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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1974

SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE JAMES M. RUSSELL

The Houe met at 3:00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

PETITIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for White Bay South.

MR. W. N. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to present a petition I received from between 200 residents and 300 residents of Fleur de Lys and Coachman's Cove in the District of White Bay South. Like the member for St. George's yesterday the petition is also signed by many students of that area who travel back and forth over the road to go to high school in Baie Verte.

The petition says aside from the students travelling back and forth over the road there are 9,210 employees of Advocate Mines who have to use this road everyday of the week, that is the road from Fleur de Lys into Baie Verte. As everybody is aware, with the rising costs of the day it is almost impossible to keep a car on the road under the present conditions.

The petition mentions that a start was made on upgrading that road about three years ago but since the last election the petition says "All improvement has ceased." Well they have a lot in common with most other roads in the province in that regard, Mr. Speaker.

I received this petition during the summer and although I contacted the Department of Highways on it at that time by letter I wanted to keep the petition itself until I had an opportunity to present it to this honourable House.

I support the prayer of the petition, Mr. Speaker, I would urge the Minister of Highways and his colleagues to attempt to get some of the \$100 million a year which is coming from DREE every year for the next ten years. Especially in view of the fact that there are no longer any special areas in the province then, of course, money for highways from DREE can be spent all over the province on an equal basis.

So I will take great pleasure in asking that this petition be received by the House and referred to the department to which it relates

in the hope that the Minister of Transportation and Communications will see that something is done about upgrading that road, Sir, continuing the upgrading of that road in the coming construction season.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment.

HON. G. DAWE: (MINISTER OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND ENVIRONMENT): Mr. Speaker, I would like to present a petition on behalf of the residents of Country Path Road in Holyrood. This is a sort stretch of road which connects the Conception Bay Highway with the Salmonier Line.

These people were promised pavement as far back to my knowledge as 1966 during the provincial election

but unfortunately even the former administration did not get around to fulfilling this promise along with, of course, many other promises which they made at that time.

I would like, Sir, to table this petition and I sincerely hope that it will find its way on the top of the stack and that it will be given immediate attention.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for Bell Island.

MR. S. A. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to support the petition on behalf of the residents of Country Path in Holyrood. I might point out to honourable member who presented the petition, Sir, that it was the Liberal administration who took these people out of isolation in the first place. Now, Sir, the least the Tory administration can do is to pave the foundation that we have already put there for them.

HON. A. J. MURPHY (Minister of Social Assistance): I too would like to add my voice to that. I remember back in 1966, 1967 and 1968, speaking on behalf of the same people, that this work would be done. So, I do not think it is any too soon if our Government can manage to get it in and the minister can get it into his programme this year, if it is possible, with other demands, but I am sure that these people waiting ten years or so need to be looked at.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS:

HON. J. C. CROSBIE (Minister of Finance): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave of the House to introduce:

A bill, "An Act Further to Amend the Gasoline Tax Act."

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CROSBIE: Yes, going to wop her up!

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for Fogo,

MR. E. W. WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, may I direct a question to the honourable Minister of Social Assistance. Is the minister able to tell the House that some unfortunate fishermen who were on welfare were refused welfare yesterday when it was known that they had received compensation of \$300.00 from the

Federal Government because of the ice delay in getting fishing last spring?

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Speaker, in answer to that, my deputy minister, I think, dealt fully with the situation, with the honourable member this morning. I received one letter from Island Harbour and the situation was this, Sir, that to my knowledge that this \$300.00 was not damages. It was due to the late start of the fishery. At that time, these people who could not fish, naturally, did not have any income and the Department of Social Assistance helped them by giving them money at the time.

Now, this money comes back, so what is happening, someone gets \$300.00 today and they expect the department, rightly or wrongly, we are looking at the thing, to say, "Look, I will give you another \$300.00" because we already gave them \$300.00 to keep them going back in the spring, whenever it was. Now they get \$300.00, it is late-start money because I checked the thing out. It has nothing to do with storm damage or anything else to do with loss of equipment. It is just the fact that the people, due to the ice late last spring, the people could not work. Consequently, they had no income. So, naturally enough, the Department of Social Assistance is always ready to fill a need and the need was the need for income at the time, which we did, which we did. Now, what is happening; this pay comes to replace what they did not get last year but that our department gave them. So, I do not know if it is the attitude of the people that we be paid back the \$300.00 the taxpayers gave them last May and we would carry them on this year but income is income, Sir and if they have \$300.00 income - If a guy is working on Water Street or anywhere else, comes to my department and says, "I have \$300.00 in cash in income", I do not think we are expected, the taxpayers do not Sir, expect us to give them another \$300.00.

I think that is the case unless something different is proven, Sir. I do not know what our department - I have only had one. The honourable member

for Fogo, I think, explained it at great length to my deputy minister this morning and then, of course, he went to the radio and television stations, at great length, telling them the story. You know, let us be a bit fair. Let us find out. I am governed by law, Sir and I just want to explain this. I am governed by law - to deal with people on Fogo the same as St. John's Centre, anywhere else. I can only do it under the law unless you want to pass a special amendment that we do not regard this as income and give them another \$300.00

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for Bonavista North.

MR. P. S. THOMS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Social Services. For the people who were not on welfare in late May and June of 1973 but who today find themselves on welfare and who received this amount of \$300.00, why are they taken off of welfare payments now?

They did not receive money last week.

MR. MURPHY: I do not care what they received. They had \$300.00 income this month,

whether they got it from the federal government, from the government in Washington, from Water Street, from Avalon Mall, they had three hundred dollars income.

Mr. Speaker, if I may I would just like to explain the process of the Department of Welfare. You come to the department because you have no income. If you have income of three hundred dollars and your needs are four hundred dollars we will give you one hundred dollars. It is as simple as all that. Not because the federal government decide to give someone three hundred dollars or the Department of Welfare or the Department of Health gives someone that is money and is regarded as income. There is nothing we can do about it. I do not know if there are any special cases. They have not come to my attention. Only one letter is all that I have received and that if from Island Harbour, I think you call it, in Fogo. I responded. I phoned the lady and told her the story on it and that was all I could do, Sir. Income is income.

MR. NEARY: It is not a federal law. Do not be so foolish. Federal law my eye! Get out of here!

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

AN HON. MEMBER: Highway robbery.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

MR. WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, Is the minister aware that most of those fishermen, last year when they could not get fishing, had to go to their merchant or supplier and take credit. A lot of that three hundred dollars now is owed to the merchant. The three hundred dollars was paid by the federal government to compensate them for the loss of earnings last spring. Is he not aware of that?

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Speaker, I do not know what I am aware of. Only one letter is all that I have received. As I said, the honourable member today phoned my department when I happened to be in the deputy minister's office, about I do not know how many cases. There is only one that has come to my attention. If there are any cases, if there are any cases that the honourable member feel that we should look at,

let us know about them. I cannot deal with things I am not aware of. As far as paying back bills, I have hundreds of people telling me they owe back payments on the automobile, on their fridge, on this, on that. Are we expected to pay all these things? That is the only question I ask the House. Let us be decent on the thing. Do not try to put a motive there that is not there. Any former Minister of Welfare, except the member for Bell Island, I think will realize the situation in the Department of Social Services.

MR. NEARY: Go down to the Governor and resign.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the honourable the Premier. Would the Premier please inform the House when it is the intention of his government to hold the International Conference that he announced some time ago on illegal work stoppages?

MR. SPEAKER: That question can be placed on the Order Paper.

MR. NEARY: Well, Mr. Speaker, would the Premier inform the House if he is serious or if he was on a bad trip yesterday when he announced that Newfoundlanders are going to be invited to come back to Newfoundland to fill the vacant jobs in Newfoundland when we have thirty-six thousand Newfoundlanders unemployed in this province?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member can put that on the order paper. If the Premier wish to answer it, he may.

MR. MOORES: Only in this capacity, Mr. Speaker, that skilled jobs in Newfoundland are difficult today to find people to fill them, as the four hundred outstanding jobs in Labrador City verify. certainly, I can understand the concern of the member for Bell Island, because those people, a great number of people who moved from Bell Island to the mainland, I can understand why the honourable member would not want them back. They are used to prosperity and they could not stand too much of the honourable member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: On the contrary. I would welcome them back, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

MR. NEARY: I would welcome them back, Mr. Speaker, and all other

Newfoundlanders.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

MR. NEARY: But, Sir, it seems to me to be rather foolish--

AN HON. MEMBER: The honourable member is out of order.

MR. NEARY: What is out of order?

AN HON. MEMBER: The honourable member is making a speech.

MR. ROBERTS: He is asking a question!

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

MR. NEARY: Sir, I am asking the Premier if it makes any sense at all. Does it make any sense to start a programme when you can train people in Newfoundland, when we have the College of Trades and Technology and the vocational Schools. Is it possible to train Newfoundlanders who are unemployed in Newfoundland to fill these jobs that the Premier is talking about?

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. NEARY: Partially? Mr. Speaker, the Premier must have had a bad day yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please!

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister of Justice just what he intends to do about a letter that I wrote him on February 11, concerning a commission of enquiry into the resignation of William P. Saunders?

MR. SPEAKER: That question can be placed on the Order Paper.

MR. NEARY: It is an urgent matter, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The question can be placed on the Order Paper.

MR. NEARY: We are not going to get any answers, I can see that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations just what steps the government have taken to do away with the ex-parte injunction as was promised by this administration several times last session of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That should be placed on the Order Paper.

MR. NEARY: Do we not get any answers at all, Sir?

MR. THOMS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the honourable the Premier. Did the honourable Premier meet with the hospital committee from Bonavista yesterday at Bonavista and if he did, could he give us a report of that meeting?

HON. F.D. MOORES (PREMIER): Mr. Speaker, the answer is no, I did not. I am meeting with them tomorrow, not yesterday. When I do meet with them, I am sure that they will be as competent and as willing to give the report as I will be, as basically as any other committee to find out the needs of the area. I will be with the member for the district at that time. We will be talking about the various problems, what the government policy is. That is the way it should be. I do not know where the member from Bonavista North got the information that it was yesterday, Mr. Speaker, but -

MR. ROBERTS: From a letter written by the honourable gentleman from Bonavista South.

MR. MOORES: That we met yesterday?

MR. ROBERTS: No, that it would be yesterday. That the Premier would be in Bonavista yesterday.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Stand up, Sir.

MR. ROBERTS: I would be glad to stand up and say it, Mr. Speaker.

The gentleman from Bonavista South, I am informed, made a commitment to people in Bonavista that the Premier would meet with them yesterday. I understood he said it.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Speaker, as usual the honourable Leader of the Opposition does not have his facts correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! This is the oral question period and the

honourable member for Bonavista South is not permitted at this time to reply to the statement just made.

MR. THOMS: Mr. Speaker, just before we leave Orders of the day, is it my understanding that the Premier will be meeting with this committee tomorrow?

MR. PREMIER: No.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: I can believe it when you say no.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, a bill, "An Act To Amend The Automobile Insurance Act," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Forestry and Agriculture, a bill, "An Act To Bring Certain Forest Lands Under Proper Management And To Impose Varying Degrees Of Taxation In Respect Thereof," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Education, a bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Department Of Education Act," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Education, a bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Education (Teacher Training) Act," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Education, a bill, "An Act Further To Amend The College Of Fisheries Act," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment, a bill, "An Act To Amend The Pesticides Control Act," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment, a bill, "An Act To Amend The Insurance Adjusters Act," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment, a bill, "An Act To Amend The Department Of Provincial Affairs And Environment Act, 1973," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Social Services, a bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Social Assistance Act, 1971," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of the Hon. Minister of Social Services, a bill, "An Act To Amend The Maintenance Orders (Enforcement) Act," read a first time, ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Order (1), the Address in Reply; I think the Hon. Minister of Forestry and Agriculture adjourned the debate the last day.

HON. E. MAYNARD (Minister of Agriculture and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up too long a time of the valuable time of the honourable House. I would like to make a few comments regarding the Throne Speech and the district I represent in general.

Mr. Speaker, I listened yesterday afternoon to a very lengthy speech, so-called, from the Hon. Member for Bonavista North. I encouraged my colleague the House Leader to let him continue for an extra twenty minutes to see if he would say anything. Unfortunately, in the two hours, I did not hear one thing said. It is very hard to comment on rambling comments and a lot of shouting. It is unfortunate because two hours of the House's time was wasted.

However, I had the pleasure, Mr. Speaker, yesterday of introducing or making a policy statement on the forest resources of

this province. It was a distinct privilege and I considered it an honour that I am representing the department that has put a great deal of time into devising the new management policy. I would submit to the House that this new policy in forestry is the greatest thing that

has been done in this province for a long time and of course it is one step in a whole chain of events, the government getting more involved in the resource management field as such. It is interesting to note the honourable member from Bell Island, when he spoke in the Throne Speech debate, saying that the forest policy was an extension of the great Liberal programme. I have been wondering for a long time now where this famous Liberal programme was. However, at that time the honourable member did not even know what the policy was.

I finally came up with the great Liberal programme. One of my colleagues happened to get a copy of the Hansard, or the House of Assembly debates, March 28, 1968, thirty-four pages of Hansard all here, thirty-four pages on a supposed new great forest policy.

AN HON. MEMBER: The day of the mass.

MR. MAYNARD: 1968, that is the day of the mass and all the history of people who have been involved, Dr. Mooney and General so-and-so and all this sort of thing. It should have been interesting to be in the House at that time, to have a look at the performance the honourable gentleman must have put on. I understand you adjourned the debate, Mr. Speaker; you must remember it quite well.

However, I have read this thirty-four pages two or three times and I still cannot for the life of me figure out what the honourable gentleman was talking about, with the exception that he pointed out that there was a lot of wood on the island, as well we knew. He pointed out that there were two mills on the island; that we already knew. He pointed out that in order to get wood to the mill somebody had to go and cut it; that we already knew. Apart from that I could not figure out what was going on.

In any case, you will note the date, March 28, 1968, the government introduces a motion on a new forest policy. I wonder what happened then? It was three and a half years from that time until the time new government took over and that is the last we ever heard of it. I guess they thought it was too hot for them to

ever hear of it. I guess they thought it was too hot for them to handle. They had to drop it like a hot potato.

So the ground work that was mentioned by the honourable member from Bell Island when we took over was very little. It was non-existent. There was no ground work. In essence, Mr. Speaker, there was no forestry service, because for two years the past administration had not even bothered to appoint a chief forester for the province. The few people, very competent people who were on the staff, were in a state of flux. They wondered what to do, where to do, when they were going to get some direction. It was quite a shemozzle and shows how lax the previous government was in its relation to natural resources and especially to forest resource, the resource that is extremely valuable to this province, and will become much more valuable in the future.

It is absolutely necessary, Mr. Speaker, that government become involved in the proper management and utilization techniques of the forest resource. It is estimated by experts that with the present method of harvesting, if it be allowed to continue, that our mills, three mills now on the island, will run out of a wood supply in perhaps thirty to thirty-five years, run out of merchandable timber. That is with the present methods of harvesting.

That is a pretty bleak future. We are going to completely destroy the resource in thirty to thirty-five years. It is pretty obvious then, I do not know how many jobs you would be talking about in total, I suppose 3,000 or 4,000 directly employed, and the spin-off from forest industry is estimated at two-and-a-half and you are talking about an industry right now that represents \$160 million per year in the gross provincial product.

It is not one that you can shove aside.

With the proper management techniques, with the proper seeding, reforestation, fertilization and all the other technicalities that go with it, we can have a forest resource, have a wood supply for any number of years, in perpetuity. Not only that, we can have the mills we have now and an expanded sawmill industry and perhaps a couple of years down the road we just might find a supply for another mill. I do not know; that is something that we will have to take a careful look at. Certainly the resource is there, all it needs is some rational management. It is vitally important that government do this. Obviously we cannot leave the management to the operating companies. That has been made pretty clear to us. You cannot really blame the companies I suppose, because they want to make a profit. They want to make a quick dollar. But you have to weigh that against the fact that we look at the end of a very important industry.

Government, very correctly, very properly have made a decision that we cannot allow that to happen. Now, of course, it took some time to put the pieces of the puzzle together because there was very little information on which to work. Our staff, the forest service staff at the time that we took over were generally concerned with the forest fire suppression. They were doing a global inventory of the forest resource, trying to piece some information together with a bit of technical information that we had and the federal people had. We had to appoint a task force and the opposition I am sure does not like planning and studying and this sort of thing but I think the policy that we outlined yesterday is a good example of what planning does do and the importance of planning.

We brought together a task force comprised of what you might call a "Who's Who" in the forest service, industry, governments and consultant fields all across North America. Forty-five persons, not persons who were theoretical, who were thinking with their head in the clouds all of the time, persons who were actually involved in forestry and knew in great detail what they were talking about. They produced

nine volumes, formed in nine committees, produced nine volumes; which is perhaps the greatest and important amount of information that has ever been put together for the Newfoundland forest. The nine volumes, of course, will not be distributed to the public but the resumé of the nine volumes, which is the final general report, will be as soon as the printers are finished with it.

This information will be available to people who are working in the department. It is there for them to refer to at any time. It will be quite valuable to them in the years to come in implementing a policy, in carrying out this policy. We are looking at perhaps three years but we would hope the three years will be maximum to totally implement the policy as outlined yesterday.

Honourable members can already see that the legislation is being placed on the table of the House of Assembly. The legislation that is being presented now relates only to the large landholders or large companies that have long

tenure agreements going back some forty or fifty years ago. Other amendments to the Crown Lands Act, Timber Regulations, will be presented. It will enable government to apply the management policy to all the province. We are not going to attempt to do something with the companies, apply a policy to them that we would not apply to anyone else. Every one will be treated alike but, of course, the method of enforcing the policy has to be somewhat different. We could I suppose have taken the action that has been suggested on various occasions in nationalizing the industry but that is not a very appropriate thing to do. It does not create a very favourable imagine for the province nor for the country that does it. We decided that that was out and besides it is not necessary because we can achieve the same aim by going in another route.

Secondly the province cannot afford to expropriate nor nationalize. You have to pay compensation. There is no way this province could come up - I do not know what the value of the trees on the limit holdings would be at this time, but we are talking around 70,000,000 cords and if you put a minium of \$2.00 per cord value, it would be around \$140,000,000 or \$150,000,000 that the province would have to shell out for expropriation. I think it was suggested some years ago that this is what the province, of course, would take. It is absolutely out of the question. It is not necessary.

The task force took a look at this sort of thing and recommended against it. You can achieve the same thing by using the two-level method of taxation. It was very, very simply described on one radio programme, I think yesterday, as the carrot and the stick. It is very appropriate. We will in the case of the companies make sure that they carry out the proper techniques. We will work with them and with the Federal Forestry Service to develop new technology. There are twelve per cent of our forests that are on slopes greater than thirty per cent, for instance, which we have to try and harvest.

There is one method now that seems to work fairly well, although the economics of it are not all that good. There are other methods being developed. I would think that there is a possibility that methods could be developed right here in this province, maybe not by people in the province and maybe that could happen as well. Certainly, we have the terrain here to develop techniques in slope logging. It is necessary that we do so. All this is very important to the future of the industry as such.

There were some comments made by one of the honourable members of the opposition that the access road programme was an extension of the Liberal policy, which was very interesting I thought. In 1971 there was a total of \$50,000 spent on access roads in the province. Now, Mr. Speaker, that must have been enough to fill in a couple of potholes, dig a couple of ditches and possibly build a mile of road. That is about as far as it went. Anyone that could call that a programme would have to be using a tremendous amount of imagination. Anyway I suppose there are some people who call anything a programme.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, we have brought in an access road programme. Last year we spent in excess of \$2 million on roads to open up the forest resource in the province. Now a lot of people may say; why are we spending money on access roads? What is the benefit of it? It is money going out of the public treasury. Is it doing any good? Well we certainly think so. By opening up the resource on the crown limits around the island and in Labrador, we are allowing people to go in with their sawmills and harvest the timber and employ four or five men. Some of them employ more. That access roads programme, coupled with the tremendous work being done by my colleague, the Minister of Rural Development, has created a large number of jobs in the forest industry in this province in the past couple of years. We have built the roads and rural development has provided the funding to help the people get

started again and, of course, they have gotten started and have done tremendously well at it. This programme will continue. I do not know how much money we will have for access roads this year but it will certainly be a substantial amount and the policy will continue. We hope to build perhaps one hundred miles of road per year for five or six years, until we can open up most of the now inaccessible timber stands.

The new policy to be brought in will also create a great deal of employment. We pointed out that there are seven or maybe eight locations around the province where we can establish, not we but people can establish fairly large sawmills. These sawmills are estimated to be able to produce or the areas are estimated to be able to produce sixty-five million to seventy million board feet a year. They will employ five to six hundred people. That is direct employment. If you take the multiplier effect, two and a-half, then you are talking about a substantial number of jobs.

The other effect of that, of course, is that we will not have to import any more than fifteen to twenty per cent of our lumber from outside the province, which we were doing up until last year. With the access roads programme and the rural development programme, the situation was improved considerably in 1973. I do not have the actual statistics but I understand that we are producing probably about fifty per cent of our needs now or forty-five to fifty per cent, which is a large improvement over the twenty-five to thirty per cent in previous years. There is no reason why, with Newfoundland's timber resource and once the proper management cycle is instituted in the growth of the trees and proper harvesting methods, that we may be in an export position as far as lumber is concerned. We have always imported a certain amount because of the fact that our trees are not large enough to produce the large dimensional lumber that is necessary in some construction. That is a very minor problem.

The hardwood industry is one that has a lot of interesting prospects. Right now the Scandanavian Countries are running out of hardwood. They use a considerable amount of it; press board, plywood and manufacturing. They are looking very closely at the hardwood stands on this island. We had hoped to have some experiments done on our hardwood stands to see what the quality was this year. That has not been done yet but we are still searching for markets, not only in Scandanavia but also in Canada and the United States. The demands for furniture components in the Eastern United States indicate to us that we will be able to sell hardwood for that. There is even one person who is interested in making cigar tips and golf tees out of our hardwoods. Surprisingly enough, out of very small items, we would use about seventy-five hundred cords of wood a year. That is a lot of cigars.

However, there are vast possibilities and our department and the Department of Industrial Development are now pursuing a campaign of letting the potential users of hardwood in North America and in Europe know what the potential of the province is. We are willing to work out some kind of a deal to get that wood harvested. What we want to see, of course, is that if it is at all possible, to have the finished products done right here in Newfoundland. In that way you get all of the benefits by means of jobs. We would like to see if our hardwood is suitable for plywood manufacturing and we see no reason why it is not. We would like to see a plywood plant set up here to manufacture the plywood right here in Newfoundland. I am sure that with the dwindling supply of hardwood in other areas, we could probably convince somebody to do this.

Mr. Speaker, in any case, it is estimated that we can harvest 250,000

cords per year of hardwood in the province. A lot of this hardwood would be harvested in conjunction with the softwood operation. For the past years the softwood have been extracted, the hardwood has been left standing, mostly white and yellow birch, and in a very few years, of course, it rots and falls down. That was perhaps necessary at the time when there were very few markets available although, I think, if the companies had actively pursued a market for the hardwood they would have found it and I think we can find them in the future. In any case, the harvesting of hardwood is certainly going to be a part of the overall management and utilization policy.

Since I outlined the government policy yesterday -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. MAYNARD: Yes, that is a good idea. Maybe someone could supply birch junks to the users in town. An interesting note! I had a person in my office a few days ago who wants to manufacture fireplace logs, the type that we now have to buy from California. He anticipates that he could take the residue from probably half the small sawmills in Newfoundland and manufacture these synthetic, I suppose you would call them, fireplace logs. Right now I do not feel like buying them and using them in my fireplace because somebody might drop in and say; "Look at the Minister of Forestry" and think I was crazy, but they are practically the only thing you can burn. Of course if somebody is interested in manufacturing them, certainly this government is interested in giving them every encouragement we can. It would not only be another product that is manufactured in Newfoundland, it would help to fully utilize the total tree after it is cut.

To continue on with one other³⁴ aspect of my department, before I get into a few comments about my district; the agriculture programme. Last year the new ARDA programme was signed with the federal government a fifty-fifty cost-sharing arrangement. It has been working very well. Unfortunately it was a little bit late in the year when the programme was signed, it took some while to gear up for the administration

of the programme but it has been going very well. This year or 1973, we made commitments of close to one million dollars in grants to farmers around the province. These grants are - some of them are ten thousand dollars some of them go up to twenty thousand dollars, depending on the amount of land to be cleared over a period of time, depending on the buildings to be built. It is proving to be a very successful programme. The interest in farming agricultural products in Newfoundland is increasing. People are finding that in many areas of agriculture in Newfoundland it is possible to make a living, it is possible to provide jobs to other people. Over the next few years we are going to see much greater activity in the agricultural field.

One thing that we have to look at very carefully is good agricultural land now lying idle. We have to find some way of bringing that back into production. There is a lot of land of that kind, especially on the western part of the island, which is very good agricultural land and can support either root crops or dairy farming. It is now lying idle. For the most part we do not know who the owners are or where they are. We are going to have to take some action to put lands of that kind back into production again.

One of my colleagues on this side, I believe the member for St. John's South, mentioned the land freeze, as everybody wants to call it, around the St. John's Area. I tried to explain on numerous occasions that it is not a land freeze. We declared a land development area by which means we hope to protect as much as possible good agricultural land. That does not indicate that the land is frozen. Since the land development area has been declared by government, I approved, perhaps two hundred permits for buildings of various kinds. The only difference now than in the past is that the application, if it is in that area, has to come to my department for approval or rejection. If it is an application made to put up a shopping center or an apartment complex or something else on agricultural land or land that class 4-3-2 for agriculture, then

certainly we are going to reject the permit or reject the application. I think that is fair. We had a lot of farmers over the years complaining about the fact that they were losing good farm land. They just could not stay in business because of the pressures applied from developers and from the towns in general eating away at the land. They wanted something done about it and we did. We will review in total the land development area in the coming spring. We have to do quite extensive on-the-ground surveys and soil sampling to determine exact areas that have good agricultural potential and areas that can be left out of the land development area. We have no intention of having land under our control or see no reason why it should be under our control if it is not related in any way to agriculture.

Other aspects of the department: Right now we are working on the possibilities of reviving what was once a very large industry in the province, localized around the various outports and towns but still very important, and that is sheep raising. Last year we were the first province or first government in Canada to bring in an insurance policy on livestock. That insurance policy was related to sheep by farmer paying a very small amount per head and would be compensated a certain amount, twenty-five or thirty dollars, whatever the value of the sheep, if it were killed by predators of some kind. We were the first section in Canada to bring in any kind of livestock insurance programme and I am happy to say that the federal government has now taken a look at this and will probably participate in livestock insurance programmes to be applied to all livestock. Certainly the other provinces are looking at it and saying that if the federal government do not participate on the same basis as they do with the crop insurance agency, then most of the province will have their own scheme.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is this dogs too?

MR. MAYNARD: Yes. Dogs, Lynx any kind of predator. They are also

thinking about insuring livestock against other disease factors. It is important to the people who are in the livestock industry that they do have some protection. One of the reasons why the sheep industry went down in the province was because of dogs, roaming dogs, and people found it impossible to keep on raising sheep and having hundreds of them killed by dogs. Most people, I suppose, will look at sheep raising and sort of shy away from it.

I do not know how many honourable members are aware of the fantastic industry in sheep raising that has been built up in Iceland. They have a very good breed of sheep, mostly for wool purposes but it is very valuable to their economy. As a matter of fact, fishing and sheep raising are the only two things they have. I look at all the areas that we have around Newfoundland where sheep forage can be grown and I am sure that we can or we should be able to rear sheep as well as Iceland where there is relatively no grazing land. We certainly have to take a look at their methods to see how they do it, to see whether there is an exotic breed that can be brought in to Newfoundland to suit our climate and topography.

It was proven a few years ago, interestingly enough, that lamb grown in Newfoundland had the best texture and quality of lamb grown anywhere in North America. For some reason that was not fully explained, either because of the type of soil that we have or the type of climate that we have, the lamb had a much better quality and there is nicer texture to it, so there are possibilities there. Since Canada

only produces approximately four per cent of the lamb that it consumes. There is certainly plenty of market for it. I think that this province would have to take a very careful look at reviving the sheep industry in general.

Another interesting prospect we are looking at in the agriculture industry is the possibility of exporting hog breeders, hogs for breeding purposes. We have a unique situation in Newfoundland where we can have a totally disease-free hog industry because of the fact that we can control hogs being brought into the province. We have imposed controls on livestock coming into the province now. They must have a veterinarian's certificate. We can control it in total. If we were to have or raise disease-free hogs in this province, there are countries such as Cuba which we have found out are very, very interested in buying the hogs from us. We have been working with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce to try to develop that industry. I think we will get it off the ground. We do have probably the most disease-free livestock population now anywhere in Canada.

The advantage of being on an island of course plays a big part in that victory, because you certainly have a few ports of entry and you can easily control what is being shipped through those ports. So, in general the agriculture outlook is good. I am quite happy with the moves that have been made. I realize fully and I think all honourable members realize that we are not going to please everyone. We are not going to get a programme that is going to suit every individual but in general the programmes that we have are good. The programmes that Newfoundland offers to farmers and prospective farmers right now is as good as anywhere in Canada. I can say that without fear of contradiction.

Another aspect of the department; the Crown Lands Division is now being completely revamped. More staff is being added and a new system of registration and dealing with applications is being brought in. It is going to take some time to do this but it is

certainly necessary. I can understand the frustrations of the public who over the years have had to make an application to Crown Lands and have found that it took a wait of maybe two years, in some cases, sometimes longer, to get an application through. Of course, all the members of the House of Assembly, especially my colleagues on this side, have certainly made known to me their frustrations but there was very little that could be done about it because the staff in the Crown Lands Division was essentially about the same number as was there in 1935 or 1940. They were attempting to handle between ten and twenty times as many applications per year. They were attempting to cope with an outdated registration system. There was just no way that there could be an efficient operation.

We have now set the wheels in motion to revise the whole system, to make it more efficient and within a six month period we are hoping that we can deal with Crown Land applications in a maximum of seven to eight weeks. If we can do that, it will be a great advantage to the public and I am sure that they will be quite happy to know that their applications will not be sitting in the dust for a couple of years.

The staff that are in the Crown Lands Division are very competent and they work very hard at it but there is just no way of coping with it under the present system. So, obviously the system has to be changed. That is one of the major projects in my department over the next six months as well as the Agriculture and the Forest Policy, of course.

MR. F. ROWE: Inaudible.

MR. MAYNARD: Sure.

MR. F. ROWE: Does this have to do with building permits as well on the Crown Lands or do you have to involve departments of the government, Health Department and this sort of thing?

MR. MAYNARD: No. The actual building permit would still have to be obtained from Municipal Affairs or the Town Council or whatever. However,

in the past one of the stumbling blocks has been that if a person made an application for Crown Land, the application was referred to something like sixteen different agencies. Each agency took its own merry time, sometimes six months, to reply back. So, Crown Lands has got the application there. The person is coming in and complaining to Crown Lands that they cannot get it through and in the meantime it is over in Municipal Affairs or it is over in wildlife or somewhere.

What we are going to do now is refer the application to all departments at the same time, all agencies, and they will have a thirty day time limit to respond to the application. If we do not hear from the department within thirty days, we will automatically assume that it is okay with them and therefore we can process the remainder through. We have to do that because there is no way - I am not saying that the other departments are inefficient or anything but it is just that when you get a pile of paper in and you have to take a look at them, they sometimes gets lost in the shuffle and approving or rejecting an application in Wildlife, say where someone wants to build a house, is not something that comes at the top of their list, their priority list. We will have to take the other system where there is a time on it.

Now, of course there are areas where that cannot be done in some cases. For instance, the Department of Health could not inspect the land in the wintertime but we would expect the Department of Health inspectors to reply back and say that they cannot do the inspection now but will do it at such and such a date, and therefore we can advise the party who is making the application.

There are a lot of things that are obvious that can be done which are not going to cost a great deal of money. However, the increase in staff, say approximately twenty people altogether, will cost a bit of money, but it is certainly going to be worth it to the general public.

The one other section of my department which I had the honour of taking over when I assumed the role of Minister of Forestry and Agriculture was the responsibility for Grose Morne which affects me now in more ways than one. It is not only a departmental responsibility but I am happy to say that the great Grose Morne area is in the district that I represent. The Grose Morne Park Development is now well under way. It was in a state of flux for a great number of years. People did not know whether it was going to be developed or whether it was not going to be developed. A so called memorandum of agreement was signed in 1970. There was still no action taken on it.

I might point out a comment from an honourable member on the other side, that the Grose Morne was an extension, what we are doing is an extension of the great Liberal Policy. Well, I will admit that the Liberals thought it up. I will also admit that the Liberals signed an agreement to exterminate or eliminate, whatever you want, five or six communities within that area. One of the frustrations that we had to face, when we took over government, was trying to change the Federal Government's attitude towards this and trying to get them to sign a new agreement. I must say that the first time we met with the Minister of Indian Affairs in Ottawa on this matter and asked him to change the agreement so that these communities could stay, he was pretty arrogant about it, very arrogant. I thought we were going to get kicked out of his office, Myself and the honourable Mr. Doody were there.

Eventually, with enough prodding and complaining, trips to Ottawa, meetings in his office, calling the people in here, over a period of a year-and-a-half

we finally got him to change his mind as far as elimination of the communities were concerned and they were allowed to stay. There were certain restrictions which we did not like, we still do not like but we could not get them changed. However, I detect in the latest correspondence from the federal minister and talks with his officials that probably he is softening up a bit on this as well. This government is still hoping that we can salvage those communities providing they want to stay there. It is totally their option whether they stay or whether they move.

Right now, the restrictions on the communities, especially in the Sally's Cove Area, are a little bit harsh. We pointed this out to the minister. We have had correspondence with him lately on the subject, asked him to revise his thinking on it, to try to be a little bit more humane, if you will, and I detect that he may be softening. We are still hoping of course that we can say to those people; "Here we have completely reversed what the Liberal Government tried to do to you back in 1970."

MR. NEARY: What is the government up in Ottawa? Tory, is it? Tory Government up there?

MR. MAYNARD: A Liberal Government in Ottawa and a Liberal Government in Newfoundland tried to do to the people in 1970.

MR. MURPHY: We will have the Tory Party before long, will we not?

MR. MAYNARD: Pardon?

MR. MURPHY: We will have the Tory Party before long.

MR. MAYNARD: We will have the honourable member for Bell Island?

MR. MURPHY: God forbid!

MR. MAYNARD: I was just going to walk out of the House. I did not want to be around.

MR. NEARY: Carry on.

MR. MAYNARD: Is he sure he wants me to carry on now?

MR. NEARY: It does not make any difference. Nobody is listening to him anyway.

MR. MAYNARD: Oh I see. Well I was not expecting the honourable member from Bell Island to listen to me but then again if I said anything, you know:-

MR. NEARY: If he said anything, I might listen.

MR. MAYNARD: It would go completely over his head anyway. He would not understand it.

However, the Grose Morne development is on the move. The people are now being employed. There are approximately 150 people employed now on the development on the part, that is provincial and federal. This summer will see an increase in that number and the development of that park area is going to be the basis of one of the most important industries on the western side of Newfoundland. It will be a tremendous industry, tremendous boost to tourism in this province. Certainly tourism is very important.

MR. NEARY: Who are paying for it?

MR. MAYNARD: The people of Newfoundland and the people of Canada are paying for the development.

MR. NEARY: Uncle Ottawa.

MR. MAYNARD: Uncle Ottawa is developing the park. We are developing the enclaves. If Uncle Ottawa develops it, so much the better. After all it is the taxpayers money. You know Ottawa gets money from the taxpayers too.

MR. NEARY: Well give them a bit of credit. Do they get any credit from the Tory Government.

MR. MAYNARD: Oh where credit is due, they get credit. Where criticism is not due, they do not get it.

MR. NEARY: They are only paying 100 per cent of the cost. -

AN HON. MEMBER: So what? 15

MR. NEARY: So what.

MR. MAYNARD: For the information of the honourable member it is a long way from 100 per cent of the cost, but they are participating financially certainly and it is to be expected that they would

participate financially in the development of a national park, seeing a national park is a federal responsibility.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which they do in every other province.

MR. MAYNARD: Which they do in every other province across Canada.

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. SPEAKER (MR. STAGG): Order please. Honourable members, up to this point in the debate, have been very tractable, however, I detect a certain air of untractability. Maybe honourable members would restrain themselves.

MR. MAYNARD: To move on to other areas of the district, Mr. Speaker, there is quite a bit of activity going on in my district that the district has revived over the last couple of years. Road building is going ahead. For the first time on the Northern Peninsula

eventually we can see some pavement. More more money is going to be available next year to see more paving. I would like to see the Northern Peninsula Highway paved in total but I am afraid that is going to take a few years. I might as well be realistic about it. However, we are working on it, on the reconstruction for the paving and we are going to keep on working until it is done.

AN HON.MEMBER: Is that DREE money, by the way?

MR. MAYNARD: It does not matter who spends the money -

MR. NEARY: It would not be Uncle Ottawa again, would it?

MR. MAYNARD: It does not matter to me who spends the money. I find that my car drives exactly the same on a highway that is built with federal money as it does on a highway built with provincial monies, surprisingly enough.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, that is the project we started, why does he not admit it?

MR. MAYNARD: What project you started?

MR. NEARY: The reconstruction of the Great Northern Peninsula.

MR. MAYNARD: They did not.

MR. NEARY: We did so.

MR. MAYNARD: They did not. The reconstruction of the Northern Peninsula Highway was not even thought about until we got at it. It was not even thought about.

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. MAYNARD: I have to correct the honourable member regarding the fish plant - the government did not put any money into the fish plant in Port au Choix.

MR. NEARY: Oh, yes they did.

MR. MAYNARD: Oh, no they did not.

Well if the infamous Liberal Government, the past government, were so good, I am surprised that in the Bonne Bay Area of my district two years ago there were something like eighty per cent unemployment. Today that number has been cut down to not more than thirty per cent or thirty-five per cent. It is still high but it has been cut down quite a bit. I am surprised that I had to drive through clouds of dust all the

from Deer Lake to St. Anthony, two years ago; whereas by the end of this year there will be a substantial portion of that paved. I am surprised that the forest products mill was their doing. It surprises me quite a bit. However, I might point out, to get the industry revived and to get it on the go again, this government also made some participation to the tune of \$2 million and another few dollars now from the sale of the forest products thing in Stephenville which is indirectly helping out. If the other government were so great, I am very surprised that there were no hospital services along that coast.

MR. NEARY: Yes, there was at Norris Point.

MR. MAYNARD: No hospital services along the coast, Sir, with the exception of the Cottage Hospital in Norris Point. I am also very surprised that the former Minister of Health, now Leader of the Opposition, said in Port Saunders, at a public meeting, I believe in 1970, and stated quite clearly in his estimation that we did not need any hospital services. I have people who are after me to back it up. Then of course when we started a small hospital at Port Saunders last year, he jumps up and says, "Oh, that was my idea."

MR. NEARY: So it was.

MR. MAYNARD: Bang! It was his idea! I happened to be at the meeting with "Mr. Roberts" at that time when he indicated, both him and Dr. Thomas, from St. Anthony, that there was no need for hospital services, no need for them.

However, we saw a need, there is now -

MR. NEARY: He did not say any such thing.

MR. MAYNARD: How does he know? He was not there.

MR. NEARY: I know it...

MR. MAYNARD: I know, I was there.

MR. SPEAKER: (MR. STAGG): Order, please! The honourable member for Bell Island has already spoken in the debate. I understand -

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. SPEAKER: (MR. STAGG): If the honourable member would permit - I understand by curiosity, in the procedures that day that he has the right

to speak again in the debate. I would suggest to him that he might keep his remarks for that time.

MR. MAYNARD: Okay, Mr. Speaker, I suppose I am to assume that I can continue for a few more minutes with relative silence. However, I will see what happens, Sir, in the few minutes.

In any case, Mr. Speaker, my district is on the move. There is a great deal of prosperity there now that has been brought about in the last couple of years. The prosperity I am sure is going to continue. There are some problems that have to be overcome. I will point out that two of the

biggest problems that exist in the district at this time, the lack of T.V. services to a number of communities and a completely outdated or outmoded telephone communication system. Both of these items you will note very carefully, are the responsibilities of Federal Government agencies. So, I am sorry if I offend someone but I just cannot give the Federal Government credit where there is no credit due. We have made numerous representations, official representations from Government regarding the T.V. services up there but it seems that again the CBC has ignored the requests of Government and has indicated to us that the remainder of the coast that is not serviced has a very low priority rating which is surprising because in 1969 or 1967 CBC at that time said that the coast was a high priority rating and they were working actively on providing the T.V. services.

However, in 1974, which is seven years later, we have not upgraded the status any. There are a few more communities that received coverage but the remainder of the communities have now been put on the low priority list. Why? I do not know. It is also surprising that representations to Newfoundland's Minister and the Federal Cabinet regarding this has met with a silence that is deafening. I do not know why that is so but it seems that we do not get any response on this particular matter.

Telephone communications, again we have to request and we have requested CN to try to upgrade their system. It is almost impossible and it is not only in my district but on the whole Northern Peninsula, it is almost impossible to try to get a telephone call through. These are things that we have no control over but certainly we would appreciate it if the federal agencies involved did take some notice of the fact that the services are relatively non-existent.

A few short words on the Throne Speech before I close. Mr. Speaker, it has been described in various ways by honourable members in the Opposition as being empty and this sort of thing. I believe that the

Throne Speech indicated quite clearly that Government intended to take action on the various things that were necessary to take action on. I can refer specifically to the first part of the Throne Speech that said we would bring in legislation on forestry, and the legislation was brought in. It is the type of Throne Speech that indicates what Government is going to do in general detail and then we followed up with action. There are no great promises in the Throne Speech because promises usually, in the majority, cannot be kept and will not be kept. So, we see no reason to go off the deep end as far as promises are concerned.

We outlined in general what our policies will be, what the future will hold and then as indicated in forestry, we follow with positive action. This Government, Mr. Speaker, has revived this Province from the doldrums days of 1971 and previous. The Province is on the move, is becoming more prosperous, and I am quite sure, Mr. Speaker, that the prosperity will continue, there will be an increase in activity and this Province over the next few years will see some of the most positive action that has ever been seen in its history.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. ALLAN EVANS (Burgeo and LaPoile): Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a few brief comments in the address in reply to the gracious Throne Speech which the Members opposite have tried to downgrade as being barren, etc. Of course, it did not come out with any ear-shattering announcements. How could it when we are accomplishing major improvements in this Province every day

I regret there are not too many of the opposition sitting over there at the present time. I suppose the member from Bonavista North is on his road patrol again. It would take a lot of blueberry wine, pardon me blueberry syrup he calls it, today to keep him warm.

Mr. Speaker, I know it has been customary in the past to welcome a new member to this House. However, with the garbage coming from that side, particularly from the member from White Bay North, I do not have the heart to welcome the new member at this present time. In fact I offer him my sincere sympathies as I do to the rest of the members of the House. I know it must be extremely trying to such mature and sincere men as the members from Twillingate and Fogo who have to sit there day after day listening to such unprincipled trash. Of course they know that their ordeal will be of short duration. There is more than a rumour that the Liberal Leadership is already moving south. However, there is doubt as to whether it will stop at White Bay South or over in an easterly direction, presumably headed for Springdale. Wherever it rests, I envy not the man who assumes it. He had better choose a new name for the party as his first constructive move. No, do not cite Hermitage as an upsurge in the party fortunes. I have more personal knowledge of that district than anyone here. I know every person there, you may say.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: No, no thank you. I have already received authentic reports that some of the leading Liberals in that district of long standing have already said at this early stage that they made a bad mistake in the by-election by voting Liberal.

Mr. Speaker, we are being told daily by the opposition that we must cease to lay the blame for our ills on the former administration. What hypocrisy! Sir, the next ten generations of unborn children in this province will be paying for the ineptitude and neglect, and the name of Smallwood will be cursed forever by them. The present leader will not have that to worry about as he may be relegated to

oblivion even before the end of the year. I do not think he has accomplished anything that will enhance him to prosterity. Every-time he opens his mouth he becomes more ridiculous. For instance when the Premier announced the removal of the seven per cent tax on heating oil, he says, "It is not enough." No doubt he was contemplating fourteen. Last fall he came out with a statement that certain plants, including those in the Port aux Basques Area, should pay the same higher wage scale as the unionized plants. At that time the union rate had recently risen to \$2.55 per hour. He must have thought that \$2.75 per hour being paid in the Port-aux-Basques Area was less than \$2.55. An abysmal ignorance of arithmetic, yet he pretends and is always saying he is educated. His education is just starting.

We have heard so much criticism from that side concerning the new Welfare Programme. Let me say at the outset that many people, especially widows, have called me and thanked me for the great contribution that this Government has made in the improvement of their lot. We hear so much from the gentlemen opposite about the cut-off after the family reaches seven children. Let me ask them one question: Does a man with ten children or even if he has twenty children receive greater earnings on a job than the man with one child or even none? He certainly does not. I know the cost of living has advanced considerably, enormously, during the past year especially. We also know that welfare recipients cannot get everything they want with the present scale, the increased scale even. However, it is our intention to get as many of these unfortunate people, who are able to work, into the labour force, so that their families will have greater opportunities in our province.

Now, Sir, let us have a look^{at} the stand taken by the honourable the Premier at the Energy Conference. These gentlemen opposite accuse him of placing us, the have-not province, as they call us, on the side of Alberta and Saskatchewan. What is wrong with that? They have not looked into the future far enough to imagine how silly we would look in the eyes of Canada and the rest of the world when we strike oil on

the Grand Banks or on the Labrador, if our Premier had not had the foresight and the guts to safeguard our interests for that auspicious occasion. They think we should follow their example of the

past when dealing with Ottawa. They were like a bunch of mangey curs under the table waiting for a bone to be thrown their way, even then their enjoyment was ruined and they did not receive a resounding kick in the pants while scuttling off with it. Such servility will never be found in this party. Their idea of industry was spelled out as develop or perish. They damn well took care that they personally did not perish, even in spite of being broke - as they claim or some of them claim - they can manage to live in mansions, in such pleasant spots as Clearwater, etc.

Then Sir, we hear such startling announcements as "Joey" is coming back on the political scene. "Only as leader," he says. However, no one seems to know who attempted to draft him except Castro and a few others from behind the Iron Curtain. Probably as a concession to them his next book will be titled "I Chose Cuba" or "I Chose China." Who knows?

Mr. Speaker,

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: Pardon?

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, we have heard so much criticism of our lack of policy regarding the fishery. Do you not think we are lucky to have any trace of the fishery remaining since our fishermen were told by the former government and its leader to burn their boats and forget the fishery? Of course we have not done nearly as much in this direction as we would have liked, not yet, but let me assure you that there is quite an improvement in my district during the past two years. Fishermen today receive thirteen cents per pound for cod, compared to about five cents when we took over, and wages on the plants have tripled in that short space in time. Business generally has reflected these improvements and our fishermen and workers have unlimited confidence in the future. However, there is an area which has to be controlled and that is the use of gill nets. The people of my district have already petitioned the

Fisheries Department in this regard. I know by experience that this type of fishing is damaging our fishery more than all the draggers on the Continental Shelf.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard much criticism of our rural development programme. Such criticism is certainly unwarranted when that department has in so short a time created in the vicinity of 2,000 jobs, with such a minimal cost per job. The minister and his staff are to be highly commended for the job they are doing. I am certain that they will provide many more jobs in the coming years.

Mr. Speaker, I think I should say here that I resent very strongly the scurrilous remarks of the member from White Bay North on the Premier in his absence from the House. The case of the crackie yapping at the heels of the big dog. There is such a comparison between the two that he should pray every night to become at least a hundredth part of the man that our Hon. Premier is. It would probably do him a lot of good to lick the Premier's boots and compare him with the chap who filled the boots he and his colleagues licked for so many years. He might realize that we have as Premier today a man down-to-earth, typical citizen of our province, a typical, real Newfoundlander, real, not something phoney, real, open and above board, who inspires confidence and devotion in those he leads, not by fear, as was the case with the former Liberal leader in this province. Regarding the recent conference on energy, a remark was made by a very reliable person from Quebec which bears repeating. He said, "What a change in such a short time. Formerly you were represented at the conference of Premiers by someone who was a joke to the rest of the gathering, now you have a Premier who is looked to for advice by the other Premiers."

AN HON. MEMBER: Who said that?

MR. EVANS: Who said it?

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: Oh, he has it, he got it on file. He will not forget him either.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard support from across the floor for the resolution advocating the financing of election campaigns from public

funds. No doubt it would be fine and dandy for the Liberal Party if they could say to their creditors concerning their liabilities, which the member for White Bay North stated here on this floor a few days ago was approximately half a million dollars. They will say, we are sorry but we will never be able to pay this debt, as public funding will not even suffice to pay for our current campaign expenses. Sir, for my part, if the public did provide funds for my re-election, even if it took a million bucks, they would be repaid a hundredfold by the service I have provided and will continue to in the future. However, I feel that some of the members they could elect, I will not say they will, but they could elect, over on that side, would not be any bargain even if they got them for a dime a dozen. I wonder too, if they realize that public funding would enable the N.D.P. to field a man in every district, thus making certain a third-place finish for the Liberal Party in the next election.

Mr. Speaker, we have just signed a new ten year agreement with DREE. This new agreement is a major step forward. Previously the government of the day took what funds they could get and they spent them only in the areas which were designated by DREE as being special. A lot of areas in our province got nothing on this account, especially in regard to infrastructure. Now any area can benefit through DREE, which will be a great source of satisfaction to many of our people; who will again recognize the fact that this is a government for all the people of our province wherever they may live.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard much about the Education Department regarding the building of DREE schools. It was a lack of foresight on the part of the former administration in building schools too costly to maintain by us. We will not get involved in such a hare-brained scheme in the future. A lot of reassessing of our position in this regard is required. As for our cutback on the student grants-in-aid, that was caused by the policy of our predecessors when they played Santa Claus to the students from all over the world. All their parents had to do was rent an apartment here long enough to establish the residency factor thus making their sons or daughters eligible for a student grant

and for a while even to be paid while attending university here. What unanimity from a province that was going a begging to Ottawa every day.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: A lot of students were like that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: Yes. You are not an import, are you?

As for the deficit being experienced today by many of our school boards,-

AN HON. MEMBER: He was exported

MR. EVANS: They would not. He is not worth it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: Chalk that up to the same bunch of Simple Simons. Many of the schools closed by them in favour of bussing should be open today, when the trend everywhere is in favour of the smaller schools which preserves the identity between pupil and teacher and can be operated much cheaper than a bus system. This should be the subject of a major review as soon as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is another bit of hypocrisy.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I thought we had been subject to the full treatment in regard to inane or asinine suggestions, but that brought forward by the member for White Bay North on Friday past regarding what he terms as the mysterious resignation of Mr. Saunders in 1972, with all his snide remarks and innuendoes takes top rating. No doubt he is suffering from a delusion that this caused the defeat of his party in the subsequent election. I am wondering what excuse he will have to offer for the complete annihilation of his party in the next election. Probably it would be more in order if some enquiries were instituted as to how he and some of his colleagues were elected in October 1971, when they even paved cabbage patches and in one instance it was reported from the Northern Peninsula that in their haste to have the paving done before polling day they even paved a mile of premature ice surface on a pond.

Mr. Speaker, the member from Hermitage has come out and decreed what he calls lack of leadership in our party. Let me reassure him right here and now that no member of our party has come out in public calling our leader a damned fool as was done by members of his party when their leader's name was brought up at the reception following the opening of the House on January 27.

AN HON. MEMBER: What year?

MR. EVANS: This year. We have the best leadership this province has ever had. They in the opposition cannot realize that a party can have leadership without having a dictatorship, as was the case in that party from 1949-1972. Now, they are the leaderless party.

Then, Mr. Speaker, on Monday past, the fledgling, the rookie, the orphan, who had to go to Hermitage to be adopted as he could not make a dog catcher in Green Bay, comes on open-line trying to downgrade men like myself, over here. I repeat, men who have proved themselves in all fields, who have been in situations time and again where he would have bawled his little heart out and given up. Up to now he has not even qualified for a third-rate idiot. If he thinks he is going to stand there and preach, he will find a congregation that says more than Amen.

Mr. Speaker, the member for White Bay South stated that we are trying to take credit for Confederation, which he says we played no part in bringing about. I would like to remind him that I was a strong supporter of Confederation as was a great majority of the people in my district,

AN HON. MEMBER: Joey's party?

MR. EVANS: Many of whom had always been P.C. I would also like to remind him of the fact that if the Government in Ottawa in 1949 had been P.C., Smallwood would have been P.C., which would have forced me to

break generations of family tradition and vote liberal.

Mr. Speaker, as for the Member from Bell Island we have long ago recognized his acting ability, that is locally, but I have just been informed that Disneyland is interested in him. As a matter of fact it has been suggested that they intend to film a new version of the Three Little Pigs, and are about to offer him a triple role. There is certainly no doubt as to his ability to perform.

Mr. Speaker, if the previous administration had accomplished as much in ten years as we have in the last year, they would have been Gods forever, they would not be over there. The more we do the more childish criticism we receive from them. I hope no one ever loses sight of the fact that it is not two years ago that this Government was elected with a commanding majority and the people who supported us then have even more reason to support us now. The hollering we hear is coming from a few disgruntled hangers on who probably would have had the same open criticism of the former administration if they had not been too afraid to voice their feelings publicly.

Sir, not long ago the member from White Bay North gave the media a breakdown of the salaries and allowances of each and every member of this honourable House. He recited these figures as though he had never seen or heard of them before, giving the impression that he was suffering from shock which no doubt he is, but for another reason. He omitted to state that when the proposed increase was being discussed last year, he advocated \$18,000.00 plus allowances as the desired salary for the M.H.A.'s

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Go on!

MR. EVANS: He did. Oh, yes. I hope he does not have the gall to deny this, as it can be contradicted by someone whose creditability is rated much more highly than his own.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Wanted \$18,000.00 a year. An executive, was it?

MR. EVANS: That is all. That was cost-plus.

Mr. Speaker, I think that just about concludes the observation I wish to make at this time. I trust that this session will be very productive and that this will be one of the greatest years ever for our Province, particularly for Burgeo - LaPoile.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable member for Grand Falls.

MR. AUBREY J. SENIOR: Mr. Speaker, I have a few comments in the Address in Reply to the gracious Speech from the Throne. Before I get into my comments, there are a few formalities which I would like to take care of.

First of all, I would like to welcome the new member to this honourable House, the member for the district of Hermitage who was recently elected. Also, I would like to congratulate the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply. I congratulate them on their fine speeches.

I have listened, Mr. Speaker, with great interest, to the many speeches that have been made in this particular session, especially in the Address in Reply. It seems that according to tradition that the members on the opposite side of the House automatically must disagree with the contents of the gracious Speech from the Throne, I suppose, dictated more by tradition than anything else, we must agree with the comments in the gracious Speech from the Throne. I see no reason today to break from that tradition because having heard and having studied the contents of the gracious Speech from the Throne I am pleased to say, Sir, that I am not in disagreement with the proposals and the policies that have been put forward by our government.

In the Throne Speech, Sir, we have many new policies and programmes set forth as a result of a great deal of effort and a great deal of planning which has taken place over the last couple of years. I support these policies, Sir, because I believe they are based on a lot of effort, a lot of planning, a lot of consideration which has gone into them by many qualified people.

I would deal later on in my speech, more specifically maybe, with

some of the items in the gracious Speech from the Throne and I think the comments I have to say will clearly outline what my position.

Mr. Speaker, there have been many comments made by members in the honourable House concerning the Speech from the Throne. We have been referred to as a do-nothing government, a government that has done absolutely nothing since we have taken over a couple of years ago. I have been referred to on many occasions as the do-nothing M.H.A., as the crazy M.H.A., as the unstable M.H.A., all these sorts of comments.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. SENIOR: Maybe today I can clarify the situation, Sir, somewhat concerning our government.

MR. W. N. ROWE (White Bay South): Would the member permit a question?

MR. SENIOR: A simple question.

MR. ROWE: Yes, the first statement made about a do-nothing government, that is irrelevant, but does the member mind informing the House who referred to him as a crazy M.H.A. or an unstable M.H.A. I mean those are harsh words and can lead to all sorts of misinterpretations. I mean, what context were they used and who used them?

MR. SENIOR: Well, there is no need for misinterpretation. I will clarify that for him further in the Speech as I deal with it in some detail because it involves a very wide area which I think I should clarify and deal with at this time. It has to do with some comments made by members from the other side of the House and comments made in the news media by those whom I suppose would be considered as sympathizers, members from the other side of the House; the honourable members for the other side of the House whom I would consider to be propagandists of the Liberal party, the great octopus we have had in this Province.

I will go into that in some detail and deal with that and answer the honourable member's questions in detail because I think it is about time some of these things were brought out in the open and dealt with and that the people of this Province were made aware of just what some people in this Province, what their motives are, just what is behind some of the things which are happening in this Province that I am aware of.

It is my intention, if I am permitted time enough, to bring some of these things to light and make the public more aware of just what is taking place in this Province and why.

Now, Sir, we have been referred to as a do-nothing government; have not done a thing since we took over. Let me deal with that for just a few moments and I could spend all my time, Mr. Speaker, dealing with the many programmes, many policies and many specific projects that our government has initiated, has completed and is in the process of completing since we became a government.

First of all, I will deal with a figure which has been disputed by the honourable members on the other side of the House and that is, Sir, concerning the number of jobs that have been created by the P.C. Government since we took over some two years ago. The figures which we quoted, Sir, were that in 1949 we had 99,000 people in the labour force in Newfoundland and after twenty-three years of Liberal administration we had 139,000. We had a difference of 40,000 people in twenty-three years, 40,000 jobs created. At the beginning of 1972, the number of people employed was 139,000. In August of 1973, the number of people employed was 174,000, 35,000 new jobs in twenty months.

Now, Sir, in twenty-three years 40,000 jobs, in twenty-three months, approximately 35,000 new jobs. Sir, I do not think that is a fair comparison. I do not think it is a fair comparison to compare two years of administration with twenty-three. Let me, Sir, allow me, Sir, to project that

which we have had to cope with over the last two years and then let me project the performance of our government in two years over twenty-three years, assuming that we create jobs at the same pace that we are creating them today. How many jobs, Sir, would we have in twenty-three years? \$488,750 jobs - almost enough for every person in this province today - an amazing statistic, Sir.

Even, Sir, if the figures were disputed and even if they were cut in half, we would still end up with 250,000, a fantastic statistic when we look to the future. We are a do-nothing government, have not done a thing? Go out to Grand Falls district, Sir, and talk to the people out there who have found jobs in the last two years, a town, Sir, that was dependent on one industry. Today we have development taking place there which is nearly completed and when it is completed will employ more people than are employed in the Price Mill in Grand Falls. It is a fact, Sir - a one industry town where today we will have a stable economy.

A do-nothing government, a do-nothing M.H.A. - the honourable members from the other side, on the open line programme out there: "The M.H.A. has not done anything for the district since he has been a member, not a thing, has not done a thing." Well, Sir, I hope they go out there every day and get on that open line programme and say the same thing because the oftener they do that, the more credit I am getting and the more people are coming and shaking my hand and slapping me on that back.

Sir, we hate to bring up the past. We hear this brought up in this House so often - do not bring up the past, do not refer to the past. Sir, how can we overlook the past when look across to the other side of this honourable House, Sir, and we see it here in person, in living colour, a segment of the same administration that the people of Newfoundland rejected in no uncertain terms in March of 1972. We have these same people here, Sir, in living colour today who are proponents of the same policies and supporting the same

principles that this government had for twenty-three years, and trying to convince the people of Newfoundland that this is still right, what the people of Newfoundland rejected overwhelmingly in 1972. How naive, Sir, and how stupid do they think the people of Newfoundland are? Do they think they are going to revive this again? No, Sir. The new Liberal Party, Sir, what is new about it? Someone tell me what is new about it.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: They have a new headquarters.

MR. SENIOR: They are still trying to justify, Sir, that old position, still trying to justify the actions of the old administration, still trying to justify the actions of the old personalities, still trying to convince the people of Newfoundland that this was right. They are doing that, Sir, by trying to discredit the only sensible government we have had in Newfoundland for twenty-three years, by innuendo.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. SENIOR: No, Sir, I cannot agree with it.

MR. CROSBIE: Whispering campaigns! Sneak attacks on open line! Character assassination!

MR. SENIOR: I am going to deal with open line programmes at some length, Sir.

Well, Sir, I will tell you one thing, they can preach all the old policies they want and they can get on the open line programmes all they want and they can get all the sympathy from the news media of this province that they can get but I am willing to stand here today, Sir, and say that they will never, ever convince the people of Newfoundland that the policies that they stood for and the policies that they - or lack of policy - that they are putting forward today will ever convince the electorate of Newfoundland to put them back in power in this province. They will never get the credibility that they need to get really re-elected.

So, I sat in this House a few days ago and I heard, Sir, what I considered to be one of the most inspiring speeches, one of the most well delivered, one of the most sincerely delivered speeches that I have

heard in this honourable House. I had expected, Sir, with the content of that speech, with the compassion with which it was presented, with the importance of its contents, that it would have made the news headlines. It did get some coverage, Sir, I must admit. I went home and turned on my television set before I had my supper. Who was the first man I saw come on the television screen? The honourable member from Bell Island. One of the best speeches I have heard in this House, and he gets the coverage.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Who made the speech?

MR. SENIOR: The honourable Mr. Murphy, the Minister of Social Services. It is one of the best speeches I have heard in this House since I have been here.

Now, Sir, I am going to go on a little further in a moment. I am straying from the subject somewhat but still I feel I have some leverage here because I have a lot on my mind which I want to speak about. We get this about a do-nothing government, about M.H.A's not properly representing their districts, about M.H.A's not visiting their district - the M.H.A. for Grand Falls is never in his district, has never been out in his district. That is all I hear out there. They phone up from St. John's and get on the open-line programme out there and that is all you hear, Sir. Well, I am going to tell you, Sir, that I have had almost as much representation from districts in this province represented by Liberal members as I have had from my own district of Grand Falls.

The district of White Bay South, Sir, is one example, in the community of Hampden, where I have had to deal with problems for those people. I am sure that the people of Grand Falls district will not mind me saying this, because this district is neglected, Sir. The member does not visit his district often enough. There are problems in his district that need to be attended to immediately. Who do they come to? They come to me. Why? I do not know.

MR. W. ROWE: I do not know either. They must be gone mad.

MR. SENIOR: Somebody is gone mad.

The district of Fogo, Sir, and a man I respected in this House - I have letters on file from people in Fogo district, Sir, requesting assistance, requesting help, requesting me to speak in the House on their behalf, documented files.

The district of Bell Island, Sir - one of the most neglected districts in the province. The member spends so much time travelling around this province, trying to discredit the Progressive Conservative Government, the Progressive Conservative members, on open-line programmes that he has not got time to look after his own district. I have delegations that come into my office from the district of Bell Island because they cannot meet with their member. It is a fact, Sir.

The district of White Bay North, Sir - same thing. I had a delegation in, Sir, about two weeks ago. These people have problems that are not being taken care of. Their members are not sympathizing with them,

they are too busy travelling around the province discrediting the Progressive Conservative Government. They are talking about us, about our lack of activity. It is a fact, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. SENIOR: Maybe it is because I am just a human being who is concerned about people, I do not know. Maybe it is because I listened to him without a smirk on my face and maybe I appeared a little bit sincere or something, I do not know. I do not know. I do not ask people why they come to me. When they come to me I say, "Sir can I help you. What is your problem?"

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. SENIOR: Oh, sure glad to. Yes, I would be glad to. From Bonavista North, Sir, I have received phone calls from people who have problems out there. I write the Hon. Member for Bonavista North, without dealing with him myself, and I refer to him in a courteous manner. I get back, Sir, I suppose if you read between the lines, what could be considered a sarcastic letter saying that is because of lack of action on the Progressive Conservative Government, when in fact it is lack of action on behalf the M.H.A. for the district.

No, Sir, the Member for Grand Falls has had a change of attitude. I am no longer going to sit in this House and listen to lies - I will take that back, Sir, I understand that I am not supposed to say that. I am no longer going to sit in this House and listen to misrepresentation, innuendo, statements made which are not related to facts, nonsense and without reacting to it. Sir, God gave me the ability to speak, however well I do not know but speak I will. I will not sit in this House and listen to any more of this nonsense without reacting to it.

Sir, the Member for Grand Falls, for the information of the honourable House, for the information of the people of Grand Falls and for the information of anybody else who is interested, visits his

district, Sir, at least once a month regularly, on a monthly basis. There have been times, Sir, when I have visited my district as high as six weeks in a row at my own expense, because I had been requested to do so. I have never refused to deal with a problem from my district. I have never refused to answer a letter. I have never refused to return a phone call. I have not been able to give all yes answers. Let us be realistic, who can? I have not been able to solve all the problems, Sir, but who can. I will not take the kind of nonsense that I have heard on the "Open Line Programmes" in Grand Falls from the member from the opposite side of the House, without some reaction. I am just not going to take it, Sir. If it is going to be a fight, it is going to be a two-way fight.

When I started out to campaign in the Grand Falls District, against the Deputy Premier and the Minister of Education or Finance, they told me I was crazy. I almost believed it myself. When I found out what the odds were against me, I was even more convinced maybe that I was. When I found out how the news media in that district was being used - the "Open Line Programmes" had become "Closed Line Programmes" because nobody else could get a chance to speak, Sir, except the moderator of the programme, who was a self-confessed Liberal. On the same station, Sir, on election day, contrary to the broadcasting rules, it broadcasted a political message from the Liberal candidate of the district. It was brought to the attention of C.R.T.C. but what happened? Nothing. Yes, Sir, they pulled all the stops out. They pulled it all out.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. SENIOR: Whoever was involved in that campaign. There was a gentleman by the name of the Hon. Frederick Rowe. He was involved in the campaign. I am talking about the whole goings on. That is the kind of thing, Sir, that we have had to contend with in this province.

Nevertheless, the people of Newfoundland, Sir, are not naive any more. They know what is going on, Sir. They are not fooled by the innuendo and the insinuations and the foolish comments that are made by people, without substantiation. They are not fooled by this any more. Never again, Sir!

AN HON. MEMBER: The honourable member has not documented one thing -

MR. SENIOR: About what?

AN HON. MEMBER: Name the charges or provide a documentation.

MR. SENIOR: I have the tapes. I can play them to you.

MR. W. ROWE: Bring in the letters.

MR. SENIOR: What letters?

MR. W. ROWE: Those letters you were talking about.

MR. SENIOR: I will be very happy to. If you would like to come and see them, I can show them to you.

MR. W. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: It is an order, but I have not been able to find it in the book here yet, if my memory serves me correctly, if documents, letters, newspapers or any topics outside the House are referred to the member is supposed to be prepared to table them. As a matter of fact, common courtesy would demand that he table them when mentioning them. I do call upon that rule governing parliamentary procedure, Mr. Speaker, to ask the member to table it in the House of Assembly, all these letters he is talking about.

MR. CROSBIE: On the point of order: If the honourable gentleman is going to get up on the point of order and say there is some rule, then the honourable gentleman should be able to cite some authority for it.

MR. W. ROWE: I will cite it when I find it.

MR. CROSBIE: There is no such rule. The Hon. Member for Grand Falls is entitled to mention or refer to anything he wants to refer to.

MR. SENIOR: Now, Sir, I would like to get back to the subject

MR. SPEAKER (Mr. Stagg): The rules under this matter are somewhat complex. If the honourable wish to give a citation, we shall certainly entertain it at that point.

MR. W. ROWE: A member of this House, Sir, when he remembers a rule of the House, should not be expected on a moment's notice to be able to give the chapter and verse of it. I will submit to, Your Honour, some citations concerning it but I would have thought that Your Honour would have been familiar with it in any event.

MR. SPEAKER (Mr. Stagg): The Hon. Member for Grand Falls.

MR. SENIOR: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am very happy to abide by the rules of the House, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, I was dealing with the subject, Sir, of us being a do-nothing government. I was pointing out some statistics of what has happened since we became a government and to discredit these charges which have been made. Sir, I could go on at some length and probably take up all my time dealing with this subject alone. Let me just mention a few of the highlights of what has happened in the last couple of years. I will not go into detail on these, Sir, because I am sure they have been covered in great detail by the ministers of the various departments and I would not be qualified, Sir, to go into the same extended detail as they would be but just to merely mention them, to point out and discredit the charges that have been made that we are a do-nothing government.

First of all let me mention the Labrador Linerboard Mill - the great, I do not know what you would call it, Sir. - disaster, catastrophe, millstone or whatever else was left us. The Hon. Minister of Finance, Sir, and his colleagues have, in my opinion, done an excellent job, a masterful job. What words can be used to

describe the job that they have done to get this project going?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. SENIOR: There is just one, Sir. Up at the Marystown Shipyard, Sir, it was brought to a level of productivity never known before. In 1974, I understand it will show a profit of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, maybe even a million dollars. An expansion programme I believe is being considered for the shipyard. The Come-by-Chance Oil Refinery, a second refinery has been negotiated, the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation, Sir, making loans available to businesses

across the province. Grading up to late last fall, 425 full-time jobs, \$2.6 million lent out to business people around the province.

Development of the Lower Churchill, Sir, under consideration, and again I cannot go into too much detail on this because I am not a minister. Being familiar with what is happening, I can deal with mentioning it in a general way. The feasibility studies that have been commissioned to determine the feasibility of going on with this project, the tremendous benefits that will accrue to this as a result, the tremendous expenditure involved, the tremendous number of jobs, from ten to twelve thousand jobs that will result during the construction period of this project, many new things have taken place.

There have been new departments set up, Sir. The new Department of Tourism. In 1973 we had 470,000 tourists visit this province as compared to 314,000 in 1971. Six new provincial parks opened in 1973, including the first one in Labrador. Expansion of ten other provincial parks, considerable expansion of tourist promotion.

In the field of recreation: Sir, since this government have assumed office we have spent \$2.5 million on recreation in the province, in various areas, Sir, grants to youth organizations, sports governing bodies, capital grants and so on. I am sure, Sir, that the expenditure in this programme would have been a great deal more except for the unwise spending by the previous administration during the 1971 election campaign, when many, many commitments were made without any deal of planning, forethought; projects were half completed. We had a stadium built in Badger, Sir, that was built without any windows; it did not have any lights in it, it did not have an ice plant in it, Sir, just a shell of a building. These were the kind of projects we were left with. This is the kind of recreation programme we were left with. I am sure, Sir, that with the interest that the government has in recreation in the province, if we had not worked under such severe handicaps much more money

would have been spent. Expenditure in this area will, I am sure, increase in the future, because our government places priority first of all on developing our resources and creating jobs for our people. Of course, by no stretch of the imagination is expenditure on recreational facilities at the bottom of the list, Sir. We are concerned about the youth of this province and we would like to spend more money, I am sure, in this area. Here again this is an area which I can only speak of generally, which I am sure will be dealt with by the ministers responsible.

Another brand new department, Sir, the Department of Rural Development. Still have not done anything. How long have I been talking, Sir? I do not know but so far I have been talking about all the things that we have done and we still get to where we have not done anything. A new department, Rural Development. Why would our government want to set up a Department of Rural Development? Why? I will tell you why, Mr. Speaker, because the people who live in the rural part of this province have and we believe will continue to have a great contribution to make to the development of this province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. SENIOR: They can only make that contribution, Sir, with the necessary assistance financially and otherwise from the provincial government. I do not believe, Sir, our government believes in hand-outs to these people for favours of any kind, political or otherwise. I believe our government believes in assisting our people when they have the initiative, the desire and the fortitude to get out and do something, when they have recognized the resource in their area or when a resource has been recognized for them by someone who has gone in and shown them and has given them assistance. Our people are not lazy, Sir. I came from a rural area, Sir. We did not live on welfare. We were not lazy. There were times when we had it tough, there were lots of times we could have gotten a little

assistance and it would have been easier to expand a little industry. That is why the Rural Development Department was set up, Sir, because it recognized the potential for development in rural Newfoundland. It recognized the potential of the people in rural Newfoundland to be able to participate in this development. We did not write them off, Sir, as people with no ability, as people who did not know anything, as people who could not make a contribution to the province. No, Sir, we recognized them as Newfoundlanders who had an interest in developing Newfoundland, who wanted to be a part of what is going on in Newfoundland, who wanted to share in some of the financial resources of Newfoundland but still have some input themselves.

What happened? We are told that it is a total failure. Sir, nobody will ever convince me of that. Nobody will ever convince the thousands of people around this province who are employed today as a result of the Rural Development Authority, that it was a failure. Nobody, Sir, will ever convince them of that.

I had the privilege a couple of weeks ago of walking into a carpenter's shop. There were two aggressive young men, very enthusiastic, rearing to go, cannot meet the demands, Sir, cannot manufacture the goods fast enough. The same thing is happening in other areas of the province. We have thousands of other people around this province, Sir, who would do the same thing and will be doing the same thing as our government continues to provide assistance on a sensible basis to them. How many millions and millions and hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in this province in the past to create temporary employment? When we have a Department of Rural Development— Sir, the Rural Development Authority creating in a very short time well over two thousand jobs at a cost of about eighteen hundred dollars per job? What a success, Sir. What an outstanding success. What a contribution these people are making to this province. If anybody think, Sir, that Newfoundland can be

centralized, can be resettled so that we have all urban areas and survive, then, Sir, I think they had better have second thoughts about it.

Most of the valuable resources in this province, Sir, are located in rural Newfoundland. Take our fishery, the great renewable resource which we have, our forestry resources and many others. Who is going to develop them, Sir, if we resettle all the people to urban areas in this province? It is not sensible thinking, Sir, as far as I am concerned. You just cannot sell me on that programme, nobody ever could. I just do not believe it. I do not believe in moving a man from an area where he is making a contribution to the province to an area where he becomes a liability on the community where he moves. I do not know anything about economics but to me, Sir, that is just basic common sense, and I think this is what the Rural Development Authority is all about. It is to recognize and develop the resources in rural Newfoundland and have the people of rural Newfoundland develop them for their benefit so that they, Sir, can live the life style that they want to live. I do not mean, Sir, that people should live on every little island, nook and cranny in Newfoundland where they cannot enjoy some of the basic amenities of life. I do not mean that but I still think, Sir, that there are many rural areas of Newfoundland that are viable and can be made viable and will be made viable by the P.C. Government.

and I could go on. I could get carried away on what our government has done. I could talk for hours, Sir, on my limited knowledge, just from what I know, from what I have been exposed to.

There are many speakers in this House, Sir, who could speak much more eloquently than I could, with much more authority, with much more knowledge. But, Sir, it burns me up when I see the work and the effort that has been put into government in this province in the last two years to try to have it totally discredited by members from the other side of the House.

In the field of education, Sir, just a few more statistics, just interesting ones, I do not want to bore you, Sir, with facts and figures. In education, teachers' incomes have risen since the Progressive Conservative took over office from \$46 million to \$65 million, an increase of 41 per cent. In our vocational schools, incomes have risen from \$3.3 million to \$5.3 million, an increase of 60 per cent. Monies advanced to the university increased from \$16.2 million to \$21.3 million, an increase of 32 per cent. Construction at the university rose from \$3 million to \$8.3 million in 1973, an increase of 170 per cent. School bus transportation increased by 18 per cent to over \$1 million. We completed construction of several vocational schools at a cost of \$6 million. Assisted in the renovation of buildings of 79 schools throughout the province. Yet we have not done a thing, not a thing. A do-nothing government.

Mines and Energy - 1973 mining production in the province was forecast to reach \$327 million, up more than 40 per cent in less than a year. Investment in the mining industry in 1973 was expected to go to \$90 million compared to \$65 million in 1972. In excess of \$50 million we spent on offshore oil exploration and so on.

Again, Sir, I am not doing the job of the ministers but just by information that is available to me in making this speech, I merely want to make some points and bring some facts before this honourable House.

This is an interesting one - Transportation and Communications. The minister is not here but I am sure he would not mind me relating some

of these figures to the honourable House, Mr. Speaker. For the interest of those who may be interested, in a couple of years, Sir, since we have been elected, we have paved 377 miles of road, at a cost of \$27,360,000. 275 miles of road have been reconstructed at a cost of \$24 million. 17 miles of new road constructed at a cost of \$16,300,000. 14 new bridges have been built at a cost of \$6,800,000. So \$74,460,000 have been spent on road work in less than two years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. SENIOR: It is not all provincial money probably.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

AN HON. MEMBER: He just said, "We have done this."

MR. SENIOR: We the people, that is right.

MR. MURPHY: Sure, on behalf of the people.

MR. WM. ROWE: Do not be so childish.

MR. SPEAKER (MR. STAGG): Order please.

MR. SENIOR: Sir, I have only covered three or four departments and I was about to cut it short because I did not want to embarrass the honourable members too much. I do not want to take too much time of this honourable House, Sir, but I could go on to the other departments and bring out some more startling revelations or facts, Sir, which show that we are not entirely a do-nothing government.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. SENIOR: We realize, Sir, they are not interested. They are more interested in reading the comics but that is all right. We do not mind.

MR. E. ROBERTS: The comics are, "Muse" editorial, "Student-aid policies must be changed."

MR. MURPHY: Ever to his own -

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Order! Order! Order!

MR. ROBERTS: Come on that is not funny.

MR SENIOR: Mr. Speaker do I have the floor, Sir?

I think, Mr. Speaker, I have covered enough territory in statistics to point out, Sir, that we have accomplished a great deal

since we have been elected as government of this province. It is very difficult for me Sir, as a member, to sit here day after day after day, pick up my newspaper day after day after day, turn on the radio and television day after day after day and hear that we are a do-nothing government.

I will admit, Sir, in my opinion we have made some mistakes. I would agree to that. I would concede to that and probably, Sir, if I have the privilege to stand here a year from now, I will say the same thing. As far as my own district is concerned, Sir, I would say the same thing. I am not satisfied. I am sure, Sir, if I stood here ten years from now I would say the same thing. I would not be satisfied. When we are all satisfied, Sir, when we have all our problems solved we do not need a government. That is our job. That is our job, Sir, to meet the needs of the people of the province, to solve problems. We are confronted with problems daily. I am confronted with problems daily. I wish there were easy solutions. I wish there were fast solutions. Sir, the process of government does not work that way.

We have many, many blaring needs in the District of Grand Falls. I would like to comment on some of those, Sir, for just a few moments. After I was elected the member for Grand Falls, having lived there and having recognized some of the potential for development in that area, having recognized and having lived with some of the local problems with two towns, Sir, being integrated physically, socially, yet separate, recognizing, Sir, the potential because of the geographic location and so on, when I became the member I felt it was my duty to bring to the attention of the government, to the attention of the people in the district, to the attention of the public generally what I felt was the importance of this area and the important role that I felt it would play in the development of Newfoundland in the future.

Well, Sir, whenever I talked about great industrial development taking place in Grand Falls, I was told I was crazy. It would never happen. It has always been a one-company town. No one is interested in

February 15, 1974.

Tape NO. 267

NM - 4

going there. It will never happen. But, Sir, day after day after
day in the news media and in the press

I emphasize the importance of this area. I emphasize the interests of local government officials in attracting industry to this area. So, Sir, we developed a great industrial park there. The first phase was partially completed. It filled up so rapidly, Sir, that last year another seventy-five acres were developed. It was projected that this seventy-five acres of serviced land would last for three years. The land has been serviced, Sir, for approximately six or seven months and today it is virtually sold out. There is a demand for more.

In addition to that we have a new shopping mall which is opening in June or July which is going to employ 350 people. Sir, there was no great investment of government money for this type of development. An investment of approximately \$500,000 to service the land. Once the services were provided and the importance of this area was made known to the public and it was recognized, private enterprise did the rest.

Sir, it is not going to end there because the demand is increasing each day for more industrial serviced land for the Grand Falls, Windsor area. I am sure, Sir, that our government recognizing what has taken place, although it was considered initially that it would not take place, that the venture was not recognized but you cannot deny the fact that it has taken place - recognizing the need that exists there now for more serviced land and I am sure our government will be sympathetic to providing assistance for this worth-while project.

In addition to that, Sir, we have another major problem in the Grand Falls, Windsor area, something that I am sure most people in Newfoundland are not aware of. That is that the Town of Grand Falls does not have a water supply really. The Town of Grand Falls, the industrial area included, is supplied from an eight inch water main that was installed about 1910 by the AND Company using an antiquated pumping system which was installed at the same time. That supplies the whole area. That system was designed to service the area that existed at that time. That is what we are dependent on, Sir, for a water supply and to supply the great industrial expansion which is taking

place there. If anybody has any doubts that I am misrepresenting what is happening in the district of Grand Falls, Sir, the physical evidence is there for anybody to see.

Now, this problem has been recognized and it has been dealt with to some extent. In the second special areas agreement of DREE a study was commissioned to study the regional servicing needs of the Grand Falls, Windsor, Bishop Falls area. Emanating from that study were certain recommendations and one recommendation was that one water supply system, a regional water supply system would be able to service the three towns with one water source. They were able to locate a suitable source of water. The Town of Bishop Falls is now being connected to that source. We have a large storage tank installed in the Town of Grand Falls and we are now, Sir, looking to the Federal and Provincial Governments for funds to install the water main from the source to the storage tank in Grand Falls,

to supply Grand Falls, Winsor and the business area for the whole region. We do not think this is too much to ask, in view of the minimal contribution that has been made, Sir, in view of the tremendous expansion that has taken place. I have been informed, Sir, once the industrial area is completed, that is now underway, that it will employ more people than are employed in the Price Newfoundland Mill.

Yes, Sir, Phase (2) is on Cromer Avenue. It was developed. The land was service this year and as I mentioned before it was projected that land would last for three years. It is virtuously sold out. Now, they are looking to go across the tracks into Winsor and service that expansion from the area in Grand Falls, and the benefits of that will accrue to Winsor which is certainly needed, because the town of Winsor has very little industry, has very little revenue from industry. As a matter of fact, Sir, we heard a lot about, we do not hear a lot, we hear mentioned from time to time that we do not need too much out in Grand Falls district, that we are wealthy out there and so on.

It will become a well known fact soon, Sir, that the tax contribution of the people of Winsor is among the highest in the Province. That is a fact.

So, these are two areas, Sir, in the Grand Falls, Winsor complex that we are gravely concerned about because of the immediate need. We are afraid, Sir, that if we do not meet this need quickly that enterprise, the business people who are interested in locating in this area may turn their attention elsewhere. With the momentum that we have, we do not want to lose it and I am sure, Sir, our Government will go into this in some depth and give it all due consideration, not gambling or speculating on something that may not work out but realizing what has already happened there and the demand that does exist.

There are a couple of other areas, Sir, of the district, I would like to refer to. I am grateful, Sir, for what has happened. Generally, we have received a fair amount of co-operation from the Provincial

Government in line with other priorities in the Province, considering the problems we have had to face over the last couple of years. None the less, Sir, we must continually draw to the attention of government as M.H.A.'s the needs of our district. There are other areas of my district which have problems.

Next, I would like to mention, very briefly, the town of Millertown. For a little town, Sir, it is relatively well off because most of the people work there all the time in the Price Newfoundland Woods Camps. There is very little welfare in the town, almost full employment, very prosperous little town. It has not given me any problems, really, to any great extent. We have one problem there which was brought to light two or three years ago, I think, even before I got involved in politics, in that the raw sewerage there was being disposed of, in the lake or in open ditches, creating a very serious pollution problem which I think the government dealt with at that time. In trying to cope with this problem, it was proposed that a sewerage disposal system would be installed in the town of Millertown.

Now, Sir, from there I sort of get lost as to what happens. Either through a lack of planning or in haste to get something physical on the sight or get some commitment made for political purposes or whatever, I do not really know, but all I know, Sir, is that today we have installed in the town of Millertown a brand new sewerage treatment plan, but we do not have a sewer system.

It seems very unusual, Sir, that it should be done in this way. I guess this is a result of the planning of the previous administration because this was the way that it was done.

I guess, Sir, it looked pretty impressive to see a big, black tank, probably thirty or forty feet long and twenty feet high and so on, parked by the side of the road at certain times, especially if an election campaign was on. They talk about us, Sir, and our lack of planning and foresight and everything else that we were supposed to be doing wrong. That has got to be the biggest blunder that I have ever seen in my life.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. SENIOR: As a matter of fact, in October, 1971, I was driving to Gander and I could not believe my eyes. I saw the same thing. It was a paving machine that was on the road at that time in a blinding snowstorm going right to it, putting down the black tar.

Sir, we would like to see - this is not really a costly project. It seems incredible, Sir, that we have spent money on a sewage treatment plan without being able to complete this system and in line with other priorities in the province and in view of the fact that very little money has been spent in the Grand Falls District in the last couple of years, considering, Sir, what the development zone that is taking place there is, I am not saying that no money is being spent there but considering the benefits that have derived from the development there, I would like to see attention placed on this particular project.

The Town of Buchans presented us with some problems over this past year, as we know, because of the labour dispute there. We were unfortunate enough to have a labour dispute which continued for quite some time but we are all happy now that this has been settled and things are getting back to normal. There is some concern, Sir, which has been expressed to me, considerable concern has been expressed as to what the future of the Town of Buchans may be, especially for the permanent residents of the town, or at least the people there who have invested their earnings into personal property and so on. In view of statements that have been made, whether they are credible or not, maybe

that is one of the things that should be determined if it can be, that the life expectancy of the mine there is less than five years, I have asked our government if they would look into this matter and see if we could take some preventive measures. At least show some concern, Sir, for the future of the people there. As a result a committee will be appointed of representatives of various government departments to deal with people locally there and to take a look at the situation, to assess it, to see what potential there may be for development in line with other things that are happening in the area, the road that is being constructed to the west coast. There is some potential there for developing certain small industries. There is a possibility if the road to the west coast is updated in due course, which may take some time, that there could be a small service centre develop in this area.

So we are going to take a look at this, Sir, and see if some preventive measures can be taken or if in fact the statements that have been made are credible or if there is reason to be concerned about the future of Buchans at this time and I am very grateful, Sir, for this action by our government.

Now, Sir, I covered the district very well. I covered most of the area in the district. There are a couple of other items which I would like to refer to very briefly. There is an area, Sir, in our society today

which concern a great many of our people. It is an area which I have spoken on before, commented on before. It is an area where I have had some practical experience, it is an area where our government have taken some action to bring in legislation and that is in the area of consumer protection.

Sir, there is a whole area involving consumers, not only in Newfoundland but all over Canada, which is very, very seldom discussed for some reason. I think, Sir, it is something that should be brought to the attention of the public and the honourable House because from my own experience, having worked in this field, from my own experience as M.H.A., I am aware of great hardships that are being placed on the people of this province.

I would like to refer specifically, first, to one Federal Statute which covers the operation of companies in this province and this is in the area of loan companies and finance companies. This is one of the few areas, Sir, of consumer credit that are controlled by Federal Legislation, at least as far as the control of interest rates are concerned.

It is not my intention today to knock finance companies, acceptance companies nor any credit granters for that matter, I am merely looking at it from the consumers point of view or from the consumer protection point of view. The Small Loans Act, Federal Statute, was proclaimed in 1939. It was quite adequate, Sir, at that time to cope with the situation and with the trends that were being established in the areas of consumer credit. Consumer credit certainly was not as prominent then as it is today. In Newfoundland in the late fifties and early sixties, we saw a great expansion of participation in consumer credit, particularly as far as finance companies, acceptance companies and so on were concerned. This was not bad in itself, Sir, because it brought a lot of money to Newfoundland. There were millions of dollars being poured into the economy, many businesses prospered as a result but like every other area, Sir, where there are not adequate safeguards built into the

legislation which control these things there are areas for abuse. In my opinion the companies have abused the Small Loans Act and it has not been entirely their fault. I think the act itself is outdated, it is not relative to the extension of consumer credit today and I would like to point out why.

I am dealing strictly with interest rates. The Small Loans Act states that on a loan up to three hundred dollars a loan company can charge two per cent per month or twenty-four per cent per annum. On loans from three hundred to one thousand dollars they are permitted by law to charge one per cent per month or twelve per cent per annum. On loans from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars they are allowed to charge one-half of one per cent or six per cent per annum. Now, Sir, it does not take much knowledge or much consideration to realize that one-half of one per cent or six per cent per annum is not adequate today for a company to lend money. They are probably paying as high as nine per cent

for the funds which they lent.

So what is happening, Sir, as a result of this outdated act, what is happening, Sir, is this, that it is only profitable for these companies to make loans in certain loan categories, more profitable areas are between \$300 and \$700. If you were to go to a loan company today, Sir, and request a loan over \$1,000, although the statute provides for them to lend money in this category I doubt very much if you would be able to obtain it.

So the very nature of the act encourages manipulation of the consumer from the low yield brackets which is not profitable for these companies to the higher yield brackets, over \$1,500, which is not controlled by the act, which is not controlled by any federal legislation. This, Sir, in my opinion, especially in instances where consumers are not well informed in these affairs, leads to abuse, where they are being sold more money than they need, where they are being, I would not say pressured but encourage into higher loan brackets which have a higher interest yield, increasing their debt, placing a greater hardship on them; making the money easier for them to get.

Well, Sir, if I were operating a finance company I do not know but I would be inclined to do the same thing because I do not think I would have much choice. The point that I am trying to make, Sir, is this: I believe that although the provincial government have no control over the interest rates that are imposed in this province by these companies, I for one would like to see our government make strong representation to the federal government to have this act amended.

Maybe, Sir, it should not only be amended, maybe it should be a brand new act much more comprehensive in scope wherein all areas of consumer credit would be controlled. For example, there is no legislation today, Sir, that I know of that controls interest rates charged by the department stores or by acceptance companies that by retail trade on conditional sales contracts. No legislation that I know of. The small loans act is the only one that I am aware of.

I feel, Sir, that for the benefit of the people of Newfoundland, because of the abuses that are taking place, that we should make strong representation to the federal government to have this act replaced, have it brought up to date and have a ceiling of not \$1,500 but at least \$25,000 because many of these companies, Sir, are making loans as high as that today. So if there is any justification for having the act at all, there is certainly justification for making it relative to today's conditions and today's situation.

There are other areas, Sir, concerned with the extension of consumer credit which I want to deal with, where I feel there are abuses, whether because of lack of legislation or lack of inspection by the Division of Insurance or lack of control where consumers are being taken advantage of. For example, Sir, if you go to a car dealer to buy a car and it is being financed through an acceptance company the car deal properly has two or three interest rate charges, with three different rates of interest being charged. An arrangement is made between the dealer and the finance company whereby by charging a particular interest rate the dealer receives what is known as participation

which I would call a kick-back. There is nothing wrong with that in principle. The only thing that is wrong with it, Sir, is that this amount is included in the total finance charges to the consumer on his contract.

However, I understand that there is provincial legislation that if the contract is prepaid, then a portion of that would be rebated to the consumer and the finance company would absorb the cost. In an instance say where you have a twenty-four month contract and the contract runs for twenty-four months, then there would be no rebate, in actual fact the kick-back or the participation or whatever sophisticated term you want to put on it that is paid to the dealer is actually paid by the consumer. Now, Sir, I think that is wrong.

I think finance companies, acceptance companies, mortgage companies want to solicit business, want to pay finders' fees, I think they should pay for it themselves. I think this is common practice in the mortgage business where a mortgage broker refers a client to a company, the finders' fee is paid by the company.

Sir, it is a whole can of worms that I believe needs to be opened up. It needs to be investigated and needs to be dealt with very severely. I have seen abuses of it, Sir, from Newfoundland to Toronto to Moncton and all over Canada and yet it seems that our federal government has deaf ears to these serious problems which are affecting many of our consumers. I could go on, Sir, and deal with mortgages and how they are handled, how we have instances of closed mortgages where people get locked into contracts and so on.

I believe, Sir, that Canada should have a comprehensive consumer credit act which controls all aspects of consumer credit granting, where interest rates are controlled and strictly enforced. I would strongly, Sir, as a private member of this honourable House, urge our government to make representation to Ottawa on behalf of our people to have this act brought up to date, have it made

relative to today's conditions. I think it is a national scandal. I think it is a national disgrace, a national disgrace that this sort of thing can go on in this day and age with laws that are so outdated, yet so important and effect millions of Canadians and hundreds of thousands of people in our province of Newfoundland.

Mr. Speaker, there were some areas that I mentioned at the beginning I was going to deal with but, having said what I said, do not think I will be petty enough to talk of some of these things. In politics we have to take a lot of criticism. We have to take a lot of abuse. I felt today, when it came my turn to speak in the House, that I would get some of these things off my chest but really it does not bother me that much. I do not mind being abused publicly you know, by some of these people. I suppose it plays a part in politics but I would like to see, Sir, things discussed in a more dignified manner, more rational manner.

AN HON. MEMBER: A bit more honest.

MR. SENIOR: I suppose a bit more honest manners. There is nothing wrong with presenting the facts. There is nothing wrong with disagreeing with something if you have a counter argument. I do not see anything wrong with that. This is what makes good debate, but the kind of innuendo, the kind of statement that is made without any substantiation - you have that, you know, I find it difficult, Sir, to get down to that level of discussion and frankly, Sir, I would like to see good debate in this House. I wish I were a better debater myself. I would like to see arguments, good arguments. Governments put forward proposals, counter proposals coming forward from the other side. That is the way I say it should be. There is nothing wrong with that. Why

should we be wasting the taxpayers money and the time everything else is sitting here, with personal attacks, abuse and so on? To me, Sir, it is a waste of time and I have no time for it. I hope that we can get involved in constructive debate, bring in legislation for the protection and benefit of the people of this province, and our government get on with the job and carry out the straight plans which they have made. I am sure, Sir, as we look back there will be no doubt in anybody's mind as to the impact that the present P.C. Government had on the Province of Newfoundland.

I do not really think seriously, Sir, that there is any doubt in anybody's mind in Newfoundland as to the impact that the P.C. Government have had on this province. I seriously believe that. We are reaching the hour of six o'clock, I think I have concluded my remarks. It has been a pleasure to address the House and I thank you for your attentiveness and hope I will get the opportunity to speak again in the not too distant future. Thank you very much.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The debate has has been adjourned and the honourable member will be given the first opportunity on next day to continue.

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House on its rising do adjourn until tomorrow, Monday, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion the House at its rising adjourned until tomorrow, Monday, February 18, 1973, at 3:00 p.m.