ottawa, when we were discussing this, lean in favour of that approach that I am talking about, you know, moving from a smaller place into a large growth, an urban centre. Our basic approach was that sometimes we have to provide, in certain isolated cases, the idea of halfway houses even, people

moved from a smaller community into a place where there is great mobility. The job opportunity might not be all that greater, might be the same, but greater mobility, greater services available within a reasonable distance. Then, if they themselves want to find employment, or cannot find employment elsewhere, maybe make another move or their children could perhaps move on to another place, if they so desire later on. I am afraid Ottawa won out on this. Some people say it would be right, Ottawa took the right position. Our own officials think that we should not have gone so far as Ottawa had insisted because, from their experience, it will not work too well. I think we have now effected a reasonable compromise because we have designated certain receiving centres which are outside of the special areas and which people would want to move into. Because you are not in a special area, by no means, means that the place does not have good opportunity or good services available. We have fifteen or twenty of these places designated and I am sure we will have more as we go on. Originally, Ottawa more or less wanted to restrict resettlement centres to the special areas, we got them to give that much. If the pendulum is swung back probably through a point where there is now a reasonable compromise between the two extreme philosophies, I do not think you will see any more Red Harbours, I do not think you will see any more Bide Arms. I do not think that is necessarily a good thing. I think that if you talk to the people of Red Harbour, they are very satisfied with what they did. Our officials, the advice I received, and talking to the people there, they are very satisfied, proud of what they did. Their circumstances are certainly improved, in nearly every respect if not all respects. I do not think, under the new agreement, you will ever see it happen again. The hon. gentleman will say "hurray," but I do not think he is necessarily right.

MR. HICKMAN: No, I was not going to say "hurray" exactly, but there is another element, I am sure the hon. minister will agree, or another factor in resettlement: That is the attitude of the merchant. If the area where resettlement is being discussed is a one-merchant community, because that merchant has a

vested interest in that community, he has a capital clientele. They must go to his shop. They must buy his goods. So they decide they want to move into Burin. He can move too but he realizes, when he moves into Burin or when he moves into Harbour Grace or some other place, he is going to have to compete with a dozen others. Regrettably, sometimes, in my opinion, merchants have used their influence to retard resettlement and to convince the people, have succeeded in convincing the people into doing something that was not in their best interest. This is most regrettable.

The Port Elizabeth-Red Harbour move points up, in my opinion, another great difficulty, in so far as resettlement is concerned and where you find so many mixed emotions. It is, I will not say it is a comedy of errors, but it is a history of unfortunate errors, many of the errors not those of man's making at all. In 1967, after many, many months probably years of consideration, the people in Port Elizabeth, who are first-class inshore fishermen, decided they were going to move into the Town of Burin. That had an awful lot to offer. There was a new housing development, with serviced lots. Their homes could be moved in; the barge could land right next to the serviced streets. They started making their plans in September. I think it was eight or twelve families moved, by way of barge, into Black Duck Cove, Burin. I have talked with several of those families since. They have expressed great satisfaction as a result of their moving. The bread-winners have been fully employed, in the fish plant or on the draggers in Burin, since they made the move. They still go back to their seasonal inshore fishing but, when the trap fishery is over they are back to work in the plant or in the draggers, and it is a twelve month operation. Their children attend good schools. Within two days from the time their houses were moved off the site in Port Elizabeth, they were hooked up to water and sewerage and electricity, for the first time. Then came the unfortunate error, some of it due to weather conditions. But, for some reason that nobody has ever been able to understand or explain, right in the middle of moving, (bear in mind there are another twelve or fifteen families who had taken the chimneys out of their homes to wait for the barge to come to pick

them up) for some unknown reason some man, in his wisdom, decided that the barge go down in Placentia Bay and pick up a small church, move it to Marystown. So the barge went off to - I forgot where it was - right down the bay - was unheard of for weeks, got stormbound in some isolated cove. Eventually it got back to Marystown, in December, by that time it was too late to go back to Port Elizabeth and move the other families who had made ready to move; the weather was too rough. They had to put the chimneys back in.

This regrettably was an opening seized on by a couple of community leaders, who said, "Ha, Ha, we told you so! We told you that you cannot rely on these fellows that you are never going to get into Burin." Then once again the Red Harbour philosophy was reactivated. You have to bear in mind Red Harbour itself had been resettled a few years before. Everyone had moved out and moved into other areas under resettlement grants. It was just an unfortunate if the decision had not been made to go after that church, the people of Port Elizabeth would all be living on serviced lots, in Black Duck Cove, today.

MR. ROWE: We would have liked to have seen it.

MR. HICKMAN: You would have liked to have seen it. I know the hon. minister would have but, you know -

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw to your attention that there is not a quorum; we are anxious to help the Minister get his estimates through. We are not prepared just to maintain a quorum for him. I think his colleagues should be interested in his -

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the hon. member for Hermitage was talking about. He tried to speak, he could not get five minutes, why can he not get five minutes? That is what the House is here for, that is why we are concerned with the estimates. The hon. member for Hermitage has five-minute comment to make, let us hear him make it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will you yield for him now?

MR. CROSBIE: I will yield now, yes, is the hon. gentleman ready? I do not

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want the floor Mr. Chairman, I am listening with avid interest^{to} everything
that has been said here, on both sides of the House. The only thing I have
to say in this matter of resettlement -

MR. CROSBIE: grants are going to be increased or made more generous. That is one point. My second point is this; what steps is the hon. minister taking to insure that we have no repetition of what happened in the District of the hon. member for hermitage last fall, when five or six for want of a better word, "hippies" occupied a house and used an organ and so on, and we all know what transpired afterwards -

MR. HICKMAN: You are talking about a musical instrument?

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, a musical instrument. The magistrate jailed them and then their sentence was appealed and so on.

MR. ROPE, U.N. The hanging judge.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, the hanging judge. No, I cannot say, what I was going to say in the House.

But anyway, the point is there is liable to be a lot more of that this summer. Now I do not believe that the figures I heard yesterday or the night before last, that there will be 50,000 young Canadians will be visiting Newfoundland this summer, but I would not be a bit surprised, Mr. Chairman, if there are going to be 10,000 or 15,000 hitch-hiking across Newfoundland. Of those quite a few are going to go out, they are really going to look at Newfoundland and they are going to go out to areas that there has been resettlement and they are going to occupy abandoned houses in these settlements and there is a possibility of quite a lot of trouble or conflict in that situation.

I met one girl, Mr. Chairman, this winter, who hitch-hiked to Newfoundland from Toronto last summer. I was dumbfounded how far she had travelled around Newfoundland and the Maritimes, without money or just about no money. I do not mean that she was earning any money. I was dumbfounded. She has been all over this Province; she has been right up through the Northern Peninsula. She has been out passed St. Anthony, to the furthest reaches of the District of White Bay North, hitch-hiking. She has been all through Newfoundland, except the South Coast, hitch-hiking through this Province. a girl of seventeen or eighteen.

Now there are going to be thousands camping out, sleeping out in the night or perhaps knock on a door, if it is a bad rainy night, would knock on somebody's door, the local clergyman, and they usually put them put. She

MR. CROSBIE: told me that it is very seldom, that if it is rough weather or anything like that, some person you would meet along the way or you go to one of the churches, you will always find someone to put you up. Now there are going to be 10,000 or 15,000 of that kind of persons. She is a fine young girl, by the way. She got a job here and stayed here all winter, now she is hitch-hiking back across Canada to British Columbia. Now there are going to be thousands like that. They are not tough. They are not bums, as somebody suggested in the City Council yesterday. They are not bums. They are young people who do not have jobs for the summer and they want to see Canada. They want to see Newfoundland and they are going to come here and, on a few dollars, they will do it. Now, I could not do it. Most of the members of the House could not, because we are too used to comfort. They do not mind eating very little and sleeping out of doors and the rest of it.

So there are going to be thousands of that type and there are going to be say some hundreds who have an idea. They want to go to rural Newfoundland or they want to go to some rural part of North America and start life afresh-

MR. NOEL: The commune type.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, the commune type, etc. Well, they are going to be coming here to Newfoundland, because it is travelling along the grape vine that there are going to be areas that have been moved out of, there are houses abandoned, I would suspect that there is going to be a lot of that this summer.

MR. COLLINS: If they are here for a month, they will be able to vote too.

MR. CROSBIE: That is right, if the Premier's forecast is correct, if they are here for a month they will all be able to vote. Presumably servicemen are going to be able to vote after they are here for a month. We can have this influx of young people can also vote. But the point is, is the minister taking any, as I understand it the abandoned homes and so, title becomes vested in the Crown. Is the minister planning any programme

MR. CROSBIE: to take care of this possibility, to avoid trouble? What is the minister going to do, if there a lot of people start moving into these abandoned homes and settling in again? They are not going to be native Newfoundlanders, I know, but there may be quite a few hundred who just want to start life in a different environment, and it could be quite a problem. That is one point.

My last point is this, Mr. Chairman, the Resettlement Programme imposes terrific hardships on some people. I had here to see me today, in the corridor of the House this afternoon, a chap. There has been resettlement from his community, Deer Harbour. He was resettled to Hant's Harbour, He is now in the district of the hon. the member for Trinity South, The hon. minister probably knows him or have heard of him. Now he suffered severe losses, because when all the community moved out he was left there and had to move himself. He had a sawmill and a small business and the rest of it, now he has nothing. The only compensation he can get from the minister's department is the ordinary compensation, that every person gets who moves, presumably. In cases like that, you cannot help feeling that this programme in some respects is being quite harsh. There is not at the moment, I know, Could Ottawa be persuaded that in cases like this, a small business man, as the hon. the member for Bell Island would say, not some millionaire or some great exploiter of the toiling masses, some trash like that, this is just a small business man who, by dint of hard work, got himself established with a little sawmill and a little business, in this small community, and he has lost it all. He does not want to go on welfare. There should be some kind of formula where a small businessman like that, who has been forced to move because all the community moves, gets some kind of compensation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CROSBIE: Right, that is true enough. But they do at least get some assistance in being rehoused. A man in this situation gets nothing. So, has the minister ever discussed this with the Government of Canada? Is

MR. CROSBIE: there any possibility that anything can be done about it?

MR. ROWE, W.N. On those three points, Mr. Chairman, the original effort last year for household resettlement grants was \$3,200,000. The original estimate. The revised estimate, as shown in the printed estimate, was \$1,200,000. The reduction from the original estimate to the revised estimate was due to the lateness in signing. The new Resettlement Agreement was not signed until some time in July or August, then it was made retroactive to April. Also there was a process of readjustments for the new agreement, for example, the establishment of receiving communities outside of the special areas and that sort of thing. This meant that not as much money, not as many grants were made as was originally estimated. The reduction in this year's estimates, from last year's estimates, although it represents an increase over actual expenditure, is based on what we consider to be a more realistic appraisal of the likely number of resettlers this year. There is undoubtedly—we think that a greater number of people will take advantage of the new Resettlement Agreement in its second year of operations than did so in the first year, which did not get really going until fairly late in the summer or the early fall. And, of course, the amount spent is nearly completely dependent on the numbers of people who do happen to apply and are accepted by the resettlement division. It is only an estimate, Mr. Chairman, that is all it can be and in this case it is an even more hazardous or haphazard estimate than usually is the case with estimates, because it is so dependent on the number of people who do in fact apply for resettlement.

AN UNKNOWN MEMBER: It is uncontrollable

MR. ROWE, W.N. It is uncontrollable, it is even more uncontrollable than the short-term assistance vote, which is virtually uncontrollable, but at least you can make some estimate based on statistics. In our case the programme is so young, and the statistics can go up and down like that anyway. Graphs of the statistics would go up and down anyway. There very little you can tell from past experience, as to how many people are likely to resettle. The only limitation would be on the bare moving

MR. ROWE, W.N. equipment and the total limit which is set by Ottawa.

So this is merely our most realistic estimate available.

On the hippie question, Mr. Chairman, there is not much I can say on that.

MR. NEARY: You have human rights legislation in every province.

MR. ROWE, W.N. That is right, essentially it is a free country, people can go where they want. The laws apply to private property, no matter if they are in an abandon community or an occupied community. The R.C.M.P. keep an eye on the property which has been abandon or left behind. It is owned, the title does vest in the Government, to a certain extent. It is a funny situation because, although title does vest in the Government, the original owners have certain rights, for example, it can be taken off and sold and all the profit is accrued to the original owner. They can move it themselves, within a period of time. Even after the period of time say, a year or so expires, from the time of their move to the time the Government gets more control over it, even then, if the Government salvages it and sells it, the profit, after expenses, goes back to the original owner. So it is private property and public property; there is sort of an equal interest there. A joint ownership situation almost, with all the profits of exchanging the title with someone else going to the original owner.

Now what are you going to do about it? We tell the R.C.M.P. and the police and other people to keep an eye on it and try to enforce the law that way. We certainly do not want to encourage, I personally do not want to encourage any repetition of what happened last year, anyone who goes into an abandoned old house, perhaps a ramshackle old house, which is of no use to anybody, I could not want to encourage anybody to do it, but I would not want to encourage any magistrate or any official of the law to threaten to hang the person for doing it, or put them in jail for life or anything like that. I am not saying that has happened in the past, but I certainly would not like to see it happen in the future. We will treat the property exactly the same as any other property that exists anywhere

MP. ROUE, W.N. in the Province, with people having complete freedom of movement in these areas, as long as they respect the concepts of private property. I realize that a number of them do not respect that concept, as a concept, which does not necessarily mean there is anything wrong with it.

The businessman problem is a problem which is more or less in the Provincial Government, but we have gotten nowhere with the Federal Government on it. The position we have taken is that, in certain cases there should be an element of compensation involved in the Resettlement Programme. The position which Ottawa has taken is that there is no element of compensation, the grants and the loss supplementaries are to be given on the bases of the number of individual persons in a household and to assist them to move. It has nothing to do with expropriating property or compensating people for the property which they left behind. Now this does operate unfairly. There is more than one gentleman in the House this afternoon, another gentleman, well known to everybody here, who moved from an island in Placentia Bay, left behind a considerable amount of property. He talked to me about it many times. I have commiserated with him on it. I have told him there is nothing we can do about it, unless the Provincial Government sets up its own scheme of compensation, which I am afraid gets out of hand, especially at this late date. Then you have to get into the question of a person leaving behind a \$20,000 as against a \$4,000 house. We do not think the thing can work generally. We think that there should be exceptions in some cases. Ottawa thinks there should be no exceptions. We have gotten nowhere with Ottawa on it, although we have made strenuous representations to Ottawa on it.

There is a provision for helping businessmen or owners of stores to move their store or move their contents of the store to the resettlement community, but that is not the real answer either, because often the store cannot be moved. The stocks can be put in a boat and brought ashore but another store would have to be built. So there is no definitive answers

MR. ROWE, W.N. been arrived at in respect of this question and I have said in the past and I will say now, that there are inequities in the Resettlement Programme, especially with respect of the position the hon. gentleman from St. John's West has taken or the fact that he has brought to our attention. We tried to solve the problem. So far we have gotten nowhere with Ottawa on it; perhaps in the future we will, if we will continue our efforts.

MR. HICKMAN: There is another point I would like to comment, to the hon. minister, with reference to the statement earlier that the Province would prefer to see a change in Ottawa's policy insofar as qualifying for resettlement grants are concerned. I believe, there are instances where it is in the financial interest of the Province, even if it means taking the whole cost to make resettlement grants to people who want to move to designated growth areas, even though it is on an individual bases. Just as we started our discussions this afternoon, I have a letter here from a gentleman in Bull's Cove, it is not an incorporated community. It may not be for some time.

MR. ROWE, W.N. Pool's Cove?

MR. HICKMAN: Bull's Cove.

MR. ROWE, W.N. Pool's or Bull's?

MR. HICKMAN: Bull's Cove. Some day it may come within the municipality, but in the meantime the responsibility for maintaining communications and road and stuff, that is from the Department of Highways. This gentleman finds, to reach his house, and a couple of others, the Department of Highways are faced with a fairly heavy expenditure, so heavy the department has not been able to find the necessary funds to do this work and to allow oil trucks and other vehicles and services to get up there. So he suggests that he would be prepared to move to one of the serviced areas, if Government were prepared to give him the resettlement grant of \$2,000. I am sure the Government would be in pocket by \$100,000, if these two or three people were allowed to move. But right now, if we rely on the Federal/Provincial Agreement, there is no way that man can

MR. HICKMAN: receive any money. The same situation applies in an area that I know the hon. the Minister of Finance is very familiar with and that is Bugden's Point.

MR. BOWE, W.N.: The ones that you are applying to are not actually in Bull's Cove, they are in Port au Bras.

MR. HICKMAN: Well, they call it Bull's Cove. If you are not in Port au Bras, you are in Bull's Cove.

But in any event, the one that the hon. the Minister of Finance is aware of is a place called Bugden's Point. It is about two miles beyond Epworth and there was a road built there, through the efforts of the hon. the Minister of Finance, at a great expense, because at that time the people were not prepared to move. But since the road has been completed, the cost to the Department of Highways of keeping that road open in the winter, even passible, and most times it is not passible for heavy equipment, has been quite high. Now these three families would like to move. Now they have another problem, they would like to move into Epworth, which is not a receiving community. But they put it to you on a dollar and cents bases, they will say, "it will cost the Government of this Province a total of \$6,000 to move us into Epworth. It is going to cost the Government and it has cost the Government far in excess of \$6,000 to keep us there, in providing the services." But because there is no provision in the Federal/Provincial Agreement, they do not qualify under resettlement. What I think the Government should turn its attention to now is whether, when it is economically justifiable and I realize this is going to be difficulty to administer and it could be open to abuse, but in cases where it is obviously not only in the best interest of the people to move but also in the best interest of Government that they move, that where there is a clear request and a clear intention and where Government would obviously be money in pocket and the public services are there for the people, that it seems to me, at least it is very regrettable that they are deprived of the ability to move, because of no strictly

MR. HICKMAN: provincial programme in that respect.

MR. WORNELL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one or two words on this, Sir. The hon. the member for Burin was talking the other night about Rencontre West and Parson's Harbour, and, as I know a little bit about the circumstances regarding the evacuations of these two places, a semi-evacuation of Parson's Harbour, I would like to correct the impression which he left. Rencontre West was moved out entirely, two summers ago. The first intimation I had that Rencontre West, the people of Rencontre West, intended to vacate, was the merchant who called me one day, I happened to be in Parson's Harbour and he called me on the rural telephone, said that he would like to speak to me in private and I went into Rencontre, after having been there before, and I saw him privately. He told me of his fears that there would be not enough people left in Rencontre West, over the winter, to make his business worth carrying on or viable. So I said; "well that is a situation that you will have to face yourself and there is nothing I can do, except to say that, if you do intend to make any move yourself, in fairness to the people, I think you should call them together and state the situation." This I understand was done. The next thing I knew was that they all made up their minds to leave in July.

The first week in August, I had a telegram from the merchant, saying that they were closing the post office and asked me if I could intercede with the Federal Authorities to have the post office remain open for another two weeks or so, to carry on the regular mail and communication business, because messages had to be sent back and forth and the telephone apparently was in the post office. This was done.

Now there was also another thing, the bait depot. A large bait depot had been maintained there by the Federal Department of Fisheries, and the authorities decided to close that bait depot. This was done because, well, reasons best known to themselves, but I feel that they thought they would not get people who lived in Rencontre West to manage or operate that bait depot and live there in isolation. So the bait depot was closed. I had representation from Parson's Harbour and also representation from Francois to get the machinery moved from Rencontre West. I talked to the Federal

MR. HORNELL: Authorities and I was told that this was impossible, because it involved a lot of breaking up of concrete foundations, casings and other things that were there, You know the machinery had to rest on heavy and sound foundations, It was impracticable to move the machinery So then the next thing was the consideration of bait supplies for Francois and Parson's Harbour. Even though Parson's Harbour had now practically vacated, I feel and I still feel that it is the Government's responsibility to give all communities whatever public service it can, while there are people in that community. And, I think that my hon. friend the Minister of Community and Social Development will agree with that. I cannot see that any Government or any people which comprise the Government can be so callous, so inhuman as to forget the human factor which is involved, the social and economic factor, the sociological fact. I cannot see that, despite all the criticisms that this department gets.

So anyway, we discussed this question of the acquisition of bait and the distribution of bait to these two communities. It was decided to try and get John Penny and Sons Limited, of Ramea, to store some extra supplies of bait, in season, because they were doing business in Francois and they were collecting fish in Francois. So this, I understand, Mr. Chairman, has worked very well. I have not had one complaint regarding scarcity of bait. If anyone has made any complaints, it has not been to me. I have not received them, although I was expecting any day to receive such complaints, because, as everyone knows, fishermen can strike a good run of weather and a good run of fish and their bait supplies could diminish rapidly.

The situation now, Sir, is this, that the people of Parson's Harbour are still requesting the Department of Fisheries, that is Federal and Provincial, to look after their bait requirements. And, Sir, if this Government can do anything to relieve the anxiety of the fishermen still left in Parson's Harbour, then I will be the first one to ask this Government to do so.

Now I trust, Sir, I have cleared up some of the doubtful questions which were probably left in the minds of the hon. members, after the hon.

MR. WOPNFILL: member for Burin had read that letter from an evacuee of Parson's Harbour.

Now just one or two words, Sir, with regard to the planning of the department, Community and Social Development. I speak mainly, Sir, about resettlement. I know that communities have been placed in turmoil because two or three influential people in the various communities have decided to move. They may have some money in the old sock. They may be receiving old age pension or other pension.

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They may be on welfare. They may not care where they go. They may have sons or daughters or other members of the family in St. John's, Corner Brook, Grand Falls or other of the towns, which would perhaps suit them better to live in. They may have been invited by their sons and daughters to leave their isolated communities.

Now, Sir, this is one thing that I would recommend. I have done so. It was only the other day that I was talking to Bert Strickland, a man who is well-known on the South Coast. He is a resident of Stone Valley. Bert Strickland is a man of some influence in Stone Valley. Last fall I asked Bert about electricity for Stone Valley. I knew that Stone Valley had requested, had petitioned for electricity. So I asked Bert if there was any intention of the people of Stone Valley to vacate and resettle? He was noncommittal and, knowing Bert, I knew that there was a reservation in his mind. You can generally tell. People who are vocal generally do not become mute and silent, except for a reason. So I had an idea that there was something definitely in the back of Bert's mind. I said, "Bert, if you feel that the people of Stone Valley want to leave, for Heaven's sake! you are the businessman there, do not leave them in the lurch. Have some compassion for them. You are the merchant and you are the man to whom they look for supplies. You take their fish, their herring." Bert Strickland was a very influential man, is a very influential man in Stone Valley yet. Okay, he called a meeting and, as I understand it, they all decided to leave Stone Valley. I did not know a thing about that until about a month ago, when I made a trip to Stone Valley and the other areas. On the boat, I think it was the "Springdale," there were two men from Stone Valley. I said; "Where have you been boys?" They said; "Harbour Breton, Sir." I had a quizzical look on my face. I did not want to put the question too pointedly. They knew what I had in mind. They said; "Yes boy, we are going to settle down there." I said; "Oh, I see you are resettling." "Yes, we are all going, Sir." I can understand a man's reluctance to make a statement outright to the effect that a certain community is going to be resettled. It is very difficult, Mr. Chairman, to get sixty per cent concurrence in cases like that. If I wanted to, I could tell other stories about various

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places in my district which have resettled. In each case, these people would hold out adamantly to the proposition that no, they were not going. They were going to stay. They were born there and that they were going to die there.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if these people will not have confidence in their member and confide in their member as to what is in their minds, how in Heaven's name can the Department of Community and Social Development find out what is in their minds? I say, Sir, that any community worth its salt should have some sort of a guiding committee, when there is any thought of leaving and going to another place, because then they would not make mistakes, which have been made. I know that there have been heartaches. Even Stone Valley, where I gave Mr. Strickland all the help I could and all the suggestions I could, even Stone Valley has a couple of bad cases, where bad decisions were made, because people wanted to go nearer to their relatives. Places where they went were not "receiving communities."

Now, Sir, with regard to "receiving communities" and "sending centres," I think that we need more information regarding these. This may be repetition. I did not hear all the debate this afternoon. Perhaps this has been suggested before. If it has, I will certainly give that suggestion my support. I think that there is a dearth of information emanating from this department. I believe that a lot of the heartaches and disruptions and psychological upheavals and implications, a lot of these things could have been averted if more information were available, in readable language, in understandable language. I would certainly ask and request the hon. minister to give this suggestion his due regard.

With these few words, Sir, I hope I have cleared up a few of the misconceptions regarding my district. If there is any other information regarding my district - I have been very close to the resettlement programme there because I know how resettlement can affect the future lives of the people who are resettling. I am, essentially, a compassionate fellow. I believe that we are all involved in mankind, as the cliché goes. I believe that we should try and see another fellow's woe and try and understand it and

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try and help him out and give him suggestions and tell him what is best for him. I am sure that this Government will take any suggestion, which the hon. members can give, that will alleviate and probably eradicate some of the errors which have resulted from resettlement thus far. Thank you.

On motion (07) carried.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, before we carry, 2008-01, Community, Amenities, Infrastructure and Incentives, this applies I presume to small communities where there is no form of local government. There is one such town in the district of Gander. I refer to Northern Arm, which is the only community without some form of local government, either local improvement district, town council or community council. There is a real problem there with regard to water supplies. The one stream which runs through the community is always in danger of drying up and becoming polluted with droppings from animals and so on and so forth. There have been requests made for one, two or three wells to be dug there. There have also been requests made for a community pasture of some sort, because the record shows that people from the surrounding area, who are farmers and woodsmen and so on and so forth, who own horses and cows seem to take them into the Northern Arm area, because there is no local government there and no animal control regulations. These are two of the problems: The need for a community pasture, the need for wells, because of the shortage of water and possible contamination by virtue of the fact that there is no place for animals to go. Would the minister indicate if there is anything in the plans for these two projects?

MR. ROWE (W.N.): Well, I do not have the details, of course, Mr. Chairman, but the hon. gentleman's points are extremely well taken. I will endeavour to see what can be done, with respect to the two projects mentioned, during the coming construction season. Perhaps if the hon. member were to remind me of it later on, by a note or a letter, and make certain that the people concerned in the community mentioned seek the assistance of the department to organize themselves into an association, I suppose, they call it.

MR. COLLINS: That has been done.

MR. ROWE (W.N.): That has been done already? Well if that has been done, the rest should follow very shortly, Mr. Chairman.

MR. EARLE: I was just wondering, Mr. Chairman, if under this particular vote would come a rather unusual thing which I mentioned the other day. I can understand why in smaller communities that are not incorporated water services might be provided out of a vote such as this. Another point is the matter which has been talked about rather a lot in this House and that is garbage disposal. I know of a community, and in this particular case it is Garnish, which has had some trouble in trying to get organized as a community. I think it will eventually come, when all the people get around to it. But while they are in the throes of this, trying to settle the matter for themselves, there is a terrific garbage problem in that particular settlement. The people are very anxious to have it cleared up. I think, if they got some encouragement in some way or another, that services could be put in, even before a council were formed. It would help them to see the need and the light of becoming organized. I do not know if such a far-reaching thing could come under a vote such as this, but it would perform two functions: It would not only clean the place up a bit, it would save on the pollution of not only the harbour waters but well waters in the settlement. It would tidy the place up completely and it would also set a pattern for a joint community effort, which I think would be well worthwhile because it might lead the people along the line of becoming organized, in getting a proper community council and then taking the thing over themselves. This might be an excuse or a reason for helping them in that respect so that in future they would be more able to look after their own needs.

MR. ROWE (W.N.): Right! We treat the formation of a water committee as the first step in becoming organized as a community, Mr. Chairman. Our experience has been that it very often does lead to a community council being formulated very soon thereafter. As soon as the people in the small community realize the benefits of organization, they usually take advantage of it.

MR. EARLE: How would they apply for this?

MR. COLLINS: When the minister refers to a water committee, he is referring to a committee, of course, with no taxing authority for anything else. It is merely a group who would assume responsibility for maintenance and protection.

MR. ROWE (W.N.): That is right.

On motion 2008-01 carried.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, on 2010-07, is that the Memorial University Institute or something like that?

MR. ROWE (W.N.): These Economic and Social Research Contracts, Mr. Chairman, have nothing to do with an earlier vote, which was: Consultants, study of reports, which are for the DREE programme as such. The vote for Economic and Social Research Contracts and Evaluation Contracts cover contracts entered into with institutes such as the Institute of Social and Economic Research, for basic research on the evaluation of the activities and programmes of the department and to help us with research on on-going programmes like water systems and this sort of thing, resettlement programme, small contracts, \$5,000, \$10,000 in value, usually, and entered into for the most part with this Institute of Economic and Social Research, Memorial University.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to convey one piece of information: For the benefit of hon. members, particularly the hon. member for Burin, I would like to report that I have received information from Mr. Miller, in the local DREE office here, that the final draft of the ARDA Agreement, which we discussed this afternoon, was duly approved by the Federal Treasury Board and is presently in transit from the hon. John Marchand's office to mine. It is expected to arrive tomorrow. We will be signing it very shortly thereafter. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On motion Heading XX, Department of Community and Social Development, without amendment, carried.

HEADING X - HEALTH

MR. CROSBIE: Does the minister want to make an introductory statement?

HON. E.M. ROBERTS (Minister of Health) Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could defer, but hon. gentleman can make any statements or questions they want in a general way and then I would try to deal with such points as they request me to deal with. There are a lot of votes in Health. They cover ten or eleven pages in the printed estimates, Your Honour. I am open on either account. Either we could deal with them as they go or we could do as we did last year, deal with a fair number of questions under the title of the minister's office. There are, having looked through the estimates, a vast variety of subheads within the general heading of the Department of Health. I have no general statement. All I would do is to repeat all the speeches that I have made. I know all hon. gentleman opposite have read them with care. I will listen to what they have to say and then try to deal with the points they raise.

MR. CROSBIE: Right!

MR. HICKMAN: Have you thought about adjourning until after supper?

MR. CROSBIE: I would imagine that the minister wants to go ahead.

Just generally then, Mr. Chairman, on this first vote, the minister might let us know what happened to the White Paper on Health? The House will remember that last year the minister was going to present to the House a White Paper on Health Services. It did not get presented. I think the minister said that it was because of the extra work that was involved in the labour unrest, last year, particularly in the Health Services. The minister, earlier in this session, said that there would be a White Paper presented on Health.

Now we have heard some announcements. We heard an announcement today about the Carbonear Hospital. The Premier announced that Mr. Angus Campbell, architect, had been instructed to go ahead with the final plans for the Carbonear Hospital. That is hardly news, because when I was Minister of Health, myself, Mr. Chairman, we appointed Horwood, Campbell, Guihan, to do the architectural plans for the hospital at Carbonear. The sod for the site had been turned in the end of September or the first, second or third day of October, 1967. They were instructed then to proceed with the plans and apparently they must have been instructed not to carry on. I had thought myself that the plans

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had been done by Horwood, Campbell and Guihan for that hospital and that there intervened, of course, considerable confusion caused by the Government. The Government did not proceed with the hospital at Carbonear. Then for the last ten or twelve months or perhaps longer, there was considerable confusion as to whether a hospital would go in Carbonear or not. The Premier has announced today that, Sir, Angus Campbell has now been appointed to prepare plans. It will take two or three months for him to finish them and then tenders will be called. Well all one can say about that is that that is very good to hear. We expected that we would hear that now, there being an election coming up. The reason for the delay of the last three or four years, of course, is not really explicable. I, myself, favour that hospital in Carbonear. There should be a regional hospital at Carbonear. It has been approved by the medical experts that a regional hospital is needed in that area and Carbonear would seem to be the logical site for it. They have the land there. They have the doctors working there. They have a hospital now already staffed there, so it would seem like a natural location. But what is needed, if the minister has it, is a White Paper on Health Services or it would be helpful to have it. Particularly, Mr. Chairman, there should be some explanation of the minister of how the Government hope to pay for the programme of hospital construction that the Government have announced? A regional hospital at Carbonear has been announced. The Premier says that there is going to be a hospital at Bay Roberts. There is supposed to be a hospital constructed at Twillingate, to replace the present Notre Dame Bay Memorial hospital. There is a large extension to be made to the Western Memorial Hospital at Corner Brook. There is a new General Hospital to be built, in connection with Memorial University. There are medical-school buildings themselves to be constructed at Memorial University.

I would say that all of those projects together - apparently now the old General Hospital on Forest Road will be abandoned, once the new one is ready, or converted to some other use - not an active treatment hospital.

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That is a very sizable hospital construction programme that is going to cost at least \$60 million. I would think that the University Hospital itself or the new General Hospital would be at least \$30 to \$40 million. I would guess that it would be a lot more than that. In any event, it should be of considerable interest as to how the Government are going to finance that programme. We know that there are going to be grants from the Health Resources Fund, up to perhaps \$20 million, in connection with the University medical facilities. It would be helpful to see the Minister's White Paper, if it is now ready, and have a breakdown on over how many years this construction is going to take place? how much it is going to cost each year? how the money is going to be arranged by the Government? All of this is going to put quite a financial burden on the people of the Province, not only in respect of the capital cost but of the operating costs. I think the figure is, the minister can correct me if I am wrong, if a hospital cost \$10 million, in four years there is another \$10 million gone in operating it. In other words, the capital cost is repeated every four years in operating costs. In other words, if it is a \$10 million hospital, it would cost at least \$2.5 million each year to operate it. So that once these new facilities are there, although they replace some that are already operating, there is going to be a very big increase in the operating costs of health in this Province. I would like to have the minister's observations on how the Government are going to meet that cost? That is one point, Mr. Chairman.

A second point that I think is important, is for the minister to explain to the House how the concept of equal pay, for men and women, doing the same kind or nature of work, is going to be carried out in the Department of Health? The Department of Health has 2,669 employees. I believe their salary estimates for this year total \$14,575,800. It is by far the biggest department of Government. It has by far the biggest wage bill of the Government. As I recall the Premier's announcement, the equal pay, for men and women working in Government service, was to commence April 1, 1971. I think the Premier said in his original announcement that he thought that the total cost of carrying out that principle in Government service

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would be \$750,000 this year. That sounds to me to be much too low. The minister might comment on that. As I recall, I cannot find a copy of it, I had an estimate made when I was in the Department of Health as to what it would cost if there were to be equal pay for men and women, in the Department of Health, 1968? The figure I was given, for the Department of Health alone, was between \$750,000 and \$ 1 million, as I understand it, for the Department of Health alone.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when this subject was discussed here the other day, the Minister of Labour said that it would take him a year, the (Acting) Minister of Labour, who is no longer with us, said that it would take him at least a year to assemble this information on how this concept was to apply in the Civil Service. I asked the question: "What category of female employees of the Government service are going to get the wage increase? Which category of the female employees are now going to be paid the same as men doing similar work?" The House knows that last year there was a new classification done of the Civil Service, by Public Administration Associates of Chicago. All jobs in the Civil Service have been classified. The Government have the information and should know now what jobs women are doing in the Civil Service that are the equivalent of other jobs being done by men and, therefore, that they should receive the same pay as the men do. The most important department, from this point of view, is Health. There is a question, Mr. Chairman, of nurses aides. Nurses aides, as I recall it, are paid considerably less than male orderlies but, as far as I can see, (I am not an expert), a male orderly, work done by a male orderly and that done by a nurses - aide or a nursing assistant is no different in nature or kind.

!

MR. CROSBIE: So presumably nurses-aids or nursing-assistants will now receive the same rate of pay as hospital male orderlies- I would think that if this principle is going to apply now, that this should be the case. Yet I am informed that there have been no change in the rates of pay now being paid nurses-aids, as compared to a date before April 1, 1971. So this is a time, I believe, for the minister to deal with this. What will the cost be in the Department of Health this year, the additional cost to pay women on the same bases as men for the same work? What categories of female employees of the Department of Health are going to receive a pay increase because the work they are doing is similar to that being done by men who are getting higher pay? Now that is of the utmost importance. If the minister has the figure, it would be interesting to know how many of his 2,669 employees are women, as compared to men. I would not be able to guess, but I would say it is probably roughly equal. However, he may have that information.

So, if the Government are serious, Mr. Chairman, about equal pay for men and women in Government service, the minister must have this information, and I hope he will give it to the House, and also illustrations of categories of employment done by women now, that are going to receive the pay increase.

There is another question, Mr. Chairman, that I would like for the minister to deal with now, if he would, and that is: what is the position with respect to the collective agreement or an offer made by the Government to nurses, covering their wage and working conditions? Apparently this offer was made several weeks ago. I have not heard that it has been accepted yet by the Nurses Association. I have been contacted by quite a few nurses, who have bitter complaints about the suggested agreement or the agreement of the Government's offer this year. It said it is very little in the way of wage increases, it is certainly for some categories, and that there are some benefits being lost by nurses, under the new suggested wage and collective agreement, I suppose, you could call it, for the want of a better name.

MR. CROSBIE: Could the minister explain to the House what is the proposed offer that is being made to the Nurses Association and have they accepted it? And in fact, are there benefits that are going to be lost by nurses, as well as benefits that are going to be increased, under this new offer, has the offer being accepted or just where does it stand at the moment?

I think any other comments I have, I will probably wait until we get down to the particular section on the estimates where it comes up. I want to raise the question of the ERCO plant, but I will leave that. There is an environmental -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, and the same with Oliver's Pond - I will be asking about Oliver's Pond. That is what I have to start with.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I have some of the information here in a day or so I may have the other information. First of all with respect to the nurses offer or the offer to the nurses, let me explain to the Committee that negotiations between, on one hand the Government and on the other hand the Association of Registered Nurses, who for the time being represent the nurses of this Province, they represent them in the same way the N.G.E.A. represent most of the public employees of the Province, they represent them because the Government voluntarily recognize them until such time as we can bring in the procedures for certification, the negotiations between the Government and the A.R.N.N. are underway. The negotiating team is led by the Government's chief negotiator, Mr. Ted Blanchard. It includes on it, the normal pattern, Your Honour, is that representatives of the department concerned are included and some of my senior officials sit in on the meetings. The actual negotiations are carried out by the team, which reports to my colleague, the President of the Treasury Board, who is also, of course, the Minister of Finance.

I cannot give a detailed answer to the question asked by the hon. gentleman, because, first of all, negotiations are still in progress. Secondly, I understand that the negotiating team for the nurses said,

MR. ROBERTS: they came to the point were they said; "we have an offer which we would like to take to our membership." Correct me, if I go wrong, and I do not know if we have had any reply from them as yet; we certainly have not had an affirmative reply. I cannot give further details, simply because the matter is in negotiations and it would be really, you know, unfair to all concerned.

To touch on the question of the report of the White Paper, the capital programme; I outlined our capital programme on a number of occasions. The hon. the member for St. John's West has put together most of the items in it. He forgot one, which to me is quite important, and that is the extension to the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases in on Waterford Bridge Road.

We estimate the cost of this programme, Mr. Chairman, will be about \$60 million. I emphasize it, it is only an estimate and really, until we can call tenders and see what the bids are and go on from there, we will not know. Of the \$60 million, Sir, \$30 million has come from the Government of Canada, under the Health Resources Fund; that is \$10 million in round terms, under our per capita entitlement, \$10 million of which will come from the Atlantic Provinces portion of the Health Resources Fund. The further \$10 millions, which will come from the \$175 million portion of that fund reserved for the Federal Government disposition. Of that \$175 million and my two separated brethren, who formerly occupied this portfolio, will be interested, at long last I have got John Monroe to move, the Government of Canada move, they have agreed to start spending the \$175 million.

MR. LUCEMAN: In the Atlantic Provinces?

MR. ROBERTS: No, they reserved for the Federal Governor-in-Council. They had not moved on that for five or six years, they have now begun to move. \$100 millions of it will be allocated per capita, the other provinces have agreed. The hon. gentlemen will remember the problem. The other provinces would never agree. They have now agreed \$100 million per capita, \$75 million for special projects. So we get \$2.5 billions out of the \$100 million per capita, in round figures, and we get, we hope at least and with reason, at least \$1.2 billions out of the \$75 millions.

MR. ROBERTS: Those three together make \$30 million out of the \$60 million cost. The other \$30 million, Mr. Chairman, will come from the General Capital Account Revenues of the Province, borrowing, in all likelihood of course, we borrowed. We expect it will take five or six years. I have not got the detailed cash flows here, It will be obviously some years, when the cost is higher, it will not be even throughout, but \$30 millions, Mr. Chairman, in over five or six years, in Newfoundland, for hospitals, is not a great deal of money. It is not more than we can afford, it is certainly not more than we can need. That is the feeling of the Government.

MR. HICKMAN: There will be other hospitals hopefully under construction at the same time.

MR. ROBERTS: Oh, a number of hospitals will be under construction at once, is our hope and plan. Now that bring me, Sir, to the point about Carbonear. When I became minister, about two years ago now, I quickly discovered that the Government at that stage had not thought through their capital programme. I believe my predecessor, but one, the present member for St. John's West had begun work on such a programme, but it was interrupted by other considerations and certainly did not finish it, I can understand that my predecessor, the member for Burin, was carrying two portfolios and I know he did not get it done and I am willing to understand that he just did not have the time needed for it. Anyway, it was not done. So we in effect closed all of our capital projects, reviewed them all and we closed them all and, over a period of about twelve or eighteen months, the Government reviewed the programme, looked at the needs, looked at our priorities, finally came to the decision as to what needed to be done. With the announcement of the Carbonear Hospital project today, I think they are all entrain now, with the exception of the University Medical School and the University Academic Medical facilities and then the new General Hospital. I hope to be making an announcement on that very shortly, as to the appointment of architects and so forth.

MR. ROBERTS: To come back to the Carbonear, I do not know when the work of Horwood, Campbell and Guihan, who subsequently dissolved their firm; Mr. Campbell took the Carbonear project, by agreement among the partners, and Mr. Horwood and Mr. Guihan, who are still associated with the firm, Your Honour, took the Twillingate project, again by agreement. I do not know when the order was given for them not to continue on that. I do not think it was given in my time. But in any event, the work has been resolved the plans are not complete, we spent about \$100,000, but to complete those plans, if you take five percent of a \$6 million cost, will be around \$300,000, if my arithmetic serves me. So we will need about another \$200,000 to complete the plans; then one goes through the tender process.

So the reason for the delay was, of course, we had to think through our programme, try to get it resolved. It took much longer than I thought, much longer than I had expected, but the Government had a number of major policy areas and health is only one of them. Anyway, we have now done it and our programme is public and it is entrain.

The White Paper, Mr. Chairman, is the subject

MR. ROBERTS: as members understand, of some embarrassment to me, and that it has not been produced. It is in draft form. I have a brief case down in my room in the Department, it has the draft and the supporting papers. The Cabinet have not had the opportunity to go at it in the way we should. It is not on my white paper. I may be the author, I may be the Minister but it will still be a Government statement.

Large chunks of it we have acted upon. The new Hospital Act, which will shortly be before the House, is a major portion of it. I think it is a tremendous step forward. Members can judge when they see it. I am very deep in the midst of a re-organization of the Department. Your Honour, Members will note a vote at the end, which gives us the legislative power that the Committee and House adopted, to proceed with the implementation of re-organization. We have not been able to tie together the basic document outlining them.

This summer and fall, either I will be busy campaigning, Your Honour, or I will be able to settle down and take the time needed to do the programme, assuming that the hon. the Premier decides to ask me to continue as Minister of Health. The Press seems to have some speculation about that.

MR. MARSHALL: Maybe you could use some practice at Law.

MR. ROBERTS: Well I would if I wanted to make a lot of money, Mr. Chairman. I would certainly be down town, with my learned brethren, trying to get advanced.

Now the only other point, I think major point, that the hon. gentleman asked about was operating costs. It will cost about \$15 million a year. One dollar out of four dollars is as good a figure as not.

Many of these costs we are absorbing now, the present General and the present Twillingate Hospital and the present Western Memorial Hospital, all of which will be replaced by new beds, are very inefficient institutions. They are old.

Parts of the General. Your Honour, are one hundred years old, the Twillingate Hospital is nearly fifty years old. Parts of the Western Memorial are twenty-five years old. It was not built as a general hospital, it was built as a sanatorium, so we think we can make substantial savings, but of course the operating costs will go on. They

MR. ROBERTS: will continue to rise. There will be increases when we come to hospital insurance, there always will be.

I am far more concerned about the cost of the medical school operation in years to come, Your Honour. All I can say is that we are all in the same bind, as every other Province in Canada, with medical schools.

My Deputy Minister gave a public figure yesterday, which intrigues me. I have heard it before. By the end of this century in Canada, we will be short 25,000 doctors. We only have about 20,000 doctors in Canada today. If any of us are concerned about these things, we might take note of the fact that Canada, even today, Your Honour, is producing less than half the doctors she needs. Out of every one hundred doctors that come into practice in Canada, approximately fifty are trained outside Canada. Which means, in effect, Your Honour, we are depriving other countries of medical people whom they have trained. So we have to develop more medical schools in Canada. The costs frighten us. They frighten anyone in the health field.

Another point raised by the hon. member, Sir, dealt with equal pay for equal work, and I certainly think it involves probably the health function more than anybody else. The estimate I have is that there are about fifteen hundred ladies, some young, some a little older, who work both in the Government hospitals and the non-Government hospitals, who will be affected by this. These are mainly female nursing-assistants.

Some of these young ladies, your Honour, will get very substantial raises, of the order of \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps if I could move that the Committee report and ask leave to sit again this evening, I will deal with that point, and then I assume the hon. member for St. John's East has some general comments, and we will carry on from there.

On motion that the Committee rise, report having passed Heading XX, Community and Social Development, all items, report progress and ask leave to sit again. Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

On motion report received and adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: It now being six o'clock I now leave the Chair until eight o'clock.

The House met at 8:00 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Chairman of Committees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order! Heading X - HEALTH. Shall 1001-01 carry?

HON. E.M. ROBERTS: (MINISTER OF HEALTH): Mr. Chairman, just before it carries, when the Committee rose at 6:00 P.M., I had dealt with, I believe, all but one of the points raised by the hon. gentleman for St. John's West, his remarks. The one which I had not dealt with was the question of equal pay for equal work.

My officials cannot give me any firm figures on what it will cost to do this, but I can reaffirm that where men and women are doing the same work they will receive exactly similar pay. The money for this will be found. The request of the Committee is found at the end of the estimates, which is a Block Vote of \$3.4 million for salaries increases. This covers both the implementation of the equal pay for equal work formula and the wage increases which are being applied, of course, throughout the Government service.

I am told that it is not quite the same to say, "equal pay for equal work," as it is to say, "men and women will receive the same pay." For example, there will always be some categories that will be presumably only female and then they will be paid at the rate for that classification. There will also be some categories that will only have males in them. For example, I am told, Your Honour, utility men. We do not expect to have any ladies working in any of our hospitals as utility men. But where men and women are doing the same work, and that would apply in a great bulk of positions nurses, we have some male nurses. One young gentleman graduated yesterday from the Memorial University School of Nursing, will shortly be getting his Bachelor of Nursing degree. He already has an P.N. certification or qualification. That gentleman received exactly the same pay as any other registered nurse with the same qualifications. The big category, of course, is nursing-aides or trained nursing-assistants. There a man and a woman, there will be only one salary scale for a trained nursing-assistant. It will vary with experience and so forth.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, it goes without saying, Your Honour, there will be difference within the scale. Normally these scales are on a combination of merit and long service. One gets increments each year. The exact level of the scales is a matter for negotiations. We have already concluded one negotiation. That was in respect of the hospital at Grand Falls. I understand my own officials, officials of my colleague, the Minister of Finance and Treasury Board, and representatives of the Western Memorial Hospital are now in Corner Brook negotiating with the unions there. Then the other negotiations will follow. I think that deals with the point the hon. gentleman raised.

I can perhaps refresh his memory, He mentioned a paper that he had done for him when he was Minister of Health. He took the paper with him, as quite properly he could have. For a year after he left, I am told, my Officials had to send to his office down town to find papers; because a minister is entitled to take paper with him when he leaves. I am told the figure on the memorandum was \$1.7 millions, not \$750,000, \$1.75 million and that is what it would have cost to bring all men and all women to exactly the same scale. That is not what is being done. What we are doing is equal pay for equal work. My people cannot give me a firm figure on what it will cost. It will be a great deal of money. It is reflected in the \$3.4 million further down in these estimates.

MR. CROSEIE: Before the item carries, Mr. Chairman, there are several more questions on those points, Mr. Chairman, The minister says that his officials cannot give me as yet, I presume they are working on it, any accurate figure on what this policy will cost the Department of Health. One, therefore, has to ask where the hon. the Premier got his figure of \$750,000, when he announced the policy about eight weeks ago, just before the House of Assembly met? Because he said, at that time, the Government were going to implement this from April 1, 1971. That is what the Premier said in his statement, and the cost to the Government for the year was estimated to be \$750,000. Now this may have been the figure that the Premier dreamed up, which he is quite capable of doing. If it is not a

MR. CROSBIE: figure that was dreamed up, then what is the estimate based on?

MR. ROBERTS: Would the hon. gentleman yield for just a second?

MR. CROSBIE: Sure.

MR. ROBERTS: The figure my officials have given me on a little note, its cost. There estimate is about \$400,000, more or less, in the Department of Health. But, as I have explained, we do not really know until all the salary classifications are set and this is still under negotiation. It will not be \$3.4 million. That covers raises, as well as equalization and it will not be even \$1.7 million, a point which I tried to make just before I sat down. But the \$400,000 figure is our estimate and, if you add in the other department concerned, you are close to the \$750,000 the Premier referred to.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, the minister said the estimates now for the Department of Health is just about \$400,000. But, before supper, the minister mentioned that there were 1500 women, about, working in hospitals in this Province and, of course, a great deal of them are female nursing-assistants. He said that many of the female nursing-assistants would be receiving up to \$1000 a year or more, under this new policy of equal pay for the same work. So my guess is that it is going to cost a lot more than \$400,000 for the Department of Health, if it means anything. But the policy will only mean, Mr. Chairman, whatever the classification says it means. I assume that the classification is being done by Public Administration Associates or the -

MR. ROBERTS: No, by P.A.D., our own.

MR. CROSBIE: Public Administration Division of the Department of Finance, they are the ones who are going to decide whether some particular work that women are doing is the same that men are doing and, therefore, they should receive the pay increase.

I would have thought, Mr. Chairman, this is almost two months now, well it is May 18, It is a month and eighteen days since this policy was suppose to be in effect in Government service, and there have not been any pay increases given yet, I do not believe, on the bases of equal pay

MR. CROSBIE: for men and women. Can the minister give the House any idea when this is going to commence? When is it going to be reflected in pay cheques? Because naturally the women involved, in particular nurses-aids or nursing-assistants are very interested in this. That is one question.

Another question I have is about the hospital in Bay Roberts. The Premier has said that there is to be a hospital in Bay Roberts also. Now, Mr. Chairman, if there is to be a new 135 bed regional hospital for Carbonear, it seems obvious to me that there is not a need for any kind of a large hospital at Bay Roberts. When the minister says that there is to be a hospital at Bay Roberts, or the Premier says it, just what kind of a hospital is it to be? There is a consultation taking place now to decide, I guess. How many beds is it?

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible?

MR. CROSBIE: Three beds?

MR. SWALLMOOD: Two and a-half.

MR. CROSBIE: The Premier is telling the minister how many beds it is going to have now. All the planning is up in the Premier's dome at the moment. There is to be a hospital at Bay Roberts, the minister said and the Premier says. Now are they to be active treatment beds? Is it to be a large size clinic? Are there going to be fifty beds? twenty-five beds? thirty beds? Or just what is envisaged in this hospital at Bay Roberts? What architect has been appointed to prepare the plans, if any? Could the minister give us more information?

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CROSBIE: We could not hear them.

MR. ROBERTS: No, I will wait until the hon. gentleman is finished.

MR. CROSBIE: The Premier is telling the minister what to say. On this Bay Roberts Hospital he does not know much about that, the Premier just dreamed that up. The Premier dreamed that up recently. He has not got the details. We would like to have some more information on it. I do not doubt, Mr. Chairman, the minister is a quick thinker. I think now

MR. CROSBIE: that he will reveal to us what he thinks about the Bay Roberts Hospital. Whether that will agree with what the Premier thinks about the Bay Roberts Hospital will remain to be seen. But there has been several quick whispers. So I will let the minister answer.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I would have thought the hon. gentleman would welcome whispers, We are always accused, the Premier and I, the two of us are always accused of speaking too loudly. The answer to the question and it was not one dreamed up now, it was one that has been hammered out at great length, I can assure the Committee and that the Bay Roberts Hospital will be large enough to meet the needs of a district hospital for the district which it will serve, which is the area, I cannot even describe it precisely, but it is the area roughly around Port de Grave. By Port de Grave, I do not mean the community of Port de Grave, I mean the district and that would I think include the western part of Harbour Main District. I was present at a meeting with a delegation which included the parish priest, I believe, do you remember the parish priest of Conception Harbour and that gentleman who, I would think is in pretty close touch with what his parishioners felt, that they would wish to go to a district hospital in Bay Roberts. There are no architects appointed for the simply reason we have not as yet developed a functional plan. The functional plan is now being developed by my officials. We are looking, in the first instance, to the Report of Lord Brain, who made a recommendation on this point, then we will develop it as it is needed. The hospital will compliment the regional hospital on one hand in Carbonear and the other hand in St. John's, because we look upon, as the hon. gentleman knows, the whole Avalon Area as being an almost integral unit. I should add, we expect to have some active-treatment beds. This was Brain's recommendation. He referred to cold surgery. I am not quite sure what that means, but he used the term 'cold surgery.'

MR. CROSBIE: Cold, die afterwards.

MR. ROBERTS: I do not think that is quite what Lord Brain meant.

MR. ROBERTS: The other question the ^{gentleman} hon. raised is when will the pay cheques reflect it? I cannot answer that, neither can my colleague the Minister of Finance, who has the primary responsibility in this matter. We are in the midst of negotiations with - the Grand Falls pay cheques will reflect it, I suppose, now that they have signed the agreement, as soon as physically they can be done. The money is there. The Government categories are under negotiation, I believe, with the N.G.E.A. now called the N.A.P.E.. The Corner Brook one is under negotiation. In any event, when they are done, and they will be done as quickly as they can, they will be retroactive and with effect from the 1st. of April. Now I know, if I were a nursing aid or a nursing assistant who was going to get a large raise, or if Your Honour were in that position, I know we would like to get our raises right away. A bird in the hand is certainly as good as a bird in the bush. But the bird is very much in the bush and the hand is very close to it, Mr. Chairman, and as quickly as agreements can be reached on these salary classifications, the cheques will be made out.

The \$1,000, which the hon. gentleman mentioned, to which I referred, was, I believe, the greatest dollar raise given at Grand Falls, as a result of negotiations between CUPE, representing employees, and our Treasury Board, secretariat staff, and the hospital who were jointly negotiating on the employers. That would include the equal pay for equal work factor, would also include general raise wage, which I think is predicated throughout these estimates.

But, I believe there are young ladies, plus the young gentleman, young ladies in Grand Falls, as a result of this agreement, over a twelve month period, will get as much as \$1,000. If you start at the bottom of one scale and compare it with the top of the other, I believe that is the way it worked out.

MR. EAPLE: Mr. Chairman, a few general questions before we get into the estimate. As I recall it, Public Administration survey of the salary scales and the classifications was left for the hospitals. It was the last thing

MR. EARLE: to be done, I think, practically. It is one of the most difficult tasks to be undertaken, one of the most complicated. I would like to ask the minister, in doing this, did the Public Administration Services come under any great difficulty in satisfying personnel on the classification which they drew up? Was there any great disagreement on this and did they find any great number of what they term "red circle position," that is, position which would go no further, that in a sense they were redundant but the people could not be disposed or dispensed with, but would remain more or less in this classification. I am not sure if the minister said the job has been completed yet or not completed? I would like to have an answer from him, but particularly on the question of whether there are many redundant positions in the hospital services? I recall when this was first attempted that it was rather amazing, the things came up in connection with the hospital at that time. There were a lot of positions which were virtually unnecessary. It was rather surprising, I was connected with Treasury Board at that time. I am wondering what the position is today.

On the Carbonear hospital, the minister tells us that about \$100,000, I think, he said, has been spent on planning. And it is estimated that it would take about \$200,000 more to complete the plans. What time is calculated for this? How long do you think the remainder of the planning will take? And then the normal procedure will be to call for tenders. So, taking all of this into consideration, approximately what date does the minister think that actual work on the hospital will start, on the construction?

Then one final question, Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Bay Roberts Hospital, which I suppose at this point is only a dream: In the preparation for the plan, has there been any consideration given to how this hospital is to be operated? Is it to be by a committee or by a church organization or denomination or a public hospital or outside Government orbit, or what shall it be?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, with respect first to the question of classifications, as far as I know, and I am subject to correction on this, there has been no unusual difficulty in the classification process in respect of hospital employees. Indeed, I think it has gone so well that in the Grand Falls negotiations, the number of classifications were reduced from about forty to

MR. ROBERTS: about twenty-five. It is about that, Mr. Chairman, of that order anyway. I know that there have been a number of individual difficulties.

Just before I came into the House this afternoon, I had a group come to see me, representing seventy-five in person, seventy-five percent of the respiratory technologists in Newfoundland. Their complaint was that they had not been classified properly and so there is a procedure and we set it in motion or started it in motion. There are four of these gentlemen in Newfoundland and you know there are a number of small groups that still have to be resolved. I think, in total, we have come along very well.

I am told, on the question of "red circled" that there are very, very few in the various hospitals, as a matter of fact, almost none. We have restricted the growth of hospital staff in Newfoundland over the past three or four years, I think, very effectively and with the full co-operation of the board operating our hospitals. The survey itself, in the two parts, was completed, I answered a question in the House a little earlier, Mr. Chairman, I believe one part was about Christmas and the other part was about February. I forget the dates, but there was a question and I answered it in the House. I assume the appeal procedures are not completely lined up yet. But it has gone very, very well, it has been a tremendous undertaking a tremendous accomplishment by Gus Cochrane and his staff in the Personnel Administration Division. We have had the full co-operation of the Newfoundland Hospital Association and all of the boards. I think the employees and the employers alike realize it is gone very well and a very useful exercise.

I should add, and this I think is not public, up until now, that at the request of the hospitals, all of the hospitals, we have agreed to maintain the plan for them. They have come to us and asked would we maintain it because, of course, the classification plan must be kept up to date. We, I believe, had to add, (what?) two staff members in P.A.D., to take care of this? Two or three: We have two and we are looking for more classification officers. But, you know, it has gone that well, every body is that satisfied.

MR. ROBERTS: The Carbonear plans, I think my colleague, the Minister of Public Works, would have to say how much longer it will take. I am told, and the Premier made this statement today, a matter of several months, I believe, that the hope is possibly to start site preparation, you know. The place for the hospital is known, things like sewer and water line, get them run in and all these things. I think the hope is to start as soon as the land, and I gather there is some question on title of the land. The title would be vested in the Crown. The hospital, I gather, will be owned by the Crown, operated by the present Carbonear Board or some, you know, new board growing out of that.

The Bay Roberts Hospital I think, however it is operated, will have substantial community involvement because, of course, that is our pattern all over Newfoundland now. I draw no distinction, Your Honour, between Government hospitals and non-Government, we pay the shot in them all, we are responsible for them all and our - I cannot discuss the Bill, which is on for second reading in the House, but our general policy, as I have announced it on many occasions, is to more and more involve communities and citizens directly and that is more and more to use the board mechanism, as we have with the College of Trades and Technology under legislation passed last year, as we have with the General Hospital, the Janeway and so forth. And, of course, that will continue to be the pattern of the hospital in Bay Roberts, which, I might add, is far more than a dream. We had a difficult policy decision to take. We looked at it.

MR. PAPLE: I hope it does not develop into a nightmare.

MR. ROBERTS: No, it will not be a nightmare. We took a decision, I have no hesitation in saying that I think it is a good decision in all the circumstances. I have no hesitation in saying, I think we will end up with a hospital facility that will serve the needs of the people in that area. It will not be everything, of course not. Nobody ever suggested that, it will complement the regional facilities at Carbonear, to the north, and here in St. John's to the south. We need the beds and we came to the conclusion that they were needed in the Bay Roberts area. Port de Grave

MR. ROBERTS: area or whatever one wants to call it.

MR. CROSBIE: Is there going to be then any hospital at Riverhead Harbour Grace? Will there be a third hospital in the area?

MR. ROBERTS: No, Mr. Chairman, I think two will do it. The Harbour Grace suggestion was canvassed as a possibility of one instead of two, and I think we came to the conclusion, as a Government that, two were enough. So we will have to find something else for Riverhead Harbour Grace.

MR. CROSBIE: Do you think it will be enough for electoral purposes?

MR. ROBERTS: I, Mr. Chairman, would not presume to think what would be enough for electoral purposes. I know what is sufficient for hospital and medical purposes.

MR. CROSBIE: Good!

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman, there are several matters under this general heading, under this vote: The first thing I would like to draw to the attention of the minister and ask him a question is with respect to the pollution control co-ordination. Now it is my understanding that the Department of Health in effect diagnosis whether a situation is a hazard to health and then there is some involvement, obviously, with the Clean Air, Water and Soil Authority

MR. ROBERTS: CAWSA.

MR. MARSHALL: Exactly what it is, you know, I thought that the Department of Health, as it were, did the diagnosis and this other department was suppose to do the cure. But then we find such situations as the minister took the initiative with respect to the Oliver Pond development. The minister took initiative with respect to EPCO pollution, and this was in the area of actually curing. So, I think that both myself and many other layman would very much appreciate knowing where the control vests with this very important matter, because it is confusing to somebody on the outside, when we do have a problem. It is bad enough not to know whether it is a Federal/Provincial or a Municipal jurisdiction, as to whether, which department in the Government. Now, in connection with this, there is one aspect of a specific case of pollution that has been brought forcibly to my attention within the past few days that I would like to point out to the

MR. MARSHALL: minister now and would request him to have the matter looked into. This is the matter of pollution which exists in the Chamberlain's Pond in Conception Bay. The problem apparently is the flooding, because the pond has no access to the sea and it collects all drainage water from the surrounding countryside. On an occasion, after heavy rain, I think this is not peculiar really to Chamberlain's, but all around that area, it is a very, very serious problem.

MR. ROBERTS: What about Barasway out on the south shore.

MR. MARSHALL: But apparently, after heavy rain the basements of certain homes are flooded and there is a great deal of drainage, uncontrolled drainage from septic tanks, which constitutes a hazard to health and also the pond becomes a depository for refuse, garbage, dead cats etc. It is really a health hazard, I understand.

I would appreciate the hon. minister either looking into it or referring it to the Minister of Resources, his department, because it is a very serious situation. Touching on that whole issue as well, I should like for the minister also to indicate, with respect to the whole south shore of Conception Bay, there is a very, very heavy problem out in that area, which I know is being tackled and I would like to know the progress, I am sure everybody would like to know the progress and the possible success with respect to the curing of same.

Another item that I would like to ask the minister about, to be quite sure about, is the situation with respect to pharmacists in this Province. Whether the minister or the Government but somebody has to bear, certainly the Government have to bear responsibility for the situation we find ourselves in now. I think, we are going, according to the questions that have been answered, and I would appreciate receiving an assurance of this, we are going to have a pharmacy course instituted at the College of Trades, this year. The net result of what has happened, first of all, initially, as everybody knows, druggists were trained in the drugstores; they were under an apprenticeship system. An indication was given to the Pharmaceutical Association, some time ago, that the Memorial University was going to institute a pharmacy programme. This would have taken care of the need.

MR. MARSHALL: But then Memorial, for one reason or another, purportedly because it did not have enough money given to it by the Government, did not institute this pharmacy course. Consequently, the matter was left in abeyance for a fair period of time, as a result of this. The consequence is, I think it is going to be, I think, it is a fair statement to say that it is going to be six years between the date of the last graduation of druggist in this Province and the next possible graduation.

I think the hon. the minister will realize that this is a very, very undesirable situation.

MR. ROBERTS: Not only that, I am doing something about it.

MR. MARSHALL: You are doing something about it? I would appreciate the minister informing, as I know he will in a moment, exactly what is being done. There would be at least, not only is it a danger to the health or necessary for the health and welfare of our citizens, it is also a fact that there are some thirty, at least twenty-five or thirty jobs available for trained pharmacists. It looks like the various outlets are going probably to have to take people in from the mainland.

Mr. Marshall.

and so there are twenty or twenty-five jobs that could have been available to Newfoundlanders that are not available purely and simply because the Government did not take the initiative in establishing this course. With the greatest of respect, it is not adequate nor sufficient to turn around and say that this lies with the Pharmaceutical Association or an association outside of the Government. It is the Government's duty to see that these needs are obviously attended to. If, for instance, the elementary schools in the Province were closed, the Government obviously could not turn around and say that it was the responsibility of the school board, etc., and we did not have to do anything about it. The Government have to bear the blame for it and I hope that we will receive a definite assurance. I think it is probably under the Department of Education more so than the Department of Health or it could be. In any event, I would like a definite assurance from the minister with respect to what is going to happen and what steps can or will be taken to alleviate any emergency that may arise over the next three years as a result of the shortage of pharmacists?

There is another item too that I would like for the minister to address himself to and this is with respect to the usage of generic drugs in this Province. I asked the question of the Minister of Supply, earlier in this session, as to whether or not the Government of this Province had purchased any drugs from a firm called, Empire Laboratories Limited. I received the answer; no. It seems rather unusual because I had thought that the General Hospital had purchased them. I subsequently found out that, in my ignorance, I should have asked an agency of the Government instead of - with the greatest respect, I think it was just a distinction in semantics unwarranted by the minister, but that was the question I asked and that was the rightful answer.

The fact of the matter is that I think the General Hospital has been using Empire Generic Drugs, from Empire Laboratories Limited.

Now it is also a fact that on..

MR. SMALLWOOD: Is that the company of which he is a director?

MR. MARSHALL: I am not a director of that particular company. I do not appreciate the hon. the Premier's complete indelicacy, his usual indelicacy. If he wants to continue in that vein, I suggest he go down and get in his car and go out on the Roache's Line.

I am talking with respect to the hon. Minister of Health. The hon. Minister of Health knows what I am talking about. I do not deal in that kind of politics. Anyway with respect to this matter, on January 1, of this year, all Federal Government departments and agencies were advised not to buy any drugs from a major generic drug firm whose products account for more than seven per cent of the listing in Ontario's low-cost drug index. This particular one was Empire Laboratories Limited. This is a report from "The Montreal Gazette" and it is a well-known fact. The reason did not actually come out as to why it was delisted. There was some thought with respect to the quality of the drug and that this was one of the reasons why it had been delisted.

Now subsequently, I understand, it has gotten back on the listing. I do not know what date. I would like to ask the hon. the minister whether or not he was aware of this? I feel he probably was or should have been anyway. What action was taken to see that these drugs from Empire Laboratories Limited were not consumed in the hospitals concerned, the hospitals in Newfoundland, from that period of time until the time that they were delisted? That is number one. I understand that there is a body of thought amongst medical practitioners in the Province, certain of them, there is a variance of opinion about the usefulness of these generic drugs. I would like the hon. the minister to indicate what inquiries have been instituted by this Government to determine the usability of these particular drugs? There are other matters - there is another matter that I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. the minister. It is probably just as well now. It is a matter of the Advisory Committees that have been set up in the past. We know that this was in pursuance of the recommendation of the Brain Commission on Health that the Provincial Health Advisory Council and the St. John's Advisory Council were set up. Now I noted with respect to the Provincial Advisory Council, it is going through their report on the debate of the

Mr. Marshall

estimates, in committee stage last year, that the hon. minister indicated - I am pretty sure that it was the Provincial Advisory Council. Anyway it was the one of which Mr. Steve French is the Chairman. It had had at that time only one or two meetings during the year. This year we asked a similar question with respect to this. We asked what salary Mr. French was paid last year and we are told it was \$6,000. We asked again how many meetings? The answer given was an indication that there were no formal meetings but the minister had conferred with Mr. French on some fifteen or twenty occasions. I think this is the gist of the answer. I know the minister will correct me if I am wrong. But I know that the minister will also realize and agree that these committees are, obviously, as they are presently constituted, not carrying out the function envisaged by Lord Brain in his report. These committees, advisory committees for hospitals, committees for Government boards, etc., are all very well and they are great for getting citizens involved in the public affairs of the Province but they must never be used for the purpose of delegating responsibility, the overall responsibility of the Department of Health, as I know the minister knows. However, the fact remains and that is that, with this one committee there were only one or two meetings held the year before last. This year there were none. The minister talked with the Chairman on fifteen or twenty occasions by phone. I would like to ask the minister whether he really feels that the vote of \$6,000 for this salary (I do not know under what particular vote it comes in the Department of Health) is justified? I think if it has not been looked at, it certainly should be looked at, because I do not think that the committee is doing its job.

Now there is another area to which I would like to direct the minister's attention. I would like to ask him whether or not Government have looked very intensively into the more abundant provision of medical services to remote rural areas, particularly by a programme of trained, male nurses? I think this obviously is very, very essential. The minister has indicated to the House during this session the problems he has had particularly in the area which he represents, in the Great Northern Peninsula, of keeping female nurses in the various stations. It is only recently for some reason or other, that the

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position of the male nurse has appealed to the Male Nurse Society. I know we have had a certain number of graduates from that area in the past few years. I would think that it would be an ideal programme to foster with a view to hopefully having these stations permanently manned by these people, who can work in conjunction with the doctors. Probably then you could make out with the low number of doctors which we have. Also, with respect to the midwife programme and various other recommendations by Lord Brain in his report; one of the planks of the platform of the Government in 1966 was this: "The recommendations of the Right Honourable Lord Brain will be carried out in almost every particular." Actually they have not been carried out in every particular. I would say possibly, as a quick guess, about fifty per cent, maybe. Most of these relate, of course, to the medical school to which Lord Brain directed most, if not all, of his attention. There are other recommendations in there which I feel could certainly help and assist rural Newfoundland particularly now that the Government, in this election year, appear to have taken the attitude that there might be some life in some of these settlements and that we are not going to create Newfoundland into two big, huge cities. So I feel that the recommendations of Lord Brain, particularly with respect to assistance to small communities in rural areas, ought to have gotten more attention than they had in the past and certainly ought to be looked at in greater detail in the future.

One final comment I have: There will be other matters that will come up as we go through the detailed estimates and one is the matter of dentists in the Province. I have spoken of this before. I would like the minister - we have a new programme that has been instituted, which everyone knows about. It is a very, very valuable programme, with respect to free dental care for the children of this Province. As we said before, we have had difficulties implementing the previous, less embracing, programme, in the past few years because

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of the lack of dentists. It is not enough to turn around, as the minister said in answer to the question, that I have no faith in the dentists of the Province. With the greatest respect, it is a supercilious remark.

MR. ROBERTS: I said that.

MR. MARSHALL: Yes this is what you said.

MR. ROBERTS: I said that I have no faith in the dentists.

MR. MARSHALL: No, that I had no faith in the dentists.

MR. ROBERTS: Oh! that is a different story.

MR. MARSHALL: This is not the way to tackle the dental problem. The situation - it is certainly not the way to get your teeth into it. In 1966, we had a promise by this Government, an indication that there were going to be some 200 dentists in the Province, at least. We saw, in 1966, a report from the Department of Health, as contained in the third volume of the Brain Royal Commission Report, which contains a table that was compiled by officials of the Department of Health, showing, I think, that approximately seventy dentists would be needed by this year, 1971. We are below that number and at the same time we are instituting a wider programme. Now this wider programme of dental care, I say, is welcome. But I want to be assured that this promise is not an empty one and that we have the facilities and manpower and the dentists to carry the programme out.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, it is like a squarrose board. It is hard to know where to start, with so many goodies to get into. Let me begin - the hon. gentleman may want to drag in red herring when he gets to ERCO but when he wants to get his teeth into things, it us just red herring, now, pickled herring, If the hon. gentleman were pickled it would be a different matter. To start with the dentist situation, Mr. Chairman, - that is enough coddling around from the other side.

To start with the dentist situation, Mr. Chairman, I do not think anybody who knows anything about the health needs of Newfoundland would say anything

Mr. Roberts,

to disagree with the statement that the shortage of dental care in this Province is perhaps the biggest single problem we face in Health. There are others in other areas as well. I do not think anybody who knows anything about the health needs or the dental problems in this Province would disagree with the statement that it is a tribute to the dentists that our dental care programmes are as good as they are. The dentists here work hard. I know all our medical people work hard. The dentists work hard under difficult circumstances - difficult, because there are not enough of them and difficult because Newfoundlanders will not make proper use of them. I was all but incredulous, I accept the statement but I find it very hard to accept, i.e., mothers will not bring their children for dental check-ups, even when the dentist nurse calls and says that little Johnny is due next week for his regular six month check-up. "Well" the mother says; "little Johnny does not have any pain in his teeth, so we will not bring him." That is when we are paying the shots. But the dentist in practice and my own dental officials and my own advisers tell me that this, in fact, happens. You know I found it very hard to accept. It is a tremendous job in public education. We also have to look at a number of other areas and, with the help of the dentist who must be the senior people and the authoritative people in this field, I hope we will and indeed we are looking at a number of areas. I can just tick off two or three of them. One programme that intrigues me is the New Zealand programme, where dental assistants work, particularly in schools. It has been in effect there for forty years. It is not perfect. The dentists have strong criticisms of it but I think it has some merit worth looking into. Perhaps when I get back from Tel Aviv I will go to New Zealand and have a look at it. More likely, I will send one of my officials.

MR. CROSBIE: You are not going now.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman has not heard the latest news?

Mr. Roberts.

Another area we are watching very carefully is one that my friend and colleague, John Maloney, the Minister of Health in Prince Edward Island, is deeply into and that is a dental assistant programme in which a dental hygienist or two are working under the direction of a dentist. We also find that the economics of it are fascinating. It is the most inexpensive programme, dental programme that has been seen. It is experimental. It has some promise. We have some dental hygienists in the Province now. We have one in Corner Brook, a young lady who is doing extremely good work there. There is one in St. John's. We need more and we are thinking of the possibility of starting a course at the College of Trades and Technology. You cannot do it quickly, for two reasons. First of all we are in a new area. There are no answers really. Secondly, we have to be very careful that whatever we do is proper and correct. I am not going to be part of and this Government are not going to be part of and the hon. gentleman would not want us to be part of a medical or dental Balkanization of this country. We cannot erect in this Province standards for our health care professionals, be they doctors, dentists, assistants or what have you, programmes that are not acceptable and that are not in line with other provinces. I do not know if the hon. gentleman has had a chance to look at the report of the special committee that Mr. Monroe set up, led by Chief Justice Wells, Dalton Wells of the High Court of Ontario. It was tabled recently in the House of Commons at Ottawa and, if the hon. gentleman has not had a look at it, it is well worth looking at. It approaches this whole problem again.

There are no easy answers. We are also, in our own programmes, looking at expanding our assistance programmes for dentists. I think we should regard dentists as being comparable to doctors. We should guarantee them incomes, which we do in our own cottage hospital areas. We should provide good housing, at cheap rates, which we do in our cottage hospital areas. I think we should provide equipment, which we do for our doctors. If the committee approve, there is sufficient money in these estimates to carry out the beginnings of

Mr. Roberts.

a programme this year. We are also going to expand our recruitment programme, but there are no magic sources of dentists, Mr. Chairman. Across Canada dentists are in shorter supply than any other health professionals, to my knowledge.

The next subject to which the hon. member referred was the question of male nurses. Let us call them physician assistants. I think that that is a broader term. I would say assistants, not assistance. There are, I am told, in the United States no less than 220 separate programmes of trained physician assistants. Nobody can agree on - the doctors cannot agree. I saw the other day a speech made by the hon. John Monroe, which said that a trained nurse, be she male or female, could deal with ninety-five per cent of the problems that are now brought to doctors' offices. I find that hard to accept. John Monroe made the statement in a speech at a conference in Ottawa. I have no doubt that he had it researched and knew what he was saying. We have in this Province several male nurses now. There is a gentleman in Ramea, named Mr. Douglas Steward. He has been there for many years. My friend from Burgeo LaPoile, who is not here, would know about him. We have a male nurse in Jackson's Arm, in White Bay South, Mr. Lloyd Smith. I have a constituent, Mr. Reginald Faust, who is a Psychiatric Social Worker at St. Anthony. He is also an R.N. I do not know if more male nurses is the answer itself. The programme of mid-wife nurses has worked extremely well. Indeed it has worked so well that Dr. Gordon Thomas, the head of the IGA, was asked to set up a programme, which he did set up at Dalhousie University. It was called, "The Outpost Nursing Course." The first graduates of that are now coming out into the field. Some are coming to Newfoundland. I believe there are two now in St. Anthony. But most of them are going to the Canadian North. We do not have any real trouble recruiting nurses for our nursing stations of that sort. I have had a bad problem finding one for Englee. Up until now we still have not been able to find one. By and large we are able to keep our fourteen stations - there must be fourteen stations

Mr. Roberts.

Flower's Cove, Port Saunders, St. Barbe South, Flower's Cove, St. Barbe North, my own constituency, there is Harbour Deep, Conche, Roddickton, Englee and there is one at Mary's Harbour, one at Cartwright, one at Forteau and then Main, Hopedale, Mokkaovik and, at David's Inlet, Father Pearson provides services. Then we have the hospital at Northwest River. We have a nursing station over on the Quebec side. We do not have it but the IGA do. They collect Government pay.

That is not the problem. The problem, Your Honour, is that people want to see doctors. This is the problem I have been shackled with. I think it is now solved for Roddickton. The IGA tell me that if we have the money, and we do, they will put a doctor in Roddickton this year. Shortly the house will start to be built for the gentleman there. He will move in. The problem is that people want to see a doctor. I think we can understand that, Your Honour. I think the hon. gentleman can understand it also. It is almost a matter of public conditioning, of public education. So we are going to expand our programme. We will be putting a doctor, I would hope - if the doctors who agree to come with us do come with us, this will be so and, if not, it will not. We will put a doctor this year in LaScie, in White Bay South. My hon. friend, the member from Bonavista South, has got one of the most urgent medical problems in the Province, the King's Cove, Bonavista Bay area. We hope to put a medical practice there, and for a number of other areas. We are looking also at Trinity and Trinity Bay. My hon. friend, the member for St. Barbe North, says we need one in Flower's Cove. A point he has made, I might add, for years. He has hammered at it. Up until now, we have not been able to do it.

The hon. gentleman, Mr. Chairman, then dealt with the question of Advisory Committees. I think there was considerable point, weight and merit to what he had to say. We have two Advisory Committees now. One is the St. John's Hospital Advisory Committee, which we recently have reconstituted. I tabled the new Terms of Reference. I was delighted to get a letter from a friend of mine, who unfortunately has had to resign from the hospital because he will be away from Newfoundland next year. He went on to say that he thoroughly

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enjoyed being on the council and then he said that the amended Terms of Reference (These are the new ones which I tabled last week) provide sufficient scope and direction for the council's continuous effort and to provide better hospital service to our people. He wishes me continuous success in my work. Dr. Phil Warren, Head of the Department of Educational Administration, at the University. He is going on academic leave next year. I gather from what he says that he will be out of the Province for ~~the~~ period.

We have been able to involve a lot of citizens. The St. John's one has done awfully good work. I think the reconstitution will improve it and give it more weight. The Provincial one marks time, largely at the Government's request. Mr. French has been in close touch with us often. He has been urging it. We are now reconstituting it. The Government have approved some nominations. I do not want to announce them all. But I was delighted today when a gentleman in Corner Brook accepted my invitation on behalf of the Government, Dr. Noel Murphy, a former member of this House, told me that he would be honoured to serve on the executive of the new Newfoundland and Labrador Health Council. I am delighted about that. I think Dr. Murphy, both as a medical man, a practitioner but more important as a public man, has a great deal to offer. Dr. Roy Goodwin, from Harbour Grace, also accepted our invitation to serve. I am very pleased about that. There are a number of other people who serve on the executive.

Why did we ask them to mark time?

MR. HICKMAN: Dr. Goodwin has been on from the beginning.

MR. ROBERTS: I agree but we have reconstituted it. Roy Goodwin has been on the council. We are now talking about the executive. I am sorry I did not make that clear. We have reconstituted it with an executive instead of a steering committee. Now that we have resolved our own policy in detail, on these points, Your Honour, I think the council will go ahead quickly. The hon. gentleman made reference to Lord Brain's Report. I have not got the report in front of me.

Mr. Roberts.

That report looks to the Regional Board Operating Hospitals. The new Hospital Act, again if I may refer to it, I am probably out of order, but I think when hon. gentleman look at the Act, (It should be here in the House in a day or so) will I think contain our policy on that. I think it is a good policy and I think it implements large sections of Lord Brain's Report. But these councils, we have reconstituted them and in some cases adding new personnel. I think they will be a very valuable and very effective function. At least two other people will be on the new council or the expanded Newfoundland Council. Arthur Randell, Sir, Arthur Randell, of Labrador City. I believe he is the Town Manager, is he? He is a very well-known citizen of the area. He has accepted our invitation. Mrs. Ross Elms of St. Anthony, a lady who is well-known and very active in the community life of that community, has also accepted our invitation. There are a number of other members, of course. We will be having more appointments beyond the three or four that I mentioned today.

The hon. gentleman then touched upon pollution problems. The South Shore, I can only tell him everything that I know is bad, that they do need a water and sewer system on the South Shore of Conception Bay. My colleague, the Minister of Community and Social Development, is deeply on in plans to get DREE to pay, hopefully, all the cost, if not a very large portion of it. The biggest single step we can make towards it, I am told, is incorporation. My colleague and friend of Port de Grave District, when he was Minister of Municipal Affairs, worked very long and hard at that. There were referenda. I think the people have agreed to become incorporated in that area.

MR. ROBERTS:

One community, in the middle, is it not? It is very unfortunate, on one end, I do not know if they are incorporated on the other or not but there is a community in the middle, Chamberlains, Foxtrap somewhere, somewhere in Foxtrap or Manuels. Where is it? The community of Foxtrap, and that is their right. I think that is a tremendous step forward but certainly this is one of the largest public health problems we have in Newfoundland today. It is very serious and it is getting worse.

The Chamberlains pond problem I will not have to take under advisement, as my officials have been at it for several weeks, I have had representations, from the junior member from Harbour Main, on it and my colleague, the senior member from Harbour Main, has also mentioned it to me and this is what led to the investigations. I do not know what we will come up with. I have not seen the reports yet but the Public Health inspectors have been at that problem.

MR. HICKEY: Representations have been made to the Government of Canada.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman has been after the Government of Canada and I think that is good because these are quasi-tidal waters and we have a jurisdictional or a legal problem in that those barasways all along the south shore are tidal, they are partially fresh, partially salted. Where are they? At Long Pond and Manuels and at Chamberlains Pond, Tonsail Pond, behind Tonsail beach, Seal Cove Pond etc. and Holyrood itself, I suppose. Oliver's Pond, in my view, is not a health problem primarily. You know the health officials say that we can go ahead. There is no problem there. I have made no secret of that. The problem is a land-use problem. Should Oliver's Pond be developed as a residential or a summer residential area?

There have been debates in the House pointing out that these

MR. ROBERTS:

summer residences tend to become year around and I think that is true. I do not know what a summer cabin is. I have seen no definition of one. The problem at Oliver's Pond is land-use and we have approached it as that and my colleague, the Minister of Public Works, and my colleague, the Minister of Economic Development, who is responsible for artesian parks, have been working very closely with me on it. We could put a number of, my officials tell me, a number of houses there, ten or twelve or fifteen, without a menace to health, but that is not saying we should do it and that is why I have held up, as I am not satisfied and I have made no secrets of it, Mr. Chairman. It has come up a number of times in the House, I have said it here and I have said it outside.

The gentleman then came to pollution control. If I could only concur with him. It is a confusing situation. He only mentioned the CAWSA, and my own officials, the Workmen's Compensation Board, are in this, the Mines Inspection Branch of the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, any number of agencies, the Federal Fisheries people, the Federal Health people, all of them have interests in pollution control. The basic line of distinction, Your Honour, in the Government, is that if there is a menace to health involved, we act. We are a part of CAWSA. My assistant Deputy Minister, Dr. Camp, who will shortly become Deputy Minister, sits on CAWSA and presumably, when he becomes Deputy Minister, another senior official will replace him. We work very closely.

If it is not a matter to health or directly injurious to health then we let CAWSA take the lead, because CAWSA was set up to organize all of our efforts. I understand the member for St. John's West wants to deal with this on ERCO and I have a fair number of points to make but they really relate to industrial health and, unless there is more on this pollution, I mean the line is, the demarkation is, it is almost in every case, but if there is a health problem we get into it and, you

MR. ROBERTS:

know, have complete power over municipalities or provinces.

Industrial health, again we have the jurisdiction. If it is pollution not directly affecting health. All pollution affects health but if it is a less serious case, depending on the facts of it, then we look to CAWSA on which and of which we are a part.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman referred to the pharmacists situation. I can only speak for two years since I became Minister. I believe the actual events occurred before I became Minister. The situation, as I have it, is this; the pharmacists in Newfoundland for many years, I suppose the longest pharmacists to have been trained officially in an organized fashion were trained on an apprenticeship system within the drug stores. Five or six years ago. I do not know how long ago and I do not know at whose urging or with whose involvement, the pharmacists decided this was no longer good enough. They wanted a proper university course. This is the trend across Canada. I do not know if the Government were involved but they reached an agreement with Memorial University, under which Memorial would start a pharmacy course or a pre-pharmacy course leading to the final year at Dalhousie University.

But anyway, Newfoundland children, boys and girls, would go to Memorial, start a professional course in pharmacy and eventually end up at Dal. and get a degree in pharmacy. The University decided not to go ahead with that. The reason they gave was that the fifteen thousand dollars it would have cost was not available to them. That was the year in which the Government were forced to restrict the growth in the grant to Memorial University. It is a matter that every member can form his own opinion on, whether the University could have found fifteen thousand dollars or not, I do not know. Shortly after I became Minister, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was here and indeed I think I spoke to them, accepting an invitation that my predecessor had accepted,

MR. ROBERTS:

to speak to a Government dinner. The Deans of all the pharmacy colleges in Canada were present there and one day they came to meet with me. Dr. Douglas Eaton of the University was there, representing, I believe, acting President Morgan and now vice-president Morgan; some of my own officials and pharmacists.

We came to the conclusion that if at all possible, it should be at the University. The pharmacists themselves wanted a course at the University. They wanted a degree in pharmacy, because it is portable, because it is recognized across Canada and I said; "Very well, you try to solve it gentlemen. I want pharmacists, there must be pharmacists. Try to work it out yourselves." Well they were at it for a year or a year and one-half but maybe I should have acted sooner. But you know honey catches more flies than vinegar. Finally I thought it had gone on long enough and I had word sent to them that if they could not solve it, I would. I had already had some talks with the College of Trades and I knew that we could set up a course there. They took a vote among their members, the pharmacists did, and the vote agreed that if they could not have a University course, which is what they wanted, they would have a College of Trades course.

Now why was I concerned about the pharmacists? Well, for two reasons. First of all they, of course, are vitally interested in the profession and secondly under the Legislation, which has been in effect for God knows how many years, they have the right to license pharmacists. So, unless a course is acceptable to them, it is like a barrister of the law society, of which a number of us are members, not recognizing our law degree if we went to LaSalle University in the States. I believe in any case they did not recognize it, so it is an essentially wasted effort. In any event, to make a short story one sentence longer, we have now worked it out. I do not know if the President of the College of Trades.

MR. ROBERTS:

Mr. Duggan, has as yet recruited the gentleman he has on the hook to be the instructor in the pharmacy course. I know the syllabus is being worked on. I find it interesting that the Deans of Pharmacy across Canada have refused to give us any advice. They have said it is a university course or nothing and Memorial say they cannot do it and these Deans seem to have said, "well." You know I find it incredible but they have.

So there is going to be a course in the fall. There is going to be an Advisory Committee set up and the pharmacists have been asked to name a chairman. One of my own officials, I believe Dr. Camp, will be acting for me, to advise the College of Trades, and we will have a three year course leading to a diploma. Hopefully that will give credit at a pharmacy degree course elsewhere. There is the problem in the meantime, between now and three years from now, again I think I am probably a step ahead of the hon. gentleman, I met with the pharmacists a couple of weeks ago and I told them then that the problem was getting worse and worse and I have a letter on my desk to sign to them now, saying that we will have a conference of the pharmacists and some of the store owners, my own people probably as referees, and Senator Cook, who is president of the firm of which the hon. gentleman is, I believe, a director, McMurdos, has been very strong in this. I do not know if the hon. gentleman has discussed ^{it} with him, but there is no secret about it, Senator Cook is contemplating, in behalf of McMurdos, importing druggists from the U.K. and I can assure the Committee that as long as those druggists or pharmacists are competent and qualified they will get registered here and be allowed to practice their profession. I think the pharmacists themselves will be the first to agree to that.

But we are going to have a conference and perhaps hammer it out, as negotiations by mail have not succeeded. Finally, Your Honour, let me

MR. ROBERTS:

touch on the other point raised by the hon. gentleman, the question of generic drugs. I will divide it in two parts: First of all I want to thank the hon. gentleman for raising the question of "Empire Drugs." He was kind enough and gentlemanly enough or decent enough to give me some notice of it, and I appreciate that.

MR. MARSHALL: Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, of course.

MR. MARSHALL: Now in view of that revelation, Mr. Chairman, I wonder would the hon. the Premier like to graciously withdraw his insidious little insinuation of a few moments ago?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I do not think the Premier made any insidious insinuations. He said the hon. gentleman was a director of a company and the hon. gentleman is a director of McMurdos Ltd.

MR. MARSHALL: I know what he is trying to do.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman, I know I am not going to -

MR. MARSHALL: I would rather talk to the hon. the Minister.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, I would rather talk to the hon. the Premier, but right now I am in the House. I do thank the hon. gentleman. If he would give me a chance I hope to lay to rest a rumor which is being spread around this city. I hasten to say, not by the hon. gentleman, not by any of the gentlemen over there but by partisans who are not in my party. I challenged at least one of these gentlemen, semi-publicly, at a gathering, the Development Conference, and he did not deny spreading it. The rumor, of course, is that I own Empire Drugs or that I have a financial interest in it. Well, let me display the facts, and I find it distasteful but I have been under this attack, Mr. Chairman, and let me perhaps try to clear it up.

I own three thousand shares in a firm called "Elizabeth Drugs Limited." I have owned them for seven or eight years, I bought them from

MR. ROBERTS:

my father who founded the company. I paid my father cash for them, \$6,000,, two dollars a share. I borrowed the money from the bank and,if anybody doubts a word I have said,I will produce the cancelled cheques, the bank notes and so forth. I paid the bank back. Those shares are deposited and have been for some time, several years,at Eastern Canada Trust or whatever Eastern Trust is now called. What is it now called? Canada Permanent Trust. I have no connection with them,except when there are any dividends paid into my account down there. The dividends last year amounted to eight cents a share or the magnificent total of \$240.00.

In addition my two brothers and I own fifteen thousand shares in a holding company called "Pond Head Limited." Pond Head,because that was my grandfather's home in Briggs,and we have some feeling for that. This is a freezing operation, something not unfamiliar to anybody who has any tax laws. Indeed it was incorporated by the hon. gentleman's firm, "Foote Bartlett" as it then was.

MR. MARSHALL: Good service.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, dear service anyway, very dear. That firm owns fifteen thousand shares, Your Honour, we bought them from a gentleman named Mr. Elwood MacDonald, a well known pharmacist in this city, a man who ran the Hotel Drug Store for many years. We paid for them with cash. We bought them and paid for them but my father lent us the money. We owe him the money and we pay it off as we get the dividends. Those are my only interests in any drug company. I do want to make it clear,because it is being spread, not by the hon. gentleman or by any hon. gentleman but it is being spread and everybody knows it. I believe, and I am not sure of this, that Elizabeth Drugs Limited owns a subsidiary company called "Pharmaceutical Supplies" or something like that. I believe that company represents Empire Drugs here, I do not know, it may or may not. I just do not know. I used to be a director of Elizabeth

MR. ROBERTS:

Drugs but I resigned two or three years ago, either when I came into the Government or when I became Minister of Health, at some point, but I do not remember when.

The reason I do not know anything about it, Your Honour, is that the Department of Health has nothing to do with buying drugs. Now this brings me back to the other point on which the hon. gentleman touched. If there are drugs for Government hospitals, they are bought for us by the Department of Supply. We are consulted on the technical, medical and pharmaceutical aspects of it. The Department of Supply bought no drugs from Empire Drugs, ever, I am told. The General Hospital have, and I make no secret about it, indeed if the hon. gentleman had asked me I would have told him, but the hon. gentleman himself said that his question was redundant. We are no more responsible in law for what happens at the General Hospital than we are for St. Clare's or the Grace General or the IGA. We pay them money but they decide how to operate. We do appoint the Boards of the General, but Mr. Campbell even does not come to me or any of my officials to buy drugs.

They bought about \$4,000. worth. I saw a memorandum on it some months ago. They bought them on the recommendation of their pharmaceutical and medical advisers, whether they were right or wrong I do not know but they bought them on the strength of their advisers. The Government have bought none. Mr. Chairman, I have gone on for a few minutes but I think there is one other point I should make on pharmaceutical matters. I will talk for a second about generic drugs, but it is hard to know where to begin, Sir. Generic drugs are buying drugs not by their brand name, the name of the company. They are so called ethical drugs and they are about as ethical as (well that is not parliamentary). Generic drugs are buying acetylsalicylic acid instead of aspirin and they can be immensely cheaper. Every piece of advice I have from my own medical officials or elsewhere

MR. ROBERTS:

is that generic drugs are no more unsafe than any "ethical" drugs.

The Food and Drug Administration, in the States, did a massive survey a year or so ago and found the so-called ethicals performed worse than did the so-called generics. No drug in Canada that is close to the States is tested in the way it should be, none. When doctors say they do not know if generics are safe or not, I do not quarrel with that but they do not know if ethical drugs are safe or not. The Government of Canada -

AN HON. MEMBER: Just what are ethical drugs?

MR. ROBERTS: Ethical drugs are where Abbot Drug Company or Horner Drug Company, brand name drugs, brand drugs. They are relying upon the company and I could tell the Committee, it is no secret, it is well known the so-called brand name or ethical drugs are every bit as safe or every bit as unsafe as any other drugs. There have been bad generic drug preparations and there have been bad brand drug preparations, of course there have been. Ethical is spread by one of the most expensive lobbies in Canada, the Drug Lobby, the so-called Ethical Drug Lobby, and I will touch on them in a minute. The Government of Canada are, I believe, now about to take some very significant steps. There are twenty-two thousand drug preparations in common use in Canada, twenty-two thousand.

Over the next four years, I understand, they are going to try to do something that has never been done, to test these drugs. I hope they will test them for such things as bio-equivalency, their disintegration factors and all these things, but it has never been done. They will then be able to, this is the weakness in the Ontario programme, if you wonder why we have not adopted it, it is the weakness in it. But I hope the Government of Canada will take each drug and test it and then produce a list publicly. They now do it for doctors, to an extent, but not as far

MR. ROBERTS:

as they should. They will now produce a list of proven reliable drugs showing their costs, whether they are generic or brand name, and as far as I am told by my medical people, that should satisfy the druggists, their legitimate concern, the doctors and their legitimate concerns, and I hope it drives every drug company in Canada out of business. I am becoming very anti-drug company.

Let me show you the kind of thing they do, Sir, these are facts. We buy a lot of tranquilizers in the Government.

MR. HICKMAN: You need them.

MR. ROBERTS: No, we buy them for the Opposition.

MR. CROSBIE: This is a big year for tranquilizers in the Government. The Premier takes a box a day. He missed count the other night.

MR. ROBERTS: Now with the "wits" on this side and the "halfs" on the other side we buy a lot. Last year we used in the Government service 1.3 million librium tablets, that is a form of tranquilizers, it is a brand and we used 1,300,000. We used another 1,200,000 valium tablets, that is two and one half millions tablets, tranquilizer tablets. Now I will tell you what the retail value of those is. The valium tablet is eleven cents, each, I am told. Would the Committee guess what they cost the Government? Nothing, they were given to us by a drug company, free. Things were a little worse with the librium as we had to pay for half of them. Now who paid for those? Do you mean some nice drug company dug into their pockets and said, "Oh, those Newfoundlanders they need help, here we will give them one hundred thousand dollars worth of drugs?"

MR. SMALLWOOD: And reduced the dividend.

MR. ROBERTS: Right. They gave them to us free, no charge.

MR. MARSHALL: Were they samples or what?

MR. ROBERTS: Not samples. One million two hundred thousand, they were not samples. These were all orders. They said, "We will donate them."

MR. ROBERTS:

Charity perhaps.

MR. CROSBIE: They must have heard about the Government's financial position.

MR. ROBERTS: Oh, come off it now. For once the hon. gentleman could try to be serious and not mock.

MR. CROSBIE: They wanted to help out.

MR. ROBERTS: Not mock. If he wants to debate finances I will debate them but let me -

MR. CROSBIE: That is the stuff, that is the stuff.

MR. ROBERTS: You are bloody well right, it is the stuff.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He cannot do it, he cannot.

MR. ROBERTS: Let me give you one other example, Your Honour: The other day I was sent a request, Under the regulations Ministers have to approve certain types of travel. This was a request from one of my doctors, to go to San Francisco or Los Angeles, in the State of California. That is a fairly expensive trip. I did not say "aye" nor "nay". I said: "what for?" "Well, to look at a new anti-tuberculosis drug." I said: "do I really have to find five hundred dollars to send somebody to Los Angeles to look at a drug?" "Oh, no," they said, "it does not cost anything, the drug company is paying."

Now when you talk about drug companies spending on research and when they try to tell the people of Canada that they are, you know, they cannot lower the price of drugs because their research costs are so high, maybe they spend a few pennies on it, maybe some of you know it, I do not know, But these are the same companies that send people, one hundred or one hundred and twenty doctors going off to San Francisco, from all over Canada, from all over the United States - a nice little weekend. One of our doctors is going. Why should he not? He will know about the drug, at no cost and they can afford to give us half of our 1.3 million librium tablets and

MR. ROBERTS:

all of our 1.2 million valium tablets.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Why?

MR. ROBERTS: Why? I do not know why, Mr. Chairman. It might have been that they thought it would be christian charity or maybe it was to drive out of business any competitor. I have had that suggestion put to me by our purchasing officials. Unusual, is it not? Why would a drug company give away 1,200,000 tablets that cost eleven cents each retail?

MR. SMALLWOOD: How much is that altogether?

MR. ROBERTS: I do not know. It is \$110,000 or \$120,000 on one, and another \$60,000 or \$70,000 on the other. Are drug companies in the habit of giving Governments gifts like that? But those are facts. I got them today from the Department of Supply, who buys drugs. They were given to us. We put out tenders, because we deal not by brand name but by the scientific or the generics.

MR. ROWE (U.N.): That was the lowest tender.

MR. ROBERTS: We took the lowest tender. We took the lowest tender, Your Honour. Now I could go on but believe me this question of generic drugs is one of the more important that we are facing in Canada today. Every Province is up against it. The drug companies, I think, are milking the people of Canada. I really believe they are.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The drug manufacturers.

MR. ROBERTS: The drug manufacturers. Retail drugs, I know no retail druggist who says he makes a great deal of money. I do not know how McMurdos do. I am told Elizabeth Drugs do not do too well, as they have reduced their dividends. How about McMurdos? Have they reduced their dividends this year?

MR. CROSSIE: The Royal Commission cleared them.

MR. MARSHALL: Not being a shareholder in it, I would not know.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, being a director the hon. gentleman would know. I thought I saw in the newspaper the hon. gentleman was a director of McMurdos.

MR. MARSHALL: I said I was not a shareholder.

MR. ROBERTS: No, but as a director.

MR. MARSHALL: You do not get dividends when you are a director.

MR. ROBERTS: No, but you would know if they had reduced them or not.

MR. MARSHALL: No idea at all.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The gentleman does not know.

MR. ROBERTS: All right then, that is an unusual director.

MR. SMALLWOOD: He should get rid of the members.

MR. MARSHALL: The pharmacist is just like a member of the Cabinet in the Government.

MR. ROBERTS: The pharmacist, no the hon. gentleman is not nearly as bright nor as handsome nor as long-lined politically.

MR. CROSBIE: As whom?

MR. ROBERTS: As a member of the Cabinet.

MR. CROSBIE: My golly!

MR. ROBERTS: The long life over here, Mr. Chairman, would depress a young member of the Government. My colleague the Minister of Justice, my colleague the senior member for Harbour Main, the Premier, the Minister of Provincial Affairs, the Minister of Public Works, they go on and on and on. I think it is good. Good for them and good for us, their long lives.

Mr. Chairman, the generic drug thing is a very serious one. I hope the Government of Canada are on the verge of working towards a solution. It will take them four years at least. Twenty-two thousand drugs to test, and it has never been done before.

MR. MARSHALL: Do you have that book there now?

MR. ROBERTS: No, I do not. But the

MR. ROBERTS: differences are staggering. They are being beaten out of the people of Canada, ordinary people who have to buy tranquilizers paid that eleven cents, of course they did. I do not think the Company that makes valerian and the Company that makes librium took a cut, I really do not. I do not think they did. I think they wrote it off as promotion or as research.

But Mr. Chairman, I tried to deal with the questions the hon. gentleman raised. I hope I have, if not, the Committee may go back at them again, although we may want to move on to detailed subheads and there may be other points.

MR. MARSHALL: Arising out of what the Minister says and the first thing, Mr. Chairman, is this business of the Empire Drugs. The Minister has pointed out, quite rightly, that his ownership, as far as the question directed to him was concerned, his ownership of any interest in Empire Drugs was completely irrelevant to the question and the fact that he went into that dissertation of his ownership was his own prerogative and certainly was not requested, as he knows. That after all is the policy of the 1970's, it might not have been of the 1930's or 1940's, but it is of the seventies.

In any event, Mr. Chairman, the Minister can correct me if I am wrong, as I say, I am not talking about Empire Drugs, it could be Bayer Aspirins or what have you. But the Minister indicated that the General Hospital is under a Board, so consequently what drugs it uses is the concern of the hospital. Now if that is full stop, period, I draw issue with the Minister on that, when it comes to a matter that is fairly well known, I mean surely the Department of Health is in touch with the Federal Food and Drug Concern in Ottawa. Now, if the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Health must know when a drug is dangerous, say it is thalidamide of years ago, now the Minister of Health has to know if a drug is dangerous, low quality, has to become aware of it and this being so, this is what I talk about, you cannot transfer and I do not think the Minister intends to transfer all authority to the hospital. If it comes to the Minister's attention, the fact that it has been passed upon by the food and drug, it has to come to the Minister's attention or the Minister is derelict in his duties and the Minister then

MR. ROBERTS: must convey, I would say, to every health institution, certainly every hospital, whether it is Government or non-Government does not matter, and should take immediate steps to see that such a drug is not used in the Province. Now that was the question; was whether the Minister so communicated this. That is the first and there are just two or three more.

The Chamberlains Pond, it is reported to me and I know the area and I can believe that, having seen it in years gone past, and the Minister has admitted that it is a very bad health hazard. It is a particularly aggravated situation, in a bad situation, an unfortunate situation pollution-wise out there, and it is a danger to health. The hon. junior member for Harbour Main indicates that it is a matter which has been referred to the Federal Government and the Minister then gave the impression that it is between the Provincial and Federal Government. It is a quasi-legal problem, quasi-jurisdictional problem. The fact of the matter is it is a menace to health and surely some action has and will be taken by the Department of Health in this area, pretty well immediately. Then with respect to payment or who should have done it, which is the organ that should pay for it, then that will be sorted out afterwards. I would ask the Minister, there are just two other matters after this but that is another one that I would like him to comment on, arising out of his remarks.

The other thing is with respect to pollution when it is a health problem, I know we will get into this farther and I will bring it up again at the later subhead but I want to remind the Minister, while it is fresh in my mind, he said; "when it is a health problem, it is a matter for the Department of Health." But I saw the Chairman, I think it is Mr. Oakley, of the Clean Air, Soil and Water Authority, on television, just the other day, and he was inspecting, apparently in charge of some effluence, that was sewerage and septic effluence that was flowing into Rennie's River, from the Avalon Mall. Now this is just the point I am making. Rennie's River is obviously a health problem as well as everything else. It certainly can be a health hazard going through the City. We have raw effluence going into a river and it can be a health problem. So the point is this, I feel that certainly the Department of Health ought to

MR. MARSHALL: take that up or Mr. Oakley, who is quite competent to do it, but certainly in conjunction with the officials, and it should not get lost in the red tape, because this is what has happened, I feel, in times past.

Now with respect to the pharamaceutist; themselves, and this is a very broad subject and I do not want to open a can of worms on it tonight, I was somewhat amazed to hear the Minister say that Memorial University, in effect, said that they would not have this pharmacy course. Now this brings about the same point I brought up in the Education Estimate itself. We respect freedom in university, as to how a course is to be taught, as to how the Education faculty are to teach their students, Arts and Science, Engineering, you name it, there is academic freedom there. I fear that sometimes there is a tendency, amongst people and Governments, to build up sacred cows in the Univesity itself, so you will not go near them, so you will not touch them, because they say; "Hands off!" Certainly everybody says; "Hands off!" when the Government comes towards them.

Where we have a State University, I think at least we can expect this; that the Government has the overall direction of our sociological and economic conditions, particularly in a depressed area such as Newfoundland and, as such, has to call to aid the University, from time to time. Certainly it is in the interest of Newfoundland to have marine biology taught, and that is taught there. How it is taught is a matter for University officials but I dispute the right of the University to turn around and say that such and such a course is not going to be taught here; when it is beneficial to the people of Newfoundland. Pharmacy faculties are in universities, I believe, in every Province in Canada, I am not sure about P.E.I., but certainly in every other Province in Canada you have your pharmacy courses in university. I doubt very much, the right of the University to do this, and I wonder whether Government has really pressed the University adequately to bring this about?

But certainly we will be grateful, everybody will be grateful to hear about the course, although it is late, there is no need to request

MR. MARSHALL: that farther in, at the College of Trades and Technology.

But in addition to that, pharmacy happens to be a professional calling and I do think that certainly steps ought to be taken to try (let us put it this way) to encourage Memorial, in a friendly way, to establish a faculty of pharmacy, in the near future.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, with respect to pharmacutists, I do not want to add very much to what I have to say, Memorial is now co-operating very fully in the College of Trades and Technology programme. There is considerable pharmacological expertise among the doctors on the staff of the medical faculty, and we are going to be able to make use of it.

I do not know whether the Government should have pressed harder. I think the Government's concern was getting the course and, for our purposes, the course at the College of Trades is nearly as good as a course at the University. It is always a very difficult question whether one should you know, say, as the Government; "Thou shalt have a course," or "Thou shalt not," I agree with much of what the hon. gentleman says about the academic freedom problem, but this is not the place to debate it.

MR. CROSBIE: The Government has done it in the past thought, has it not?

MR. ROBERTS: No. I think major programmes, such as the medical school, we say; "will you do it?" and they study it and come back and say; "if the Government will support it, we will do it." I know that happened at the medical school. I know it happened at the engineering school.

MR. CROSBIE: Extension Department.

MR. ROBERTS: At the Extension Department, again these are very broad areas of priority.

I do not know. Looking back on it, I find it quite incredible that a Province managed to get into a situation where for six years it had no professionals graduated. I think all of us should learn from it. I have been involved with it for two years. I look to the member for Burin, the member for St. John's West, they may know something about it before, but I think the main thing is to see that it does not happen again. It has been a very useful experience. The question of quasi or the Department of Health, there is very close liaison. I said that each case had to be looked at on

MR. ROBERTS: its facts, and that is so, Mr. Chairman. Raw effluence floating into Rennie's River is certainly a pollution problem. It is obviously a health problem but, at the same time, if it is not an immediate health problem, we do not act through health we act through CAWSA and we work very closely.

Dr. Severs, the Chief Medical Health Officer, and Mr. Strong, the Chief Health Inspector, and all their staff, work in close liaison, and it is getting closer.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ROBERTS: Well we looked at that, Mr. Chairman, and we came to the conclusion that it was two different types of concern, Dr. Severs, Mr. Strong and those people do a great deal else besides this type of thing. You know, it is one of these questions, six of one and a half dozen of the other. Really I suspect there is no satisfactory answer. The pattern across Canada seems to be the same one as we had. It seems to be the pattern.

Ottawa is going to follow it with their new, whatever Department Mr. Davis is the Head, The Department of Environment, and then the Department of Health will retain responsibilities.

I do not want to add very much. I have not got a report yet. When I get a report I know what we can do and whatever we can do will be done. There is a problem there, there is no doubt at all about that.

The bad drugs thing, I quite agree with what the hon. gentleman said, We would be derelict if we had any information about bad drugs that we did not send to hospitals and medical people. The primary responsibility is Ottawa, which does send directly to hospitals but, of course, any information we have is passed on. An example would be, (this later came out in the newspapers) three or four weeks ago there was a preparation, used I believe in intravenous feeding, that in the United States they found a dozen or so cases of infection that they thought related to it. Ottawa sent us a telegram about it, Within hours the contents of that telegram were in the hands of each of the forty odd hospitals in Newfoundland. They were ordered to withdraw

MR. ROBERTS: any stocks of that product and not use it until it was cleared. The Federal Government notice goes to every physician in every hospital in Canada. I think it is the "RX" notices or the "GT 24."

MR. MARSHALL: Did the Minister tell the hospitals concerned that they were not to use these drugs?

MR. ROBERTS: The Minister did not, his officials I assume did.

But any information we have - there is constant interchange, The General Hospital has better pharmaceutical controls than I do, as Minister of Health. They have a Consultant Pharmacist, Mr. Neil Curtis, who is Registrar, by the way, of the Newfoundland Pharmaceutical Association. I do not have anybody on my staff as yet. The beneficence of the Treasury Board has enabled me to try to recruit one, assuming the House or the Committee approve the Estimates. But what information we do get, of course, we pass on to the hospitals concerned.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, just a couple of comments I would like to make, arising out of the debate we had at the opening of the Health Estimates, for consideration of the Health Estimates. One relates to the medical school - I believe that we have a very excellent opportunity in this Province, in respect to the medical school, to implement some courses in the training of paramedical workers or physicians' assistants that apparently other medical schools in Canada are either reluctant or alternatively they have not the money or the space or the personnel to implement such a programme.

This was brought to my attention very recently by a statement attributed to the hon. John Munro, the Minister of National Health and Welfare. He suggested that in an effort to find some cures for the problem of over-worked doctors and not enough general practitioners, he would consider providing support, for the institution of these facilities, out of the Health Resources Fund. Because, if you accept the position Mr. Chairman, that a lot of our physicians, our general practitioners, are doing work that is almost an insult to their professional training but work which the public either demands or alternatively no one else can do, then I think it is equally incumbent on Government and on the University authorities

MR. HICKMAN: to see to it that they provide the necessary trained personnel to carry out these services.

For instance, it is an absolute waste (I should think) of any doctor's training to spend half his time going around diagnosing coughs and colds and flu and all this sort of work that could be done by physicians' assistants or alternatively by nurses.

Now the programme that was started at Dalhousie, in midwifery, apparently has been quite successful. But what I would like to see is the University now, and I think we have an excellent opportunity to do it, when all the programme has not as yet been decided on, is a very intensive course on training physicians' assistants, paramedical workers. I think it is of interest to this Committee to know that in the United States there are over two hundred training programmes going on now, presumably in medical schools, for the training of physicians' assistants.

I do not know if there are any in Canada, there may be, but if there are I have not heard it. Our medical school here obviously has to keep abreast of research facilities, compete with other medical schools in North America, but, at the same time, I believe it has to be oriented toward some of the needs of this Province. One need is in the field of paramedical workers and trained paramedical personnel and physicians assistants and whatever other words they may be called or titled.

The other I believe is in the field of the general practitioner. There has been a tendency that everybody knows about and everybody is fully aware of, for more and more of our doctors to become specialists. Whilst this is desirable in one sense, it does have the unfortunate effect of removing these specialists, I believe, from the general public and from the day to day medical care that you get from general practitioners.

Now we need them in this Province. Canada needs them. The Hall Commission recognized the need. The Hall Commission recognized the need for medical schools which will make not only a Provincial contribution but also it must have some effect on the supply of doctors throughout Canada. So I would hope that when the Minister meets with his Advisory Committee, and

MR. HICKMAN:

there has always been, to my knowledge, a very close liaison between the Vice-President of Memorial, Vice-President Academic and the Dean of Medicine and the Minister in the Department of Health, but I think it would be very much in the interest of the public if we knew just what sort of emphasis would be laid on the training of general practitioners in the medical school.

Now I know all doctors are trained as general practitioners, but I mean the training of doctors who will hopefully remain in that field - if they have given any real consideration to probably being a first in availing of the health resources funds that are apparently now ready to be spent on the training of paramedical personnel and providing the facilities for their training.

The other thing that I would like to recommend to the Minister is the suggestion, and maybe it is in his Bill that will come before the House soon, that now that we know beyond all reasonable doubt that a hospital board means more efficient hospitals, I do not think that there is any doubt about that, the morale in the hospitals will improve one hundred per cent with the creation of the hospital board, but I would like to see now, throughout this Province, regional boards created to take care of the needs of some of our cottage hospitals.

Maybe, for instance on Fogo Island, you would have to have a hospital board for Fogo Island only, for geographic reasons. I am convinced that, on the Burin Peninsula, one board would suffice for the three hospitals there.

MR. ROBERTS: I think it would. It would be a difficult board to set up though..

MR. HICKMAN: No I do not think so, Mr. Chairman, because we can look to education as pretty positive proof of the success of regional boards.

MR. ROBERTS: Maybe we should make (and I am serious) a joint council of the hospital boards.

MR. HICKMAN: Well whatever you want to call it. You can call it joint council, you can call it an amalgamation or anything else but three years ago when a lot of these areas, and the Burin Peninsula was one, were faced with intergration

MR. HICKMAN: of school boards, there was a fair amount of regionalism that reared it ugly head at the time, but someone went ahead and set it up and there has been no real problem since. If you want local committees, that is fine, but surely in an area, such as the Burin Peninsula or in an area, say, Channel, Port aux Basques, Stephenville, Burgeo, these areas, these hospitals should be controlled by regional boards.

But you know the staff of these cottage hospitals do have a feeling and the same feeling used to exist at the General hospital and I am sure it exists at the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, that they are pretty much left out in the cold when they have to deal with a rather large institution such as the Provincial Department of Health. Now it has been proven and there is a suggestion that maybe others will be set up, I would hope that Gander is on that list. Presumably there is no need to fear, any more, as to the benefits that will obviously flow from the creation of regional hospital boards. If the Minister thinks that that is politically unpalatable well then, by all means, set up boards for each hospital. They used to have them twenty years ago but right now...

MR. HICKMAN: There used to be cottage hospital boards twenty years ago. My father was secretary of one for thirty years. The board, if it did nothing else, it kept the community in touch with what was going on in the hospital.

Right now there is a great tendency, in most communities, to regard the hospital as a purely Government institution. You go there when you are sick and you hope they will cure you and then you come home, but there is no real concern as to the facilities available, except in one cottage hospital that I know of and that is in the cottage hospital at Burin. We have not seen any ladies auxiliaries becoming active, like they have in the hospitals here, that are now under the various hospital boards.

MR. ROBERTS: We have a very good ladies auxiliary at Burin.

MR. HICKMAN: That is what I say, except in Burin, other than the one in Burin and I believe that one of the reasons for that is that a lot of

MR. HICKMAN: the work in setting up the auxiliaries emanated from the boards. I do not think it was an accident at all that you find very active boards at the Janeway and the General and St. Clare's and the Grace and Western Memorial Hospital.

I would like to hear from the Minister whether or not he has plans to set up regional hospital boards or alternatively hospital boards for the various cottage hospitals? There is no reason why they should be discriminated against and I am sure the hon. Minister would not want to discriminate against them.

While he is on his feet, just on a purely district matter, would he indicate to the Committee whether he has made any progress insofar as the expansion and extension to the St. Lawrence Cottage Hospital is concerned?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, nothing new with respect to the St. Lawrence Cottage Hospital since I gave an answer in the House two or three days ago.

We have asked the St. Lawrence Council, from whom the request came, for some additional information. Up to now, to my knowledge, we have not gotten it.

The hon. gentleman's remarks with respect to cottage hospitals and boards and regional boards, I can only say represent the conventional wisdom. I agree with it and I will go so far as to say the Government, in the Bill we will bring before the House, for the first time ever we will deal with it. I take some credit and some satisfaction in it, since it is a Bill I helped to develop and I think it will represent a very great step forward.

All I can say is the hon. gentleman has made his speech in support of second reading of it. I can imagine, after seeing the Bill, the hon. gentleman has not as yet ...

MR. HICKMAN: I know what is in it.

MR. ROBERTS: I should hope so. I must have consulted one thousand people in having that Bill drawn up, Your Honour, at least one thousand people. There must be one hundred and fifty copies of a draft Bill floating around, then when we had it worked out...

MR. HICKMAN: I am not saying that in a critical sense. I am very, very grateful for the approach that was used.

MR. ROBERTS: No. That was the right way for the Government to do it. We agreed upon it as a Government and did it. But it is, as the hon. gentleman said, the conventional way. I agree with him and I hope he will support us when we bring the Bill in.

On the University, I cannot say very much. Everybody says we should move into this field. I had quite a number of talks with Dean Rusted and Vice-President Morgan. The whole of North America is in a ferment on this question.

In any event, the University, obviously we have to get in the North America position of associates. I do not know where that will come or when but I hope Memorial will be in the forefront. At any rate we are building at Memorial a medical school that is going to have a world reputation. Already they are attracting staff that would be an asset to any country, already to any university, and they have got a very exciting new programme.

Perhaps we should touch on that on another Vote.

MR. ROBERTS: We have all left. We have all left, probably a foreshadow of things to come.

MR. STARKES: Yes, you had better get back too.

MR. ROBERTS: Very good. Perhaps we can all go and have lobster, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, just one point on what has been discussed here, the Minister said that the General Hospital purchases all its own supplies.

MR. ROBERTS: That is right.

MR. CROSBIE: And one thing that crossed my mind is that there was a piece of legislation passed here, last session, to do with the Department of Supply, in which the Government said, and the Premier was very delighted and proud about it and so on and so forth, there was going to be one central purchasing authority in the Government, for all hospitals.

MR. CROSBIE: for all Government institutions and any non-Government institutions that wish to join in the system, so it was my impression that the Department of Supply would be purchasing supplies for all these institutions and the Government, unless this has not gone ahead. So I would like the minister to explain what has happened to that, if that system has not gone into effect, why not and just what the system is now? are the General Hospital, for example, and the Janeway Childrens Hospital and other Government institution that have their own board, are they doing all their own purchasing or what is the system?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, 1064 would be the appropriate place, but I will gladly deal with it now. The Government's policy remains as announced by the Premier a year ago. The present position continues to be in its chaotic stage. We have, however, made substantial progress. Our own central supply division is getting reorganized. For example; all of our biological supplies were formerly brought by the Central Laboratory, They are now being bought by Central Supply and sent out to cottage hospitals. Our own Central Supply Division is presently in the process of taking over all laboratory supplies for the hospitals we operate.

In addition, the Newfoundland Hospital Association, in which the Government hospitals are members, as are all hospitals we do not operate, including the General and the Janeway, although they are as much ours as the Boylen Hospital in Baie Verte or the Cottage Hospital in Bonavista, have appointed a purchasing co-ordinator; and this is being done with our support, financial and moral. We think we are a long way on towards getting a realistic central purchasing division into practice. It is a difficult problem, but I think we made a lot of progress, Sir.

My colleague, the Minister of Supply and Services, and his officials have done a great deal of work with us on it.

MR. CROSBIE: In other words the General is still doing its own?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, Until we get a rational and good central purchasing system in effect, each hospital will be doing it. The Grace purchase their own. The I.C.A. get their own. Western Memorial, Grand Falls, I

MR. ROBERTS: suppose the Baie Verte Hospital, The Carbonear Hospital, you know, St. Clare's, they all buy their own supplies, Your Honour, We give them the money. Our budgets are calculated on what they should be able to get the supplies for. If they can get them cheaper than that, they do. We have been given drugs. I know that other hospitals in Newfoundland have been given large amounts of drugs as well. My officials tell me that we will probably never again get a drug, as a result of what I said earlier tonight.

MR. CROSBIE: Well I hope that plan will be kept up for the balance of the year, until the election, the free librium and all these other tranquilizers.

MR. ROBERTS: If the hon. gentleman wants it, we will be delighted.

MR. CROSBIE: No, the one thing I never do is take drugs. I never take pills, drugs of any kind.

MR. ROBERTS: No? Neither do I.

MR. CROSBIE: I have one tranquilizer I take occasionally, it is not the drug form.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Running for the Leadership of the Liberal Party stuns him for about one year.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, eighteen feet deep. I have not heard from him since.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is right, he goes unconscious. Then he comes back and goes in the horrors.

MR. CROSBIE: I look across the Chamber at a horror.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will be the hon. gentleman's horror, as long as I live.

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. gentleman will be up in the gallery next year, looking down.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes?

MR. ROBERTS: Come on now, how about debating my salary.

MR. CROSBIE: We do not want to reduce the minister's salary to ninety-eight cents or one dollar.

MR. ROBERTS: Could we increase it? How about an increase?

MR. CROSBIE: He could probably do with an increase. But he does not need it with these free drugs, Mr. Chairman, the rest of us do not get them.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister is familiar with the report that was prepared by Llewellyn, Davies, Weeks, Forrester, Walker and Boar, who were asked to do a survey of hospital services and hospital beds on the Avalon Peninsula. In that report I believe it was suggested that there was no need for any new cottage hospitals to be built on the Avalon Peninsula, nor any further hospital facilities, with the exception of a regional hospital at Carbonear, which would be 130 to 140 bed hospital. In view of that, what has caused the Government to make a decision to go ahead with the hospital at Bay Roberts? Has the Government made a decision now to follow the Llewellyn, Davies report, and what has happened to that report in general?

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, that report was a very expensive exercise in futility. That report recommended that the General Hospital in St. John's be retained and we build a 400 bed university hospital in the bargain. The basis of that, if calculated, we did not need the beds in the Northern Shore of Conception Bay. We have no intention of building two general hospitals in St. John's. We are going to phase out the present one and build a new one, which will be a teaching hospital.

Once that recommendation was not accepted and if it had been accepted, we would have to put \$12 million to \$15 millions into this one plus whatever the cost to keep on running it. We would have to put the \$30 million we got to put in the new one plus whatever it cost to run that. Once that was rejected, the other recommendations fell. The hon. gentleman has only seen a newspaper report.

MR. CROSBIE: No, I have seen the report.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman then has seen the report, somebody who had it in confidence has shown it to him, but I have no hesitation in saying what is in it.

MR. CROSBIE: I had it, when I was minister.

MR. ROBERTS: No, it did not come while the hon. gentleman was minister, unless my memory fails me.

MR. CROSBIE: I have got it down in the office.

MR. ROBERTS: That does not mean it came when the hon. gentleman was minister.

MR. CROSBIE: Well it did.

MR. ROBERTS: Anyway, the hon. gentleman took everything. However, the main recommendation in it was predicated on the university hospital. That was fallacious. I do not know if their report was, you know, they were not asked to base it on that, but they did base it on that. Once we did not accept that recommendation then the whole bed picture on the Avalon Peninsula changed; they were going to need those beds in the Bay Roberts area.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, while we are on this report, I think the minister is being a little hard on Llewellyn, Davies and that firm, if he says their report was useless, because, the report was a very good report, but they were instructed by the Government that it was Government policy that there was going to be a university hospital on the campus of Memorial University, so that had to be taken as fixed, that there was to be a university hospital. Then of course, in addition to the university hospital, there were the other hospitals. They were not told that there was going to be a university hospital and the General Hospital would be closed down. When they started, they started with a fact that was Government policy, that there would be a university hospital on the campus at Memorial University.

Now the minister says that the Government are going to close the General Hospital, which has 480 beds.

MR. ROBERTS: No, no, there are only 400 down there,

MR. CROSBIE: 300 beds.

MR. ROBERTS: No, 300, period.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, there used to be more there.

MR. ROBERTS: Oh yes, we have closed a lot.

MR. CROSBIE: The Government are going to close the General Hospital, the minister says, and there is going to be a 400 bed university hospital at Memorial University. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think the minister must realize

MR. CROSBIE: that a university hospital, a general hospital which is going to be a university hospital is not going to be used just for purposes of the general health care of this Province. It is going to be used in the way that the university school of medicine wants to use it. It will not necessarily, the 400 beds of that university hospital are not just going to replace the beds that were at the General. They are going to be used for all kinds of purposes that suit the medical school at Memorial University and the staff of the Memorial University and the medical school will not necessarily fit into the General Hospital bed picture in this Province.

I suggest, right now, that when this programme gets a lot further under way, and that university hospital is up that I will be surprised if the Government closes the General Hospital here in St. John's, very surprised indeed. I do not think that the university hospital and the fact that the General will be closed has anything to do whatsoever with whether or not there should be hospital beds in the town of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland. The are two quite dissimilar matters altogether.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What has the hon. gentleman got against Bay Roberts?

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. gentleman has nothing against Bay Roberts.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Good, good, I am glad to hear that.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman came from Brigus.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Glad to hear it.

MR. ROBERTS: No, his grandfather came from Brigus.

MR. CROSBIE: I am asking or ascertaining why the Government did not accept this Llewellyn, Davies report?

MR. ROBERTS: It is darn well disgusting, I have told you, I will tell you again.

MR. CROSBIE: The minister has told me, I am now pointing out that what the minister said was not one hundred percent correct. When the minister says that the Llewellyn, Davies report was useless because it recommended a university hospital and that the General stay there also...

MR. ROBERTS: I said, it was based on that.

MR. CROSBIE: Right.

MR. ROBERTS: Right. They were given the facts. The Minister of Health of the day gave them those -

MR. CROSBIE: I was Minister of Health of the day.

MR. ROBERTS: I know that.

MR. CROSBIE: That is why I know what Government policy was and, under the rank, under the Premier, I was told that there was to be a university hospital. The University was going to have a hospital and we were going to have all the other hospitals.

MR. ROBERTS: We have come to our senses since that.

MR. CROSBIE: That is why Llewellyn Davies was directed -

MR. ROBERTS: I am not arguing about that. I have seen the correspondence.

MR. CROSBIE: If the minister is not arguing, he is making a good attempt to argue.

MR. ROBERTS: Nonsense, we have come to our senses since then, and we are not going to have duplicated hospitals.

MR. NEARY: Send him over a tranquilizer.

MR. CROSBIE: You are not going to have duplicated hospitals?

MR. ROBERTS: No.

MR. CROSBIE: Well that is just what you are going to have now.

MR. ROBERTS: No way.

MR. CROSBIE: When you have a hospital at Bay Roberts and you have another hospital, what? Fifteen miles, twenty miles up the coast to Carbonear, where there are 135 beds ...

MR. ROBERTS: Sure, we have five in the city here.

MR. CROSBIE: You have duplicated facilities.

MR. ROBERTS: We have five in the city.

MR. CROSBIE: You are going to duplicate them at Bay Roberts and Carbonear.

MR. ROBERTS: We have five in the city, we are going to have....

MR. CROSBIE: So it is a Government decision to put a hospital in Bay Roberts. It cannot be justified on medical grounds,

MR. ROBERTS: Of course it can.

MR. CROSBIE: It must be justified on some other grounds.

MR. ROBERTS: Of course it can be, of course it can be.

MR. CROSBIE: What is the purpose of having paved roads around this Province and all the rest of it and improving communications, if we are going to have a hospital every thirty miles anyway? The whole purpose of improving the road system, paving the roads, improving transportation is so you reduce the facilities, so you have regional hospitals and all the rest of it. The minister just might as well say we are going to put a hospital at Come by Chance, we are going to have another regional hospital at Clarendville.

MR. ROBERTS: We will have to have something at Come by Chance.

MR. CROSBIE: Or you could say we are going to have a hospital at Norris Point, another one at Flowers Cove and one at St. Anthony and one at Roddickton; it is the same argument. There is far more need for medical facilities, if you are talking about priorities and need, between Norris Point and St. Anthony than there is between Brigus and Carbonear.

MR. ROBERTS: I agree. I know that coast well.

MR. CROSBIE: Exactly, the minister knows that. If there is going to be \$1 million or \$2 million spent on a hospital in Bay Roberts, think where else, it might be a greater priority for it to be spent between Norris Point and St. Anthony, I do not what it is, about 250 miles?

MR. ROBERTS: 250 miles.

MR. CROSBIE: It is a long, dirt road. There is not a doctor, I do not know if there is a nursing station. Yes, there is a nursing station at Flowers Cove.

MR. ROBERTS: There are two nursing stations, one at Port Saunders, one at Flowers Cove.

MR. CROSBIE: Two nursing stations, so there is far more need there for a hospital. When the minister says that this decision is justified, in connection with Bay Roberts, on medical grounds, that is not so. There are other areas with a far higher priority, as he well knows. The fact that there is now going to be a new General Hospital at the Memorial campus and that this General Hospital down here is supposed to be closed, we will see. I think that is a figment of the imagination. We are going to find that there

MR. CROSBIE: is going to be a new \$30 million to \$40 million university hospital, for the staff of the medical school to play with, to use as they want to use it, which they will control absolutely, and we are going to have to keep the other General Hospital down here and there are going to have to be more millions more spent on the General Hospital down there, as there has been in the last several years. We can discuss that further when we get down the estimates.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, before we carry that item, perhaps the minister might wish to respond to a couple of points which I would like to raise. (1) with regard to the announced programme of free dental care, up to certain ages. I received representations from sections of my district and I suspect -

MR. ROBERTS: Glenwood?

MR. COLLINS: Glenwood.

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, I have had a letter from Mrs. Gillingham, a very nice lady. I have written back to her.

MR. COLLINS: The minister received a copy of the letter.

MR. ROBERTS: No, I received a letter from the lady, it was not a copy of the letter.

MR. COLLINS: Well, if the minister received a letter, he knows what I am going to say, he will probably respond to it. The problem is that for the programme to mean anything, to provide for equalization of opportunity, by availability of dentists to children, then transportation is needed and very often transportation costs are excessive, which might preclude some parents from being able to take advantage of it.

One other point, with regard to ambulance service. We seem to have an arrangement at Corner Brook and a different arrangement at Grand Falls.

MR. ROBERTS: What kind of service, Mr. Chairman?

MR. COLLINS: We seem to have an arrangement at Corner Brook, which differs from Grand Falls and is different from St. John's.

MR. ROBERTS: What kind of service?

MR. COLLINS: Ambulance service.

MR. ROBERTS: Oh yes.

MR. COLLINS: And another service at Gander. I believe the vehicle at Gander was donated to the hospital by the Kinsmen's Club some years ago. It is operated by the hospital personnel, which seems to work fairly well, apart from after midnight, when the staff at the hospital is reduced, naturally, and very often qualified people to handle stretcher cases etc. are not on hand. They use utility personnel. Can the minister indicate what he plans to do to improve that particular service and what he has in mind with regard to providing transportation for children who might reside some distance from dentists?

MR. ROBERTS: Well, Mr. Chairman, we will talk first about the Glenwood problem. The problem was that the people of Glenwood said, in effect, and I have no doubt that this is true; "it costs us \$10," I think, it was, "to take children up to Gander for free dental care." It is a fact, I do not argue with them. I have written back to the lady, who wrote on behalf of the P.T.A., she was not writing it personally. She wrote as a representative of this organization. I said; "I do not argue with you, I agree with you, but you know we have got other things we have to spend our money on before we can start paying for the transportation of children up to the dentist." Where there are very wide spread areas with no dentists, I think, if we cannot recruit permanent dentists, we are going to have to look at travelling clinics. We are trying to work out something along those lines in Bonne Bay this year, which seems to be the area where it would be most useful.

The ambulance situation, again there is a vote below. But the ambulance situation is chaos throughout the Province. A pattern is gradually emerging. It is going to take a fair deal of our money. There is a large increase down in the estimates for it. There is no one answer, because we are going to have to follow a variety of patterns, but we are finally able to put some money into ambulances. I do not know the details of the Gander one, but I will see that somebody has a word with Mr. Powell, the administrator of it. We will see what we can do, if it needs to be improved, we will do what we can. I do not want to go beyond that. If the hon. gentleman

MR. ROBERTS: wants to drop me a note.

MR. COLLINS: They are doing the best they can.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, we will have a look at it and I will make sure that Mr. Howell is got in touch with, and we will see what we can find out, you know, what needs to be done.

MR. LAPLE: Mr. Chairman, just a couple of more comments: First of all I should like to thank the minister and really congratulate him on the policy which seems to be developing, which is particularly helpful to the part of the country that I represent, This is in the provision of small adequate clinics for the visiting doctors in the area. In most of these small villages, fishing villages, there are no facilities, not even a house a doctor can go to. And in some cases he will just pull into the wharf in a boat and sick people, who cannot climb up and down a steep wharf to get down for an examination, are put to all sorts of inconveniences and trouble and difficulty in trying to get the attention of a doctor. I have approached the minister on it on a number of occasions, about various small medical clinics in these places. He has been very co-operative. It has been a long drawn-out process and it is only now beginning to be effective. But I do believe, in an answer to a question that I got this afternoon, that there has to be some community involvement in this. That is all to the good. But I hope that the people in these communities can be shown adequate reason why they should participate in it. It is good they are stired up to the extent of taking an interest in their own preservation and health services.

I think particularly of one place, as I mentioned this afternoon, which has shown great initiative, and that is Pool's Cove where they had developed an ideal little type of facility for the doctor, which I should like to have repeated in many cases up and down that coast, where there are visiting doctors. They are not costly and they are not expensive in any way, in fact this can be done for a matter of a few thousand dollars, providing there is an active committee in a settlement to look after it, to see that the job is carried out properly. It does provide an excellent service and

MR. FARLE: I would hope that the minister would expand this service.

Now I am inclined to agree with my hon. friend, the member for St. John's West, that there are many, many other places in the Province that have need of improved hospital facilities rather than places fifteen or twenty miles apart, such as Bay Roberts and Carbonear, particularly with the facilities of St. John's readily available, over paved roads, to that particular area. I think particularly of the Burin Peninsula, My hon. friend the member for Burin is not here tonight but I am sure that he would stress most emphatically that the hospital facilities in the Grand Bank, Fortune, Burin, Marystown area are still far from adequate. There has been quite a bit of work done on the existing facilities, but that is a growing area and a prosperous area where there is a need of a modern hospital. Some of the equipment and places that they have down there have outworned their usefulness.

Also the hospital at Come by Chance, which serves part of my district as some of the patients from the northern section of the district have to go to Come by Chance. It is a very expensive proposition for them, and, as yet the roads are not paved in the area and it is most uncomfortable inconvenient and sometimes dangerous drive for the patients to have to go to Come by Chance, Then, because of the crowded conditions there and the number of people using that service, they had to wait for many, many hours, sometimes, to get attention, then come back over a dirt road all hours of the night, which is a pretty grim situation in this day and age. So I think that area in particular needs hospital facilities, far more than do places within fifteen or twenty miles of each other, particularly with the facilities of St. John's readily available to them.

Now one other point before I sit down, Mr. Chairman: In my experience in talking to a lot of people in the district, it seems to me that health problems bear heaviest upon the older people. In spite of medicare and all the rest of the free programmes that the Government give, it is very often the case that older people, who may be on old age pension or in receipt of old age pension cheques, They both get ill together. They both have

MR. EARLE: to travel long distances to hospitals or one or the others then may have to travel long distances to hospitals, and sometimes the wife or husband has to accompany them. The transportation is extremely expensive. The board, when they get to these places, is quite often expensive. Then, on top of that, the outrageous cost of drugs. I have been in homes in that area where some old people are apparently prescribed numerous drugs. I have seen an array of drugs in kitchen cupboards, which is worthy of any drugstore. They are taking half a dozen varieties of very expensive drugs. Sometimes they run into \$40. and \$50. a month.

I have appealed, on behalf of many of these people, for assistance in free drugs. Now this is really a problem, I suppose, which should be laid in the lap of the non-existent minister, but he is not here, and the Minister of Health was a former Minister of Welfare, so he can probably answer adequately. But it seems to me, while a person can reasonably afford, on an old age pension, to perhaps to provide \$5. or \$10. worth of drugs a month, where does the cut off point come? If a doctor prescribes or a hospital prescribes \$40. or \$50 worth of drugs a month, for a couple, on top of which fairly frequent visits to hospitals costing perhaps \$50. to \$100, when does the department or the Department of Social Services come to the rescue? Do they just say; "well, you are receiving old age pensions and you can afford this" or is there a cut-off point, where they will come to the rescue and provide free drugs? Because I know it is a real hardship to some old people. I should think that the minister's department or the Department of Social Services should look at it very carefully and be prepared to come to ^{the} rescue when the costs gets beyond a certain figure. I wonder if the minister can inform us on that?

MR. ROBERTS: Well, Mr. Chairman, with reference to drugs, all I can say the sky is the limit. Our vote is gone from \$1.8 million last year, it is estimated at \$1.6 this coming year. I can tell you that is a guess, and my guess is that it will go higher than that. You know, it is the most open ended - the hon. gentleman was having his lobster earlier I guess, he was not here when I was, that passes on my part for eloquence about the

MR. ROBERTS: cost of drugs. You know it threatens to bankrupt us all.

As I recall it from Social Services and Rehabilitation, on transportation we will pay, the first \$5, we look to the individual to pay after that, on a needs test bases. We do supply transportation.

MR. FARLE: That is for people receiving Social Assistance.

MR. ROBERTS: No, well anybody can qualify on a needs test. You do not have to be receiving Social Assistance to be qualified for that or on drugs. I do not think the case on drugs is as clear cut, I am not certain and my colleague is not here, so I cannot ask him, you know, what the precise rule is. I do know in many, many cases, you know, amounting to a couple of hundred dollars a year, drugs are supplies. In addition, we supply a fair number of long term for people who need expensive treatments over a period of time. I think we supply them through our Central Pharmacy, but, I am the first to say that more needs to be done. The only comment I can make is that, you know, we cannot do everything and so we have to try to go at it. You know there are first things, first bases.

The clinics, I can only thank the hon. gentleman. I wish we had more men like Mr. Arch Williams in Pool's Cove, a man who headed up the effort to get that clinic going there. I know the doctor in the area appreciated it very much. I find in other places this is a good use of \$1500 or \$2000, and that is the way these grants run. Again, we are asking for a \$10,000 or \$15,000 amount this year. We find

that meets the need. We are gradually getting them all straightened out. They are good programmes. We do hope the people in the community do help whether it be by means of free labour or cutting materials or something. It is their clinic then; we helped them to get it. We think it works well.

MR.CROSBIE: Before we leave the vote, the hon. member for Burin or member for Fortune Bay touched on a point and I have forgotten it. In the Government's hospital planning is there not to be a regional hospital in Marystown and a regional hospital - the Premier always puts it - in the Clarendville, Come by Chance area, because he does not want to offend anyone until after the election. In other words, it will either be in Come by Chance or Sunnyside or it will be in Clarendville.

Now there is definitely supposed to be a regional hospital in the planning for Marystown and another one for Clarendville, I cannot remember any other areas. I imagine that should do all the regional hospitals together with Carbonear. What is the status on those two projects?

MR.ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman's press cutting service has let him down. I spoke in Marystown last fall, at a dinner of the - a dinner held in connection with the opening of the Medical Clinic in Marystown.

MR.CROSBIE: You cancelled out the regional hospital -

MR.ROBERTS: I said then that it would be at least - that the Burin Peninsula, relatively speaking, was well served. I am not saying they are well served, of course there are needs but, relatively speaking, I said it would be at least five years before we got around to a regional hospital. I may say people there I think said that it seemed to them to be a very sensible approach.

MR.EARLE: I was present, They were not too happy.

MR.ROBERTS: What was that?

MR.EARLE: I was present at that meeting. They were not too happy.

MR.ROBERTS: I did not expect them to stand up and cheer but I went and told them the true story. We cannot do everything at once. It would be dishonest

of anybody, the hon. gentleman would not be guilty of that, just pretend we are going to. The Clarenville - Come by Chance area, the Come by Chance Hospital desperately needs improvement. That is an obvious fact. Until somebody can tell us where the population, where the people are going to be, Is there going to be a new town at Come by chance? I do not know. The people now seem to be living up towards Clarenville, from Clarenville up to Musgravetown, Lethbridge and other areas in Bonavista South. There is no decision taken as yet, so it is still accurate to say that Clarenville - Come by Chance area.

MR. CROSBIE: Well, Mr. Chairman, at this stage of the game, the oil refinery under construction at Come by Chance or at least there is something under construction there or there is work being done on the site, with all the other proposals that the Premier has, things are going to go to Come by Chance, Surely to Heavens, the Government's planning must have gone far enough so that the Government knows if there is going to be a new town in Come by Chance or not. or whether it is going to be at Clarenville. If the Government's planning has not advanced that far in the last five years, then there is no planning at all. One would have thought there would be a plan by now, where the population is going to go there and where the hospital will be there. Is it Clarenville-Come by Chance? This last four or five years this has been under consideration. The urban and rural planning people have done all kinds of plans for the area. There has been a plan done, Mr. Chairman, by consultants on the Isthmus of Avalon. I think it is called, Planning Area, or the Sunnyside - Come by Chance; plan after plan. It is no excuse to say that nobody knows where there is going to be a town there or where anything is going to develop there.

You are going to have a large industrial project there, apparently, within the next several years. Now when I mentioned priorities here a few minutes ago, the Premier was in the House, too bad he is gone now. I realize he needs his rest. But when the Premier was here and I was talking about Bay Roberts and should this have such a high priority, he said, in his usual

way," what have I against Bay Roberts?" Well now, Mr. Chairman, I ask the hon. minister what has he against Marystown? What has the hon. minister against Clarenville - Come by Chance? You see, the same silly question can be asked to the minister. The minister's answer about Marystown was that this does not have such a high priority as other areas, because there are hospitals in the area. Well, I can accept that as being rational. I would not even say to the Minister; what have you against Marystown. That trashy kind of statement was addressed to me when I suggested that Bay Roberts should not have as high priority as other areas of this Province that have just about nothing. A cheap political slant, that is always put on everything. I agree with the Minister that Marystown should not have as high priority as other areas, because there is a hospital in Burin. There is one in Grand Bank, there are three down there, one in St. Lawrence.

MR. ROBERTS: Two of them have had substantial additions -

MR. CROSBIE: Right. Have been improved recently. But I think that the Clarenville-Come by Chance area should have a higher priority than Bay Roberts. I think that the St. Barbe South, St. Barbe North area would have a higher priority and there are a probably few others, if I care to think about them. So, I agree with the approach. You have to decide what has the priority. It is not, Mr. Chairman, what place are you against. Who is going to be against any places? If Newfoundland has the money to put a hospital up every twenty miles, I am all for it. Let us have one every twenty miles. But, if Newfoundland has not all the money in the world, if we have not billions, if we have not decided what is the most important, then I certainly will not be able to run over in that district. It is quite obvious that Bay Roberts has a low priority, when anyone looks at that situation and knows anything about health or medicine, a very low priority compared to all these other regions in the Province, Mr. Chairman. However, the Government is going to put a hospital there. It is a political decision, because the Government got into a political mess over the situation. Certainly it is not a high priority in medical and health decisions. I just

want to point out, Mr. Chairman, it is not what place you are against. It is whether you are going to do the sensible thing or not.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to get into a debate on it. The hon. gentleman has his opinion, I have mine. The only thing I do want to say is, that with reference to the area from Norris Point north to St. Anthony the answer is not hospitals, the answer, in my view, is a system of ambulances and doctors stationed there. I think it would be folly. There are not a great number of people, there are not -

MR. CROSBIE: What is needed is a paved road -

MR. ROBERTS: Well, I concur entirely, I think we should stop Burin, I think we should stop Burin, we should stop everything and pave that road. But, what we have to do is to get some more doctors in the area and that is what we are trying to do. What about my salary?

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of other questions that I want to ask - leave the minister's salary now, I want to ask the minister certain questions, bear in mind my press clipping service may be deficient as well - so do inform me if I am wrong. I would like to know (a) first of all, when we can expect to be built for the Placentia Bay area the fine new hospital ship, to give the people of that bay far better service than they have ever had. Now, as I say, my press clipping service may be deficient

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman care to table the press cuttings? I am not familiar with them.

MR. MARSHALL: Well, it is a great, weighty document -

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, to a point of order. I understand that if an hon. gentleman quotes from a newspaper cutting he has to be -

MR. MARSHALL: This is not a newspaper -

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman - I do not know what he is talking about.

MR. MARSHALL: I am talking about that great, great manifesto of 1966.

This is serious, Mr. Chairman, this was promised to the people. That is the first question I would like the minister to address his attention to. Now, a period of five years after the fact, when we might expect this fine new hospital ship for Placentia Bay? Also, I should like to know, ask the

hon. minister, when we might expect, when we might expect to see the mobile dental clinics that I know have been promised again. There were supposed to be five, new, full-fledged - whatever that qualification is - fully equipped dental trailers, dental units, going across the Island. That was a very, very good idea. Very worthy or surprising that a group of political adherents to that party could come up with an idea as good as this. I am rather sorry to see that it has not yet been implemented. I am sure we are waiting to determine when.

Also, there are just two others - I cannot advise the Minister - but in any event we would also like the minister to address himself to several other topics. They may be in existence you know, or certainly they must be coming in existence after this period of time. I would be delighted to know when - "We will establish," (the "we" being this party) establish at St. John's, Grand Falls, Corner Brook, Grand Bank, Happy Valley and Western Labrador full-fledged public health institutions. These will be fully staffed to deal with such public health matters as sanitation, pure water, food inspection and many others. The present staff of twenty-five health inspectors must be more than doubled, with which we all agree. I shall not read them all because, you know, they are all great expectations and great aspirations. They are expectations that were given to the people of this Province some five years ago. We are waiting to determine when they are going to be implemented, you know - certainly, obviously, before the election. I would like to know how the Minister is going to arrange with the boat, perhaps Marystown is, perhaps it is being built in secret in Marystown right now. May be that is the surprise the Hon. the Premier has for us about the increase in Marystown activity down there. May be it is this hospital ship. In any event, I would really like the minister to address himself to these topics because I know that he being the sincere gentleman he is would not wish to go to the electorate as Minister of Health, without seeing these programmes given to the people of Newfoundland, as they were promised.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to go into a little political argument. I enjoy them. Any time the hon. gentleman wants to try I would be

delighted. It is almost a pity to go against him. Let me say first of all that I rather doubt if there will be a hospital ship in Placentia Bay. When that commitment was made there were people living on the Islands. It is like the Hon. gentleman the other day asked me about Rencontre East, no, Rencontre West, what we were doing about Nursing. It was like the place the hon. gentleman asked about earlier, with electricity.

MR. MARSHALL: The hon. gentleman sent you a note -

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman sent me a note that the hon. gentleman was going to play his, you know, his coy little political ones, I will play straight back with him, in a question on the Order Paper that is stupid, because there is no such community.

MR. MARSHALL: You know I do not mean to irritate the hon. minister -

MR. ROBERTS: You are not irritating me. I -

MR. MARSHALL: What about the other items now?

MR. ROBERTS: There is no hospital ship simply because, as far as I know, there are six or seven families on Woody Island. I have letters from them from time to time. There is the Monkstown - Paradise, is it? There are two communities up there. Paradise Sound, that is right and Monkstown, and one at Davis Cove. When that commitment was made, in 1966, I believe many of the Islands in Placentia Bay were populated. I believe the Clerk of the House and his family have close connection with them.

MR. MARSHALL: Is this ship docking somewhere though, in some cove?

MR. ROBERTS: No, the ship was never built.

MR. MARSHALL: Oh, I see.

MR. CROSBIE: The people were driven off the Islands instead.

MR. ROBERTS: The need was not there. The public health institutions, I think we have expanded our compliment. The Lord knows we have not expanded it far enough or fast enough. You know, we are going to be opening an office in St. Anthony shortly. We opened one at Grand Bank. We have offices at Clarendville, St. John's, Grand Falls, Labrador, Happy Valley. No doubt we need more but it is like everything else we need more of. The mobile dental clinics, I have no idea, you know, people got five, I did not write that part

of the platform. We hoped to have one this year, if we can find a dentist. I might add the dental people tell me that a mobile clinic is not what people think it is. The whole basis of the dental programme is continual care. The mobile clinic based at somewhere in Bonne Bay might be able to serve five or six or seven communities. But it is not a matter of, you know, to be able to get in a truck and drive along.

MR. MARSHALL: The hon. gentleman will not run on that promise -

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. gentleman will run on the record of the administration in as much as he is a member of it, and will run in his constituency, if nominated, on the basis of his service to the constituency. I will take my chances, Mr. Chairman, if the people of White Bay North want another member, other than me, that is their choice; there will be no complaint. But I will take my chances in White Bay North, Sir, gladly.

MR. CROSBIE: On 1011-04-01, that is not going to be carried, just a minute. Let us not carry this too fast. After all this is the Memorial University School of Medicine, we are not going to carry that in a minute. It is going to be on our backs for the next century. Why should we carry it in a minute? This is about, no, we have not made any speeches on that. We have not any information on that School of Medicine. It has more staff up there than it has students, we want to enquire about it.

MR. ROBERTS: I have a few notes here.

MR. CROSBIE: The vote is \$1,950,000 this year, Mr. Chairman, so there are a few questions. I would like for the minister to give us some information on it now. How many students are there there, for example? I believe there are two year students there now. I would like to know how many students in each year and of those students how many are from the Province of Newfoundland, as compared to how many are from outside of the Province. I think that is legitimate information. How many are on the staff there? That would be interesting to have. How many students are anticipating to be enrolling next year, in the first year class? Another question I would like the minister to deal with is when is construction going to start on some permanent buildings for the Medical School? They are in temporary buildings

at the moment. The clippings in the paper here last year said they were going to be twenty-three students entering second year, That is this present year that is just over. That thirty-two were going to be, sixteen had been admitted in September 1969, twenty-three in the second year, in September '70, and so on. At that time the Medical School had, this is in May 1970, a year ago had thirty-one full-time and eight part-time faculty members. This number will increase before September. With the increase in the number of students, the Medical School is planning to expand facilities, However it appears that construction will not begin until the spring of 1971. Well we are now in the spring of 1971, I would like the minister to tell us when it is planned to start some construction there and what would be the first building that would be constructed, Medical School Buildings? Generally any information he thinks might be of interest on the Medical School.

MR. ROBERTS: Delighted to, Sir. To deal with the capital question first. There is an amount requested of \$1.25 millions, with a countervailing recovery from the Government of Canada, through the health resources fund, of three-quarters of that, a little under nine hundred and fifty thousand. This is the estimate of what we will need this year for planning votes. There is another sum, when we come to the General Hospital, Your Honour, we find there is another million dollars there.

The first building to be built, I understand, it is being built in a modular system and there will be classrooms. The University is interested in an ambulatory day care programme and so forth.

MR. CROSBIE: That construction will not start on that this year?

MR. ROBERTS: Oh no, no there will be no construction this year. As I indicated to the Committee earlier, Your Honour, I hope in a matter of a few days to be in a position to announce that we have appointed architects. I had hoped it would be by now, but I have reason to think it will be fairly soon.

MR. CROSBIE: On that point, Mr. Chairman, I thought architects were appointed but I do not know whether it is English architects or -

MR. ROBERTS: We have a functional plan that same firm, Llewelyn Davies etc. etc., we have a functional plan. It is not entirely acceptable but, by and large, it is.

MR.CROSBIE: Was there not a firm appointed up in Ottawa to start the architectural plans of Memorial University?

MR.ROBERTS: Not to my knowledge,Mr. Chairman, I will not say it was not but I will say;not to my knowledge. This coming fall,I am told,the University will have twenty-four students in third year of medicine, now in second year, will have forty-four students in second year, thirty-two of them are now in first year and twelve more will be admitted in second year. In addition a first year class will be admitted, forty-eight students. That brings a total of 116, a hundred and sixteen students. At full force each of the four years will have sixty-four students in it. So you can see they are building up,Your Honour, thirty-two, twenty-four in one year, forty-four in another, forty-eight in another. I do not have any figures as to how many Newfoundlanders are there but I know it is quite a high proportion, There may be two or three or four in each class who are not Newfoundlanders, I am sorry I do not have any figures.

MR.CROSBIE: Will the Minister try to get them for us?

MR.ROBERTS: I will try to get them, yes. For the '71-'72 academic year, that is the year we are now in, the Medical School received 1,600 enquiries, which produced 553 serious applications, whatever that is. Twenty per cent of that number were Newfoundlanders. Now,of course, far more than twenty per cent of the number accepted were Newfoundlanders.

The faculty now has forty-six,full time, This was two or three weeks ago, Since then,the Committee have seen in the papers today,there have been some new appointments, forty-six full time and about thirty part-time people, as faculty. By way of a comparison, McMaster have a new medical school, They began the same time as Memorial, I am sorry,they began two years before. They took medical students in, the same as Memorial,and they now are at the same stage as we are. They have a hundred full time faculty members and their budget is twice that of ours, Your Honour, which I find very significant. Dean Pusted and his faculty are building a first-rate school. It is being recognized. It has been written up by a number of the

international and national journals. I think it is something we are going to be very proud of. It is getting expensive. It is nearly two million dollars this year. Two million dollars for 116 students. It is expensive. I think it is worth it and I do think, Your Honour, that if Newfoundland wants doctors, this is the only way we are going to get them. I realize many will graduate and go elsewhere, but I suppose there is no way to avoid that. No way, you know, as long as opportunities exist and people want to go elsewhere. I think it is a good venture. I have had my doubts. I still lose my cool once in a while over the medical school but all in all I think it is something of which every Newfoundlander can and should be very proud. I think, except for the number of Newfoundlanders, I think I have answered all the questions. I will try to get that information.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister has an projection on the accelerating cost of the medical school as it develops? We are told there are forty-six full time and thirty part time staff- there are more students going in next year and, of course, I presume that this trend will continue. In an adventure of this size there must of course be projections on what the ultimate cost will be and how quickly it will accelerate. Has he any figures on this tonight?

MR. ROBERTS: I do not have the precise figures in front of me, Mr. Chairman, but, from memory, the cost is expected to go in present dollars between three and four millions, at full - it is now \$1.9 million for 116 students. We will have about 250 at full-fledge, so it will be, you know the cost per student goes down, obviously. You only have one, being no matter how - that sort of thing. It will be between three and four millions or by then, it will be closer to four millions. Medical schools are expensive educational services Mr. Chairman, I think ours is being run as economically as any in Canada or North America. It is still a frightful amount of money. I am sure next year, you know, two millions, it will be the order of three million dollars next and close to four million the year after when the school is full or getting close to full production.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, on that point, this year the minister is asking for \$1,950,000, now does the medical school, do they submit to the minister a detailed budget, does the minister review it, is he sure that any factious in this is cut out? Because, if left to themselves, you can be sure that every faculty member up there will be attending World Congresses all over the World and all the rest of this thing, if it is not kept under control. The thing that bothers me about the medical school, Mr. Chairman, as the minister says, seems to be going ahead well. I have no doubt it is well organized. Dean Rusted is doing a good job in organizing it. But what bothers me about it is that there is going to be a terrific cost of operating it.

Mr. Chairman, I was warned by a man who is on the faculty of Queens University for forty years, high up on that faculty, that the worst disaster a University could get into was a medical school. He said; "it is the tail that wags the dog. It swallows up everything, its costs increase tremendously every year, not only capital cost but its operating costs." He also said; "one of the worst things that Queens University ever did was to get itself involved in a medical school." Now they have had a medical school at Queens University for the last fifty years. But that was the feeling of a man who had been in the administration of Queens University in Kingston for many, many years. He had nothing to do with the medical school, as you might imagine.

The same danger I feel, Mr. Chairman, exists in relation to Memorial University, that the Memorial Medical School tail is going to wag the Memorial University dog. I mean, any government can only provide so many dollars for university, with all the other demands it has on its money. Memorial University School of Medicine is going to take an increasing amount of the money that a government will make available for Memorial University, and other faculties are going to suffer. I am sure have suffered already, because of the medical school there. It seems to me that, if we here in Newfoundland, if we are to survive the burden of this medical school that we are going to have to persuade the Government of Canada to make some

contribution towards the operating cost of the Medical School.

As the Minister knows, they do not contribute one cent towards the operating cost of the Medical School. They contribute to the operating cost of the hospital, because it is a hospital, but the Medical School itself they do not. While they help out in a capital cost of the Medical School, the minister says the operating cost will go to three or four million, that is the minimum as to what those costs are going to go to.

Mr. Crosbie.

Another point I would like to mention is: I would like the minister to explain this: There is an amount of \$1,950,000 here in Grants and Bursaries. Now that money is not all for current account.

MR. ROBERTS: Hold on now, what?

MR. CROSBIE: The \$1,950,000..

MR. ROBERTS: That is all current account. That is the Medical School Budget.

MR. CROSBIE: I mean it is their whole budget.

MR. ROBERTS: Right.

MR. CROSBIE: Does this include money, i.e., to buy equipment. I know that down at the General Hospital there was some kind of a heart machine purchased under this vote for \$150,000, a couple of years ago.

MR. ROBERTS: It might contain some . (Just a second). It would probably contain the major equipment purchased and this is one which drives me out of my mind, Mr. Chairman, the National Research Council. There is a great lead-lined room over at the University. We have a world expert in radiology, Dr. Hudson, doing research there. That lead-lined room cost a famous amount of money. It cost about \$150,000 or something, from memory. It is a room lined with lead. We did not put any money into it, Your Honour. The money came from the Medical Research or the National Research Council of Canada. The medical school are indefatigable in announcing when they get grants . I think there is precious little equipment in it. I had all the information I wanted on the budget, not so much me but my Deputy Minister, Dr. Miller, went into this in vast detail. He started very skeptical. I think the hon. gentleman knows that the deputy knows where a dollar should go and where it should not go. He told me that he was - I only approved it two or three or four days ago, Your Honour, even though it stands in the estimates. He told me that he got all the information he wanted. He was satisfied that they were running it as efficiently and as - I was going to say cheaply - but running it for the least possible cost. On the overall operating costs I can only say, amen. I have no doubt that one of these days all the medical schools in Canada, our own, the new one at the University of Alberta in Calgary, the new Health Science Centre at the University

Mr. Roberts

of British Columbia, the new Health Science Centre at Toronto, the new Health Science Centre at McMaster, the new Health Science Centre at London, the new Health Science Centre at - a lot of people are making the same mistake that we are making, if we are making one, All of us are going to get together and go to Ottawa and say; "Look, you have put them up for us, now here are the keys, run them." Like the famous story about Mr. A. E. Hickman and the bank manager telling him he was in the fish business. The costs are wicket but really it is a pointless argument because we are into a medical school now. We are going to have one. I think it is a good investment of our money. But the day will come when Ottawa must get into it. These are national projects not Provincial.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to entre this debate at all because my colleague is quite capable of handling his own affairs here. But the member for St. John's West has made a statement which I cannot allow to go unchallenged. He said, categorically, that other faculties of the University have suffered as a result of the establishment of the medical school. Mr. Chairman, the official..

MR. CROSBIE: For example the pharamacy thing did not go ahead.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, the official medium between the University and the Government is the Minister of Education. There is one exception and one only and that by mutual agreement, between the two ministers concerned and the University, is the medical school itself, which comes under the jurisdiction, insofar as the Government are involved, of the Minister of Health. But in all official matters the line of communication is from the University through the Department of Education to the Government. If the establishment of the medical school has injured or inhibited or in any way been detrimental to any other faculty over there, I have yet to be informed of it. I have not to this minute and I would say that never a week goes by that I do not receive a letter from Lord Taylor or from the Vice President, Mr. Morgan, on University matters where the Government are affected. They have not complained and I am also privy, as the hon. gentleman probably knows to all the records of the Board of Regents.

Mr. Rowe (F.W.)

An official copy of the minutes of every meeting of the Board of Regents is sent to me. Of course, these are confidential. But I can say this and I am not revealing any secret. Never to this moment have I been informed by means of the official minutes, never have I heard the opinion expressed that the establishment of the medical school has in any way been detrimental to any other faculty over there. I would challenge that statement. I do not think it is true. Of course one could argue that if you put a medical school in there, you are not going to put in a school of orientology or something like that. It is probably true. We do not need a school in Egyptology there. We do not need a school to study oriental languages. We do not need a faculty in the Russian language. We do not need that. So to that extent perhaps he could argue that the establishment of a medical school has been detrimental to the establishment of a school on oriental languages. But that the medical school itself has in anyway injured any of the existing faculties that is, as far as I am concerned, simply not true. There has not been one iota of evidence. Somebody can come up with some little thing. Maybe in the eyes of some people, it is some big thing. a relatively big thing. If you did not have the medical school there, if you had not spent all this money or if you had not committed all this money, (because the amount that has been spent so far on the medical school is not in anyway excessive.) -

MR. CHAIRMAN Order please! We should be strictly relevant to the item.

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Chairman, I have made the point I wanted to make and again it is to refute - I think it would be unfortunate if that idea got abroad among our people. I do not think it should be promulgated at all, this idea that the establishment of a medical school has - i.e., the most important faculty in my view in that University is the Faculty of Education. It is the largest faculty over there. I do not think any one can say that the training of the teachers have been injured as a result or has in anyway been inhibited by the establishment of that medical school. I am as much concerned about the training of teachers in Newfoundland as any person living in this Province. The fact is that over the years, concurrently with the establishment of that medical school, our Faculty of Education has grown and

Mr. Rowe (W.W.):

grown to the point now where, as I said earlier here in this House, there is the possibility that within the next four or five years, the way things are going, that we may have even more teachers than we need, that is more teachers who have University grades, obtained as a result of University service. I hope that will take place. It may not take place. But I do not believe that that faculty or for that matter any other faculty at the University has been in anyway injured by the establishment of a medical school.

MR. EARLE: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Education has raised a very important point. I would like to get clarification on this because, while he says that other faculties of the University may not be hurt in any way, I am not clear on this point. I would like to get it abundantly clear. A normal grant, I think, of the University, is based on \$2,000 per student. I presume, of course, that this does not include the expenses of a medical student, because they must be on an entirely different scale. The figures speak for themselves. The cost for a medical student must be very, very considerably higher. It is about \$20,000 per student or something of this sort. Well the Government contend, of course, that \$2,000 per student is about all they can give the University. It is the lowest, I think, in Canada. It is certainly one of the lowest. Perhaps P.E.I is lower, I do not know. But it is a great deal lower than the allowance per student for other provinces.

Now a university, as universities will and ours is no different, contend that that is not sufficient. The \$2,000 I think has been a debating point between the Department of Finance and the Treasury Board and the University. The point I am trying to get around to is that what the hon. Minister of Education says may in effect not be correct because the Government, as the cost of the medical school rises, the cost per student will invariably rise, will have to find \$2 million, \$3 million, \$4 million \$5 million, \$6 million, as times goes on. At the same time the cost per student of the other enrolled students in the University will go up. Already the University contends that \$2,000 per student, for their regular students is not sufficient. If that is all the Government are able to give at this point, and they have to contribute \$3 million, \$4 million,

Mr. Earle.

\$5 million, \$6 million for medical education, can the hon. Minister of Education contend lightly that the allowance and the services to the normal students of the University may not suffer? I do not think that that will hold water. I think, as time develops, the costs of the medical school will go up. It is quite evident, from what is happening already, that they are the lowest contributor per student to the University. We are very close to being the lowest, if not completely the lowest. Clarify it for me or simplify it for me, I am pretty dense on things ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please! I think that this business that we are getting into now is a little bit wide of the mark. We have had the Education Estimates. We have had the general discussion on the administration of Health. The hon. gentleman from St. John's West made a statement to which the hon. Minister of Education replied. I do not really think that under the rules we are entitled now to get into an apportionment of the Memorial University money. I think that we should stick more strictly to the item.

MR. CROSBIE: If you do not want me to go into an apportionment of the University money, Mr. Chairman, I will not. But I will say this, that the hon. Minister of Education's argument that the medical school is not affecting anything else at the University, because of the minutes of the Board of Regents, he has never had a communication from Mr. Morgan or Lord Taylor to that effect, I am not convinced at all. That is the establishment of Memorial University which has pushed for that medical school from the start, once the Government initiated. They are not going to tell the minister that, because of this medical school, it is going to affect or endanger some other faculty; not at all. If you want to get the real picture, you get it from people who are in the other faculties, who are suffering and from the fact that there is no pharmacy course, as was raised earlier. I will not pursue it. It is all right, Mr. Chairman. I am not going to pursue it. Do not give me a hard look. I just wanted to mention that.

MR. ROBERTS: There are a set of facts and different opinions. I am not going to

Mr. Roberts.

debate it. I wonder, if there are no more questions, can we perhaps pass any item in 1011? I will get the information in the morning, on the number of Newfoundlanders at the school and inform the committee? It is nearly 11:00 p.m. What do you say we knock off?

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Chairman, I have another question and perhaps the hon. minister could deal with it tomorrow. I would like to get some information. The minister says that there are forty-six full-time faculty members and thirty part-time faculty members. I would like to get some information on how the faculty members are paid?

MR. ROBERTS: I can tell him now.

MR. CROSBIE: Pardon.

MR. ROBERTS: I can tell you now.

MR. CROSBIE: Right, because they get a salary from the University and then they are getting money from the hospitals and they are getting money from medicare. As far as I can understand, they are in a pretty good situation. I would like the minister to outline the whole setup. What is the setup?

MR. ROBERTS: It is fairly simple, Mr. Chairman. Full-time appointments to the staff of the school are paid a salary. That salary comes from two sources. Part of it comes from the Memorial University School of Medicine vote, the one before the committee now. Part of it comes from the Hospital Insurance vote. Take an example: Dr. John Darte, who is head of pediatrics at the University. He is also chief of staff at the Janeway. He works in each place and his salary is reflected accordingly. The salaries are much less than they could make in private practice. They really are, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CROSBIE: They make it up with other things.

MR. ROBERTS: In addition there is a - this is where the doctors see patients and send medicare the bills. I can assure the committee (I do not want to go into detail) that I have gone into it very carefully. I know to the penny how much goes over there. I can assure you that in our own discussions on the budget with the University, due accord was taken. The amounts involved were not large.

MR. ROBERTS:

I had a table prepared for me by medicare, Sir, showing the payments to each doctor on the faculty. I think the largest in any six month period was about \$6,000 double that, \$12,000. That is a lot of money. When you start talking payments out of medicare to doctors, \$12,000 Your Honour is not, in that sense, a lot of money. Part of that the doctor in question would get to keep. Part of it would go into a research fund. I believe it was called the Dean's Fund. I have called it other names. That sends a lot of them on their conventions and buys some of their fancy equipment and covers some of their special - the fancy research projects. All I can say is, quite simply, it is the same with every medical faculty in Canada. We were licked before we started on it. I wanted to end it, but we cannot. The only way to end it is, if all the ten provinces could get together and end it, at every system. The compensation paid to professors is of the order of \$25,000, \$30,000, total from

MR. ROBERTS: all sources. I do not think that that is excessive, bearing in mind what these men could command if they wanted to go into private practice, you know \$30,000 net, Now true their office is paid and all that but that is not out of line for some of the specialists, Your Honour. Maybe it is out of line, it is out of line to what they are getting.

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman, with regard to 401, there is another point that I wanted to bring up, it is almost five to eleven now, it is going to take about five or ten minutes and then I would think about five minutes for you to answer maybe.

MR. ROBERTS: Well Mr. Chairman, now that it is late, we have been at it all day we are going to come back in the morning.

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

On motion report received and adopted.

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred and that the House at its rising adjourn until tomorrow Friday at eleven of the clock and that the House do now adjourn. I can now add that it is the Government's intention, Your Honour, tomorrow, when the House meets at eleven, to move into Committee of Supply. We will then see if we can carry on with the Department of Health Estimates.

MR. SPEAKER: This House stands adjourned until tomorrow Friday at eleven of the clock.