



**PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

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**VERBATIM REPORT**

**MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1971**

**SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE GEORGE W. CLARKE**

FIFTH SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

March 22, 1971

The House of Assembly which had been prorogued on the seventeenth day of February, 1971, met at 3:00 P.M., the Speaker in the Chair:

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor read the Speech from the Throne:



# **SPEECH FROM THE THRONE**

**Delivered at the Opening**

**of**

**The Fifth Session**

**of**

**The Thirty-Fourth  
General Assembly**

**of the**

**Province of Newfoundland**

**On Monday, March 22nd, 1971**

**by**

**His Honour**

**THE HONOURABLE E. JOHN A. HARNUM**

**Lieutenant-Governor**

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

Our Province was saddened within recent weeks by the sudden passing of the Honourable William J. Keough, who had served in your Honourable House faithfully for twenty-two years. Throughout this long period of service he was always most conscientious in his attendance in the House and ever mindful of his responsibilities and obligations to our people. His contribution to the welfare and development of Newfoundland and Labrador as one of my Ministers was outstanding in every respect and his death is a sad loss. I take this opportunity to express deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

Mr. Speaker, my Ministers will lay before you in your present Session a large number of matters of great importance. Most of these will have to do with the development of the Province: the development of its industries, its natural resources, its public services, in many fields and in many directions. In the Development Conference called by my Ministers some weeks ago some indication was given of the nature of these developments. In the fisheries there are to be established a number of service stations for the larger fishing boats, and a number of launchways and slip-ways for fishing boats, and a number of unloading facilities to be installed on public wharves for the greater convenience of fishermen bringing fish to land. There are to be new bounties on boats, engines and fishing gear, and there are to be grants for fishing vessel conversion to other types of fishing. In fishery development there is to be the financing of a number of fish holding depots.

The plan of development also calls for the establishment of a new Forest Corporation that would have supreme control over all logging operations in our Province. This would be made up of Government and private interests, and my Ministers look to this Corporation to establish greater efficiency and economy in the logging operations of our Province. Along with this institution there will be a programme of forest improve-

ment, and the building of a network of forest roads that will give access to stands of forests that are presently inaccessible.

There are to be some very useful developments for the encouragement of agriculture, and these include the erection of a number of structures in which the pre-packaging and processing of fish and agricultural products will be carried on.

The plan further calls for the establishment of an organization which my Ministers hope and believe will greatly assist numbers of energetic businessmen in our Province to establish or enlarge industries. This will be a joint Federal-Provincial Development Corporation, whose capital will be provided jointly by the two Governments. My Government intend to extend valuable help to local development bodies, which they hope will be over forty in number, and it is their intention also to make an annual contribution to a central body of these local associations.

In these and other ways the plan that my Ministers have decided to put into effect should have the effect of strengthening our economy and increasing the amount of employment in the Province.

The plan calls for very substantial development in education. The number of scholarships and bursaries will be doubled. The allowance granted to mothers of children in school will be substantially increased. A new vocational school for handicapped children will be provided. Provision will be made for a number of mobile libraries. My Government have adopted the policy of establishing a polytechnic, which will embrace the activities of our present College of Technology, and our College of Fisheries, Navigation, Marine Engineering and Electronics. The plan calls for the assumption by the Government of the total cost of operating school buses in this Province. It calls further for the provision of school books without cost to all children under grade four, and payment by the Government of 75% of the cost of all school books above grade three.

The plan calls for some notable advances in the field of Social Services and Rehabilitation. There will be a new household visiting service for the elderly, reform of social security for old age pensioners, and other improvements. My Government have adopted a policy of giving financial assistance to churches, service clubs or other reputable bodies in the larger towns that should decide to establish centres for the daytime care of children of working mothers. In the field of housing there will be a number of altogether new ideas and methods. These will include a new programme of housing loans in rural areas, a new programme of loans to be made to local councils for land assembly in small communities, a new programme to supply incinerators for the disposal of waste in the communities, and a new programme to supply fire engines to communities.

Under the heading of public health there is to be constructed on the campus of Memorial University a new General Hospital to serve the people of Newfoundland in general and in particular to be the teaching hospital of the new Medical College. There is to be other hospital construction as well. There is to be a new programme for the operation of ambulances connecting with district hospitals in various parts of the Province.

The plan includes the building of a number of new landing strips for aircraft in various parts of the Province, the creation of a number of new parks and the rehabilitation of a number of public beaches.

Still other projects of the plan will be laid before you in the present Session.

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

You will be asked in the several Departmental Estimates to provide funds to pay the approaching year's portion of the costs of carrying out the various parts of this Plan. These costs will be laid before you in the present Session.

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

My Government, in January past, despatched a delegation, headed by my Minister of Fisheries, to Norway and to Iceland for the purpose of examining the system followed in those countries for settling the prices at which fish is sold by the fishermen to the fish buyers. My Minister of Fisheries was accompanied on the tour by a high-ranking official of his Department, by representatives of the Fishermen's Unions, and by certain specialists who could give valuable assistance to the mission. The mission was accorded all possible help by the Government of Norway and the Government of Iceland, as well as by the organizations of fishermen in those two countries, and by the organizations of fish buyers and processors. My Government are most anxious to introduce into this Province a sound and mutually satisfactory system of settling prices between primary producers on the one hand and fish buyers and processors on the other. This desire has reference to fish other than salted codfish, which of course comes under the aegis of the Canadian Salt Fish Corporation's marketing board. It is of vital importance in our fishing industry, and in our Province generally, that this matter should be set upon a foundation that is both efficient and equitable to all concerned. My Ministers have therefore decided to ask your House to authorize the appointment by your Speaker of a Select Committee that would be charged with the important duty of hearing evidence, opinions and recommendations of the respective unions of fishermen, organizations of fish plants and processors, and any others who might feel that they had a stake in the success of the fisheries, with regard to the best system that might be authorized or enjoined by legislation of your House.

Legislation will be placed before you to give to the fishermen of our Province, through their organizations, the right of collective bargaining, and this matter too will be referred to the proposed Select Committee.

My Ministers have devoted considerable effort in the past two years to the development of a new health care policy, one better suited to the needs of our people. Important aspects of this policy are embodied in legislation which is to be laid before you in the form of the Hospital Bill. Furthermore, my Ministers have prepared legislation to replace the present statute law governing the care of the mentally ill, and a new Mental Health Bill will be submitted to you. You will be asked also to consider important amendments to the Newfoundland Medical Care Commission Act, 1968. This legislation, which is being developed in consultation with the professional groups concerned, including the Newfoundland Medical Association, will enable my Ministers better to administer the vast programme under which medical care is made available to all of our people. You will be asked also to enact new legislation to govern the profession of optometry and to constitute a foundation on which to co-ordinate and to extend all efforts, both public and private, in the fight against cancer.

My Government have decided to introduce a new dental care plan to be provided without charge to all children in our Province under the age of thirteen.

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

In further pursuance of their policy of developing the Province and finding employment for the people my Ministers have entered into certain agreements which this House will be asked to ratify: An Agreement with National Sea Products Limited which will result in the re-opening of the fish plant on the south side of St. John's harbour and the building of trawlers at Marys-town; an Agreement with Forest Products Limited for extensive cutting and processing of wood at Hawke's Bay and Stephenville; and Agreements with Canadian Javelin Limited and Big Nama Creek Mines Limited extending the time for exploration of certain areas. It has been the practice of my Ministers to



encourage such exploration and to make areas available for the purpose, with beneficial results to the Province.

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

My Ministers will lay before you in the present Session of your House a number of Bills for your consideration. These will include a Bill giving women the same right to serve on juries as men now enjoy. Women, however, will not be obliged to serve should they desire not to do so, and provision will be made accordingly.

It is the feeling of my Ministers that the privileges of our Courts should be made available to all our people, irrespective of their means; and that those less financially able, should share as of right equally with all others. With this aim in view, consideration is being given to the possibility of increasing the jurisdiction of our District Courts, so that matters such as divorce, probate and other applications, presently reserved to the Supreme Court, may be dealt with more conveniently, and at much less cost. Legislation to enable this to be done is being drafted, and will be laid before you.

My Ministers have decided to increase the per diem allowances made to jurors in civil cases.

My Ministers will lay Bills before you to lower to nineteen years the statutory legal age in this Province for the making of contracts, to extend still further the presently existing authority of Magistrates to allow the payment of fines to be spread over reasonable periods in accordance with the means of those sentenced to pay such fines, to make suitable provision for children born out of wedlock under The Fatal Accidents (Lord Campbell's) Act, and to make provision for the recovery of damages in respect of infant victims of negligence, to enable an accused person who has no financial responsibility to secure bail on his own recognizance, and to provide for an appeal in cases where the Registrar of Motor Vehicles disqualifies a lic-

ences from holding or obtaining a driver's licence. My Ministers have decided to retain the services of one full-time and other part-time solicitors to give free legal aid in the courts of the Province to those financially unable to engage their own counsel. My Government have decided to appoint a permanent Commission to carry on continual review of the laws of the Province.

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

Information that has come to my Government suggests strongly that oil and natural gas will be found in the earth lying off the shore of this Island and the shore of Labrador. Important drilling operations are to be undertaken in the immediate future a little more than 100 miles off the South Eastern coast of the Island. It is altogether inevitable, should oil and gas be found offshore, that very important economic benefits will arise for our Province on dry land. My Ministers are very conscious of these possibilities, and are conducting negotiations with a number of important companies for shore-based developments along those lines.

Our people are conscious (it might almost be said painfully conscious) of the dangers of pollution that are admittedly inherent in large-scale oil development off our shores, and my Ministers are not content to leave this matter entirely in the hands of the Parliament and Government of our nation. They are examining the problem from a number of angles, and I am sure that they will have the support of the people in these endeavours.

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

Newfoundland has heard with the deepest possible satisfaction the glad news that British Newfoundland Corporation have decided, if the Government of Canada permit, to construct in Canada a great industrial facility of a nature not presently to be found anywhere in Canada. This is a huge industrial

plant for the enrichment of uranium oxide and the production of a commodity that it is believed will be in great world-wide demand a few years from now. Such a plant would take years to construct, would employ nearly 10,000 men to construct, and would engage a permanent staff of 1000 full-time employees when it came into production. The significant thing, for Newfoundland, about this great project are the facts that it will require a very large volume of electric power, running close to 3,000,000 horsepower, and a very large volume of cold fresh water. Power consumed in such a prodigious amount would obviously have to be obtained by the industry at a very low price. My Government are in close and intimate touch with the situation, and they are convinced that this plant would have to be situate in Lake Melville, Labrador. My Government have it on the best authority that the transportation costs of the raw material to the plant, and on the finished product to the markets, would represent little more than an insignificant amount of cost compared with the monetary value of the commodity that would be produced in the plant.

The production, on the Lower Churchill, close beside Lake Melville, of more than 3,000,000 horsepower of very low cost electric power, and the need for nothing more than a very short and inexpensive transmission line, would appear to my Government to dictate the economic wisdom, indeed the inevitability, of the power to be developed on the Lower Churchill being used for this great purpose. Newfoundland would not be enchanted to see the power of the Lower Churchill exported from this Province to support such a great industry in another part of Canada.

The Newfoundland people can feel quite confident that the Government that brought about the creation of the British Newfoundland Corporation, and thus the development of Churchill River power, will make every effort, if this great new Canadian industry is established, to see that it is established inside the borders of this Province.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Newfoundland, but more particularly those of Labrador, have taken grateful notice of the fact that 1971 is the 200th year of unselfish, dedicated and altogether distinguished service given to the people by the Moravian Church in Labrador. My Government are desirous of marking this notable anniversary, and appropriate steps will be taken to that end.

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

Our Province, and most of the Provinces of Canada, have endured considerable hardship for the past three years or more as a result of tight money, inflation, and economic slow-down. The situation has changed radically in recent months, and Newfoundland looks forward to a brisk and eventful year. The prices of fish, both frozen and salted, are likely to reach the highest levels in history. Employment will rise sharply in the coming months. Economic activity will be seen in many parts of the Province. The spirit of confidence and optimism will be felt on every hand. These will be welcome changes, and there will be universal satisfaction among our people as our Province resumes its onward march that was so unfortunately interrupted several years ago. It would seem that Newfoundland is to experience greater prosperity in the coming season than she has ever known in the past.

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

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure will be laid before you, and you will be asked to grant Supply unto Her Majesty. In view of the lateness of the financial year you will be asked to grant Interim Supply pending the tabling of the full Estimates.

I know that you will devote yourselves with patriotic devotion to your onerous duties in this Session, and I invoke God's blessing upon your labours.

HON. J. R. SMALLWOOD (Premier): Mr. Speaker, before we proceed to formal business, I rise, with the support of the Leader of the Opposition, to move the resolution about my friend, comrade and colleague, the late William Keough. He was, I think, altogether unique in this Province and in this House. He was known and loved by all of us in the House from the coming of Confederation and, before that, in the National Convention. He was known and respected as a patriot; as a man with a deep and ineradicable love of Newfoundland; a man with a fierce love of the people of Newfoundland, the common people, the workers of hand and brain. As a Confederate, he sacrificed himself to support Confederation, to campaign for it, to work for it. As a member of this House and a member of the Cabinet, he was quite indefatigable in his devotion to duty and never to the moment of his death did he lose the idealistic and altruistic feeling he had for the common people of this Province.

He was never for a moment deceived by humbug or meritorious, affected sentiment. He saw through humbug and hypocrisy quickly, unerringly and his heart always, to the end, beating in unison with the heart of the people. He was one man, if there were no others and there were, in the Cabinet, who forever and always and unvaryingly spoke for the common people. He was a democrat. He was a democrat in his heart and in his mind, in his tastes, in his appreciations and in his understanding. He was a democrat. He was a man on the side of the people, the common people, the ordinary people, always, without deviation. His voice was always raised for the common people, in Cabinet and in this House and outside the House. Newfoundland has lost a great son, eloquent, honest, honourable, sincere. The Cabinet has lost a man of profound wisdom, common sense, integrity. This House has lost one of the most eloquent speakers it ever had.

But words are such poor things to express what is in our hearts. So, I move, seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, we desire to express our sharp sense of loss upon the death of the hon. William J. Keough, one of Her Majesty's Ministers

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor left the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair:

MR. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that this afternoon at 3:00 His Honour the Lieutenant Governor opened the Fifth Session of the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly by a gracious Speech from the Throne, of which, for the purpose of accuracy, I have obtained a copy.

What is the will and pleasure of the House concerning this speech? That it be taken as read?

On motion Agreed:

Mr. Smallwood.

and an hon. member of this House for twenty-two years, and at the same time give voice to our appreciation of his dedicated contribution to the well-being of this House, this Province and this nation:

BE IT RESOLVED that we the House of Assembly of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador in Legislative Session convened for ourselves and for the population of the Province record our grief at the loss of such an honourable, loyal, eloquent, conscientious and utterly unimpeachable statesman, gentleman, scholar and man, express to his sorrowing family our sincere condolences upon their tragic loss and thank God for his services to us, to our Province and our nation, since union of this Province with Canada and in the events leading up to that great union." I move it.

I suggest that we carry it, after the Leader of the Opposition has spoken, by a standing vote of two minutes silence.

MR. ANTHONY J. MURPHY (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I consider it a very great honour indeed to second the motion so ably put by the hon. the Premier. My experience with the late Bill Keough predates by many years his efforts to bring Confederation to this Province. I have never been a colleague of the hon. gentleman, as far as politics are concerned. Whether I have been or have not been so closely associated with the gentleman in politics, my own practical experience goes back, I would say, some fifty years, when we attended the same school together and for some years afterwards.

Bill Keough to me was always a gentleman. Bill Keough had a very warm heart and, whether he was Liberal or Conservative or any other political colouring, I think that is the basic thing, the important thing that I liked to remember about Bill Keough. Since coming to this House of Assembly, when Mr. Keough was a very able minister of the Government, I had many, many occasions to direct questions to him, sometimes here on the floor of this House and on many more occasions in his office, where I went to seek help for people who were having some trouble, mostly in the

Mr. Murphy.

labour field. My memories of Bill Keough have been always of a very sympathetic understanding Newfoundlander.

I cannot, perhaps, add too much to what the hon. the Premier has said about Bill Keough. But I can say this, Mr. Speaker, quite frankly, that if there were ever a gentleman stood in any Parliament or House of Assembly in Newfoundland then I think Bill Keough will always be noted for his kindness, his gentleness (that was when he was not speaking and perhaps getting worked up in some of his more famous speeches) but at heart Bill Keough was a very sympathetic, very understanding Newfoundlander, who, I say, loved his fellow man and went to every extreme to try to serve them. So, Mr. Speaker, I can only say in conclusion that in the death of Bill Keough this Assembly, this Province has lost a most distinguished friend and an outstanding servant of the people.

MR. JOHN C. CROSBIE. Mr. Speaker, before a vote is taken on this motion, I would like to join, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, in the tributes paid to the late member for St. George's District, Mr. Keough. Any man who can participate in politics and endure through it for twenty-two years, if for no other reason, would certainly deserve a certain amount of respect and deference, as it is not an easy life to participate in. My first memory of Mr. Keough, and I, as a boy was always interested in politics, was the National Convention where he was one of the, I think, shining figures. He was one of the few people elected to that convention who were perhaps then on the radical fringe of politics in Newfoundland, as a co-operative man and with associations with the labour and co-operative movement. Certainly that was badly needed in the National Convention and still is needed in this House. He had a distinguished record there with Mr. Isaac Newell. I think they were the two, apart from the hon. the Premier himself, enfant's terribles (if that is the right french) of the National Convention.

Isaac Newell, unfortunately has not returned to



Mr. Crosbie

this Province since then. He is engaged in a career elsewhere. But Mr. Keough participated in the Government of Newfoundland for twenty-two years. He was a fine, decent man, as ever one knows who met him. We, on this side, are in this group. We are colleagues of his. Some of us were for a number of years and some for two or three. I always found him a fine man to deal with, fair and, as the Premier has said, decent, human, warm and sympathetic. I think his heart was always in the right place. Even though we disagreed with him on some things towards the latter years of this session, that does not change our high regard for him nor do we think any the less of anyone who happens to disagree with us on what is best to do in the best interests of this Province.

So, we certainly feel his loss. We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Keough and the family and join most heartedly in the resolution moved by the Premier.

MR. SPEAKER: I ask all members to rise.

HON. L.R.CURTIS (Minister of Justice) On motion of the hon. Minister of Justice, a Bill, " An Act Respecting The Application And Effects Of Certain Acts In The Present Session Of The Legislature Upon The Revised Statutes Of Newfoundland, 1970."

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

MR. N.NOEL: Mr. Speaker, in this age of big business and big Government, it is often said, and with a great deal of justification, that Government policies obscure, and that Government speaks only in general terms, and that Speeches from the Throne are simply a collection of vague statements which give very little indication of Government policy, and even less indication of what Government intends to do. Not only are these complaints made about Speeches from the Throne Mr. Speaker, they are made about Government actions generally. The general complaint is that people do not know Government policy, and do not know what Government intends to do about its policy in any event. These complaints are made, not only by opponents of the Government, but also, by friends of the Government. The tragedy is that these complaints are so often true, they are so often justified. In many places Government is far removed from people and people are far removed from Governments

In this Province however, Mr. Speaker, that is not the case. In this Province, lack of knowledge of Government policy, lack of knowledge of what Government intends to do about the implementation of its policy is not a cause for complaint. There is constant contact between our Government and the people. There is an opportunity for the exchange of ideas. In fact, exchange of ideas is invited, requested and, on occasions, even demanded. It cannot be denied, however, that one of the main complaints of the opponents of the present Government in this Province, is that the Government talks too much, tells too much and carries on its business too much in the open.

Last summer a man said to me; "I get tired of listening to them. Every time I turn on the radio I hear his voice. I turn off the radio and switch on T.V. and there he is, as large as life, looking at me and shouting at me. I switch to the other channel and what do I see? Another one of them. I switch it off

altogether. I wish they would take off " he said. He said " that is no good, even if they go to Romania somebody, somewhere, gets them on the telephone and there he is, in Romania, telling us all about it, just as though he were home." The only thing is " he said; "his voice sounds a lot worse on the telephone than it does on the radio."

Now a typical example of what I am talking about is the development conference which was recently held. In that case, the Government announced publicly that it was going to hold such a conference. Then it announced that it was thinking about holding such a conference, then it announced that a conference would be held, and then it announced when it would be held and where it would be held and what would be done. Then invitations were sent out and people were asked if they wanted invitations. They all gathered in their hundreds at the cultural centre and microphones were put around the floor so that everybody could get a shot at telling the people of Newfoundland what they thought. The whole thing was on radio and television and covered in the press. The Government, in the full glare of the population of Newfoundland, prepared and presented its policies and what it intended to do about its policies, and invited the people there to comment on it. and even went so far as to tell them to go home, think it over and write them letters about it.

Mr. Speaker, where else do people receive such detailed knowledge of Government policy? I do not think they receive it anywhere. Yet, Mr. Speaker, there are those who feel that this is wrong. They feel that the people should be given very little information. That no information should be given to the people about any Government projects or about any Government business until, *projects* as they say, " the whole matter is copperfastened." For my part, Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who feel that people should be kept fully informed and be given every possible opportunity to offer their views, and to make a contribution to Government policy. I would be untruthful if I did not say that there were times when I dearly wish that some members of the Government would develop a sore throat or get their teeth out, or loose their dentures, or suffer some other small malady which would keep them silent for a few days or possibly for as long as a week.

You know, Mr. Speaker, things have come to a pretty pass when a man is not even safe from a politician at the ice. It has become even worse when you think that even those of us who stay home are not safe from a politician when he goes to the ice. Now Mr. Speaker, bearing in mind what I have said about the degree of publicity which is given to Government business in this Province, is there any man, woman or child in Newfoundland or anywhere in Canada who does not know what the policy of this Government is? Is there anyone who has not heard it said at least one hundred times? Is there anyone so dense or so thick headed that they do not know what the policy of the Newfoundland Government is in every detail? And, is it necessary to detail that policy again?

Mr. Speaker, whether it is necessary or not, it has been done. The gracious Speech from the Throne has once again stated what the Government - the policy of the Newfoundland Government is, That policy is to create jobs, to create employment, to get people employed and to make it possible for people to employ others, so that our people can have a good and decent living in this land, in this beautiful and rugged land. In this beautiful and rugged and hard pressed land where earning a living has never been easy. Where we have scarcely if ever in all our history had a period of full employment. The difficulty of making a living in this Province has sometimes been so great and the hardships caused by unemployment has been so severe. that it has been said of our people; that it even took courage to be born here.

Now Mr. Speaker, a lot has been said recently about the present rate of unemployment. In February 1971, the unadjusted rate was fifteen percent. I would just like to read some percentages to hon. members. How do you like 25.5 percent? What about 32 percent? What about 28.2 percent? What about 28.8 percent? What about 28.4 percent? What about 26.6 percent? What about 17 percent or 19 percent? What period of time am I talking about? Am I talking about the depth of depression? Am I talking about years ago? No, I am talking about February in the years 1958 to 1965.

Mr. Speaker, in some places people could look forward to the seventies for an easy lift. They can look forward to the seventies for an easy time. They

can dream of a four-day week, with three days left over to contemplate the cultural revolution or the sex life of the great auk. or to worry about the contamination on the surface of the moon, caused by space vehicles. They might even be able to take the time off to come down here on a trip, as a tourist, and sit on a gump or a stump, enjoy themselves, relax and think about the glories of our Province. For us Mr. Speaker, for the hard pressed people of Newfoundland, there will be no such easy lifts. There will be no such pleasant contemplation. The theme of the seventies for our people can be summed up in just one word - just one word, Mr. Speaker, will sum up the seventies for us, and that word is "work".

Those who have it must work hard at it. Those who give it must find way of giving more of it. Those who do not have it must cling to their dignity and their pride and try hard to find it. The Government must exert every effort, must use every device, must take advantage of every means and every possibility, however remote, to provide employment for our people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Government cannot do all this alone. In fact, the Government can do very little unless employers and those who are capable of creating employment are prepared to help. This is the spring of the year, Mr. Speaker, I hope that in every bay and on every headland, in every harbour and every settlement and in every town and every city the people are looking forward to 1971 - not with fear, not with indcision and not with doubt, but with intelligent eagerness, optimism and determination. All united in one purpose, to work to find work and to provide work. We must always remember, Mr. Speaker, that the most important job any Newfoundlander can do is to work himself and to provide a job for another Newfoundlander.

No one deserves more praise nor more credit than does the person who provides a job for another. It is all very well for doctors and lawyers and teachers and civil servants and salesmen and magistrates and judges and clergymen, it is all very well for those people to be very proud of the contributions that they make to this country, but I say now, with due respect to the contributions that they do make, that their contribution does not compare with the contribution that is made by the man who gives employment to another, so that he

may make a decent living and support his family.

Mr. Speaker, that is what the policy of this Government is all about and that is what the gracious Speech from the Throne is all about. I think, if I were to say that this Government is prepared to go to any length, to take any risk, whatever it may be, to provide employment for our people, I would be stating in a nutshell the policy of this Government. All the great steps which have been taken in the field of education, health, welfare, highroads, development of our natural resources, they have all be taken with one object in mind and that is to enable our people to make a decent living in this Province.

Mr. Speaker, the economic base of our Province is small. It depends in great part upon our primary products. Those of us who work in the so-called service industries should know very well that our pay cheque comes, in large part, from the work of those who work in the primary industries. It should be noted, Mr. Speaker, all down through the years, that the Government has adopted a policy of development of our primary industries. Much help has been given to those who wish to develop industry. Assistance has been given to companies who are able to give employment to others. Many loans and guarantees, rights and privileges have been handed out to people in the hope that employment would be created. In fact, some people say that the Government is giving away the country. Other people say that the Government is only giving away half the country. I want to say this; that so long as this legislature exists, no right or privilege, which has been given away for the purpose of trying to create employment, cannot be taken back if that employment has not been given or is not found. Nothing is given away forever to somebody who does nothing about it. A man must either produce or this House will be called upon someday to see that the resources come back, so that another man can try. But, no fault can be found, no fault can be found in giving a person a right to fifty acres of bog in the hope that he can supply somebody with a living.

Mr. Speaker, the Speech, which we have just heard, and the information given out at the development conference, both of which were broadcast to all the people of the Province, indicate quite clearly that the Government intends

to press on with its plans to create employment.

We have every reason to believe that 1971 will be a good year. More money will be spent in Newfoundland this year than ever before in our history. I look forward with confidence, because, I feel that the implementation of the plans that were discussed at the development conference, and the policies referred to today, by His Honour in the great Speech, indicate to me quite clearly that in 1971 there will be an abundance of employment for our people and that our people can look forward to a good year.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to learn that the Government is going to improve the facilities used by the fishermen in connection with their work. Last summer I had the pleasure of travelling around the entire coast of Newfoundland and the southern part of the coast of Labrador. I was at it all summer. I was into more than fifty settlements and spoke with a great many fishermen and other people in those places. I am convinced that these people will appreciate the improvements which the Government intends to try and make to help them earn a living better, and the assistance which the Government is going to give those people so that they will be able to earn a living better. I am sure too that these people will appreciate the interest of Government in trying to provide them with a fair return for their catch. I urge fishermen everywhere to cooperate with each other and to band together in their own interest. It has been difficult in the past because of poor communications, but that situation has long since gone. It will not be easy for the fishermen to join together, but I feel that fishermen will cooperate. If they will cooperate with each other, they will be better off for doing it.

Mr. Speaker, we are all somewhat enthralled and deeply interested in the announcement in the Speech from the Throne, relating to the proposition that BRINCO might be able to get a plant underway for the enrichment of uranium oxide. Now, Mr. Speaker, this, of course, is an enterprise of great magnitude and of great importance. Many factors have to be considered and resolved before such an enterprise can be brought into being. For my part, Mr. Speaker, I am glad to know that the Government, which brought about the development of the iron ore deposits in Labrador and the development of Churchill Falls and which have made considerable strides towards the utilization of the forest products

of Labrador, by the establishment of a mill at Stephenville, I am glad to know that that Government is now hot on the heels of BRINCO. I am glad to know that the Premier has the scent. I am glad to know that he is on the trail. I am glad to hear him howling and I hope that some benefits will come to us from it. I am glad to see that people are on the move and that they are thinking about getting that great industry for our Province.

Such a project requires almost 3 million horsepower, and it seems that BRINCO would probably be looking to the lower Churchill Falls for that power. I note that His Honour said that Newfoundland would not be enchanted to see the power of the lower Churchill exported from this Province to support such an industry in another part of Canada. Well, with due deference, and knowing the way that things have been stated in Speeches from the Throne, I think that the statement puts the matter rather mildly. I think that our people would be outraged and enraged if power, exported from this Province to establish such an industry somewhere else.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of the tight money situation, which existed for several years, and the difficulty which contractors have found in financing construction, I wish to say that the district of St. John's North has continued to prosper. An average of about one hundred housing units a year have been constructed in the town of Mount Pearl alone. In addition over 4,000 new dwelling units have been provided in the city of St. John's, since 1966. A great many of these have been constructed in the district of St. John's North. New sub-divisions have been built on both sides of the Topsail Highway, as far as Mount Pearl. A large new apartment complex has been built at the intersection of Freshwater Road and Kenmount Road and another is presently being built on the Thorburn Road, near the intersection of Groves Road. It also should be noted that the settlements in the district are not fading away. Brand new modern homes, the best that you could find anywhere, are being constructed at St. Phillips and Portugal Cove, Bauline and Shoe Cove, and Pouch Cove. The people of Pouch Cove recently formed themselves into a town council, a municipality. I am sure that all members of the House will want to wish a good success to the new council. I regret to say, however, that the renewal of the



Mundy Pond area has not yet become a reality. A main trunk sewer was built from the waterfront in as far as the church at Mundy Pond.

A few nights ago I attended a meeting of citizens, called by the city of St. John's and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, at which plans were presented showing what was going to be done, showing exactly what was going to be done, showing what houses had to be moved and so on. But I do feel that people are getting a little tired looking at plans. and I feel that the people, not only of Mundy Pond, but the people of St. John's generally, are most anxious to see that plan underway. It seems a little bit ridiculous that people should be going out as far as Mount Pearl, on the Topsail Highway, building homes many miles away from their work, when right here within the city, but practically in the centre of the city, if you look at it, is this vast area of land which is undeveloped.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity of urging the Government to give top priority to expediting this project. Something should be done to speed it up.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased with the Speech from the Throne. I am glad to see that the Government continues in its determination to eliminate the curse of unemployment. This is the policy which our people demands. It is the only policy that they want. It is the only policy that is possible in this country. I am glad to see that a good year has been forecast for 1971. I think we can look forward to it with confidence.

Mr. Speaker, before I sit down, I would like to extend a word of thanks to all the primary producers of this country: To the fishermen engaged in the seal fishery, to the men on the draggers at sea. to the loggers working with their chain saws, to the miners who work with their drills and their trucks and their high explosives. and to plant workers, with their knives, at their benches. I would like especially to say a word of thanks to all those people who give a job to somebody else. To all those people who provide employment, who do it and do not talk too much about it, and I would like to close by extending a word of encouragement to the Premier and to the Cabinet. They try hard, sometimes they fail, sometimes they deserve to fail. Sometimes they are

criticized, sometimes they deserve that criticism. One thing is certain that they have never lost sight of the main chance. They have always and forever persevered in the search for employment for our people. I do hope they will be able to find the secret, that they will be able to come up with the keys that will unlock the treasure house of full employment for our people. t

Mr. Speaker, I have great pleasure in moving that a committee be appointed to prepare an address in reply to the gracious Speech from the Throne.

MR. U. STRICKLAND: In rising to support the motion which has just been so ably presented by my hon. Colleague, the Deputy Speaker of the House, and the member for the District of St. John's North, I do so with the hope that I may be able to make a small contribution towards retaining the dignity and the honour that has ever been associated with the Official Openings of this our Provincial House of Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that it is not enough for us, the elected members of this House, to content ourselves just by living with people. We must live for the people. We do not, we should not, we dare not, live and work for self alone, we must be satisfied, yea it is a great part of our obligation to live and work for others.

I suggest to you, Sir, and to the House that the Leaders and the members of the present Government have ever been mindful of this great truth, for, have not they, in spite of severe criticism and opposition, succeeded in elevating the living standards of our people to heights unknown and perhaps undreamed of just a few short years ago.

I suggest that under God, they have brought this miracle to us by bringing to the Province some new, small industries, by improving industries that have been with us for many, many years, and by bringing to Newfoundland some of the greatest industrial developments of this age. Sir, I believe that more will follow.

Mr. Speaker, this Province can never be the place that we want it to be by having great numbers of our working men with their families living on Government relief. We must find profitable employment for our working force, or, just as sure as night follows day, we will eventually lose the cream and pride of this Island to other provinces and then it will only be a matter of time before we will become a dying concern. Sir, I suggest we cannot allow this to happen, no matter how great the cost.

I know that industrial developemnt has been expensive, but where would we be without industrial development? Right back 500 years. Surely, we must admit that already we have seen great returns coming to us from our investments.

MR. STRICKLAND: Wages to our people from the developments at Labrador and from developments elsewhere on the Island must count for something. Sir, I honestly believe that this Province will in the future, perhaps when many of us are gone, this Province will receive tremendous returns and dividends in abundance because someone dared to invest at this time in our history.

I suggest, Sir, that the huge developments at Labrador are there - listen carefully - that the huge developments at Labrador are there only because of the vision, the courage, the faith and hard work of the head of this Government and his colleagues. I wish to refer especially to the development at Churchill Falls. It must be acknowledged that the Premier and his Cabinet must have imparted some of their faith and courage to some of the greatest brains in the world, and then, working together like Trojans, they have succeeded in creating one of the greatest power projects of all time. They have done this right in the heart of what was a wilderness only a few short years ago, in Labrador. The great impact that this development has had on our economy to date and will continue to have in years to come, is perhaps far beyond the comprehension of most of us here, it staggers our imagination when we really stop to ponder the greatness of it all, and especially, when we try to visualize the future potential of the mighty giant. Surely, it must be, it has to be the real base for tremendous developments in future days.

I believe, Sir, that perhaps all of us were pleasantly amazed with the announcement made by the President of British Newfoundland Corporation and I will refer to them later as BRINCO, the announcement made by the President of BRINCO only last week. As we try to get some idea of the vastness of this development, great from the standpoint of employment during the construction stage and, to a lesser degree, when in operation, surely if we want to be honest, we must give the Government of the Province some credit for having the wisdom to create this great company some years ago.

The Premier has on other occasions informed us of how he and other members of his Cabinet met with the late Sir Winston Churchill and of how

MR. STRICKLAND: the idea of BRINCO came into being. Later this House passed the legislation giving authority to the Government to set up this great company. Sir, I am dwelling somewhat at length on this subject only because I have other thoughts in mind, thoughts which should be in the minds of all of us until it becomes a reality.

Mr. Speaker, if we think that we are alone in wondering just where this tremendous plant will be built, then. I suggest that we had better change our thinking. I suggest that already other bodies in other places are working overtime trying to collect necessary data to prove to all and sundry, beyond any shadow of doubt, that it should be created in their respective area.

This brings me to a very important question. What case have we here in Newfoundland to prove that it should be built in Newfoundland Labrador? I am only saying Newfoundland Labrador because I want to distinguish Newfoundland Labrador from Quebec Labrador. Let us examine some of the evidence that will definitely prove in my mind that we are miles in front of all other provinces, we have evidence to prove our claim, evidence which cannot be easily refuted or denied.

1. The Government of this Province created BRINCO.
2. The mighty Churchill Development in phase No. 1 is already an undeniable fact. The Upper Churchill will soon be on stream, with power available to interested parties outside of Newfoundland.
3. The development of the Lower Churchill must follow, as fast as time, money, machinery and men will permit. Then, Sir, when the power at the Lower Churchill is harnessed and ready for distribution to customers, surely it would be madness to think otherwise. Surely, the Government of this Province will have first choice to reserve all the power that they will require for development in Newfoundland and especially in Labrador, they will reserve this before they will permit power to be sold elsewhere.
4. The mighty Churchill River has millions of tons of clean, fresh cold water, water that can be used for such a development as the one announced by the President of BRINCO.
5. We have one of the best sites in all of Canada for such a great development. Lake Melville Area.

6. This is a very, very important point, the cost of transporting, both fresh water and power in great abundance, to this particular site, may be so low that the company will save untold amounts of money if they select this area for the enriched, uranium plant.

We are told, Sir, that the plant will require huge amounts of power, if that is so, we will have it for them.

They will need fresh water in abundance. We have that too. God knows that we need the employment for our people. I do hope, Sir, that none of us will ever say or do anything that will give the promoters any cause whatever to think about building this plant elsewhere in Canada. I suggest, Sir, that no one can at present successfully argue against our claim for top priority for this plant for Labrador.

Mr. Speaker, the Throne Speech of today gives us a lot of food for thought. I only wish that I had the time to really get into some of the content of this Throne Speech. But, as my time is very much limited, and I realize that every suggestion of the Speech will be looked at by members of either the Government or the Opposition, I will therefore content myself by referring to just a few items which are to me of major importance.

I have been amazed, Sir, by the rapid increase of the number of longliner fishing boats that have been built during the past four or five years in this Province. I have been told, both by owners and operators, that much valuable fishing time has been lost each year because of improper servicing of boats and equipment. The Government's decision, therefore, to build a number of service stations for this very purpose is highly commendable and will be greatly appreciated by our men.

The building of launch-ways and slip-ways for fishing boats, together with a number of unloading facilities installed on public wharves, will all be of great benefit to fishermen. And I suggest that, if a sound and mutually satisfactory system of settling prices between primary producers on the one hand and fish buyers and processors on the other, if it can be established and set up on a foundation that is both efficient and equitable to all concerned, then, I suggest a modern miracle for the whole industry.

MR. STRICKLAND: Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the decision of the Government to ask your Honour to appoint "A Select Committee" to hear evidence, opinions and recommendations of the respective Unions of fishermen, organizations of fish plants and processors, and to deal with the matter of collective bargaining, is probably one of the major steps of the Government in the best interest of the industry. I suggest, Sir, too that this Committee will have to accept tremendous responsibilities and their recommendations can be of vital importance to the industry. I strongly commend the minister and the Government for this decision.

The proposed network of new forest roads, that will give easy access to stands of timber that are presently inaccessible, will do much for the betterment of the lumbering industry in the Province. This is highly desirable, and equally commendable.

I am thrilled, Sir, with the thought of a new vocational school for handicapped children. What this will do for the physical and mental health of our less fortunate children is perhaps beyond our present understanding. This is what I meant, in the beginning of this Speech, by living for people. The Government should be praised for this decision, and as for the dedicated men and women who work in the interest of our handicapped boys and girls, let me say, Sir, that they deserve our highest praise and our strongest support.

Mr. Speaker, I have been elated with the rapid growth of Municipal Incorporations in the Province in recent years. The Government's decision to make it available to local councils for new housing in rural areas, together with loans for land assembly in small communities, and a programme to supply incinerators for the disposal of waste in many areas, with fire engines and fire fighting equipment in many settlements, this will certainly mean a step up, a faster growth in new councils in the immediate future. All of these decisions are again highly desirable and certainly commendable.

A new dental care plan, to be provided without charge, to all children of the Province under the age of thirteen, will be welcomed by many parents.

MR. STRICKLAND: Those of us who know anything whatever about hygiene, we know that bad teeth can be detrimental to good health, This plan should improve the health standards of many of the boys and girls in our land. It is something long overdue, really worthwhile.

The thought, Sir, that there may be oil and natural gas in the earth lying off the shore of this Island and Labrador, is, to say the least, thrilling. If the information is correct, then Newfoundland will certainly be enriched by important economic benefits. Let us pray God that both oil and natural gas may be found in abundance.

It is true, Sir, as suggested by the Throne Speech read so wonderfully well by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, it is true, that we have endured considerable hardship for the past few years as a result, as a direct result, I should say, of tight money, inflation, and economic slow-down, but thank God this situation has changed and we certainly do look forward to a very, very eventful year.

I suggest, Sir, with my hon. colleague that employment will rise. At Stephenville and Come-by-Chance men will find profitable work. More men will be needed at Labrador City, and probably more at Wabush. The great road building program will supply many of our men with good jobs. New water and sewer installations will also provide new jobs. The fisheries, with the new improvements, will induce more men to return to their fishing boats.

Yes, Sir, it appears that Newfoundland will experience greater prosperity in the coming year than she has ever known in the long years of her history.

It is equally true, Sir, that we have endured hundreds of years of dire poverty but, please God, the present generation of young men and women will never know anything of such poverty as that endured by their forebearers. Newfoundland is on the march. And I want to suggest that it is the intention of this Government to step up the pace, let nobody make any mistake about this.

I second the Motion.



HON A J MURPHY (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, once again it is my privilege to rise here on opening day for a few short remarks on the Speech from the Throne, as presented by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

While I was sitting here listening to the mover and seconder of this Speech, I sort of said to myself; "what manner or type of Newfoundlander am I, that over the past number of years I have dared to criticize this perfect Government?"

As I read the Speech Mr. Speaker, or scan through it, I must comment on the sparseness of the number of pages, the amount of meat that is contained in the speech, but, I think it reflects back a couple of short months ago when this great master plan was announced and when we on this side of the House predicted that it would be actually the Speech from the Throne. It would contain all the niceties and all the goodies that our Government would project for the people in this election year. I think it has been borne out, by just a very short reference here in this Speech from the Throne, how right we were.

In listening to the mover, the hon. member for St. John's North, I was again rather struck with his restraint in not coming out in open criticism of many of the policies of this Government that he is so wont to do on various occasions. I do not think he is worked up as yet.

I made a few short notes about the people of this Province being fully informed. Well, if ever there was an understatement, this is it. There is not a day that passes on many occasions that we hear members of Government, through the media, through newspapers, and every chance they get to project an image of being in touch with the people. Now, being in touch with the people, and being on radio and T.V., I think are two different matters.

If I may refer briefly to this great master plan that was held a few short weeks ago, and some of the criticisms that I made about this great conference at that time. We look back at the staging of this tremendous conference, Our Premier has been honoured, he has been given an actor's award, but I think after this year he will certainly earn the producer's award. That plan, we know - on the opening morning, I was there, We had quite a number of people present for the opening ceremonies, She slacked off a bit in the afternoon, She almost hit

rockbottom the next morning, but, the people of Newfoundland were not to see this. I was home on a Tuesday afternoon, and I watched on T.V. and I saw this camera covering the huge conglomeration of people, but no one saw the empty chairs. This is all a part of the ongoing publicity campaign that this Government has waged since coming to power in 1949.

I do not want to appear overly critical. It would be difficult to be over critical of some of the actions of this Government and what they have been trying to project to the people of this Province.

It reminds me of when I was a kid in school and we had our concert. We had all the kids lined up on the stage, Their teacher got up and called on little Johnnie - Johnnie came up and rendered his little speech, He said a recitation or whatever it was. That was the parade we had, They had taken the map of Newfoundland, They found places that had never been heard of before, for water and sewage. The hon. Minister of Highways I think did an excellent job of duplicating the effort he did here in the last session, where he was paving roads that had not yet - upgrading roads that had not yet been built. I think that was one in particular that was drawn to his attention.

We had the full parade from every department of Government. We had the Speech from the Throne, we also had a projection of the Budget Speech, and that has been followed up consistently over radio and television. The hon. Minister for Social Services and Rehabilitation, I noticed, the past few weeks has projected huge sums of money that will be spent in his department. The hon. Minister of Education has already spent about \$15 million, we have not heard of in this House of Assembly yet

I would like to remind people who are present in this House and who are watching and listening over the media, that this House is referred to as the people's House. It does not belong to the forty-two members who sit here, have the honour to sit here, but to all the people of the Province. The general idea of a legislature is that this is the place where Government brings in business to be discussed. This is the place where these payments, if they are payments for projects, are passed and approved. No Government, no Government, has the right to go on radio or T.V. and announce that they are going to spend millions here,

millions there, millions somewhere else. This is not the right of Government, this is not the right of this House of Assembly, this is why we are here. In recent years, and a few short years back, an Act was passed in this House, many Acts, giving Cabinet or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the power and authority to borrow money without referring to this House of Assembly.

There is where we started to downgrade the people's House. No longer are we needed here. Everything is decided on the eight floor, in the Cabinet room, then transmitted to the people, bypassing completely this House where your elected members are supposed to debate and consider,

Mr. Speaker, has the highest position in this House. He sits there in that Chair. Everything pertaining to Government, in my understanding and I think in any democratic country, must come before this House, in the presence of the Speaker of the House. That has not happened, Mr. Speaker, This Government has used, in my opinion, many of these statements, many facts or items that should be discussed here on the floor of this House, for purely political reasons.

This great conference, in my opinion, was a carefully planned projection of the Liberal Government's policy for this year 1971, an election year. This is 1966, if you want to refer to flying strips, airfields, what have you, thousands of miles of road, they are all in this. This was promised in '66. My hon. friend from St. John's North referred to Mundy Pond. I have been very close to a great many people in Mundy Pond, I had the honour in the last session to present a petition on behalf of these people. Mundy Pond has been election bait for a good many elections, but this is the year, Mr. Speaker, this is the year you can get it done. This is it, I will say, that, within a few short weeks or months, there will be a platoon of Cabinet Ministers and Government members invading Mundy Pond. You will not find space for them.

I have seen it on four occasions at least, Federal and Provincial. This is it, this is the year. There will be more open ditches for water and sewerage, there will be more hot asphalt flying, this year, and flying sods, than we ever conceived could be in this little Province. This is it! A couple of weeks ago, (or was it last week?) the Premier discovered, after four years, that we are having some trouble with our seal fishery, we are not allowed to use the gaff, we have to

use the club.

There was some chap somewhere on the Mainland who apparently the Government had not heard of, who had or is or has been spreading some propaganda about the seal fishery. I suppose the Premier must have been the only one in this hon. House who did not hear the discussion going on here in the past four years about this.

I have great pleasure to see one of our Federal members in the gallery today, Mr. Walter Carter. Perhaps Mr. Carter could pass along a bit of information of what our Federal members have been raising their voices about the past two, three or four years, where our seal fishery was being destroyed as a means of livelihood for our people, and our Government just sat there twiddling their thumbs and would not raise a voice because they might offend the great Liberal Party in Ottawa. I would not doubt that, next week or a couple of weeks time, someone over there will discover that the passenger train service here in Newfoundland has been completely eliminated. This will be discovered, and there will be such a hue and cry about it, I do not know but we will have to walk the railway line again.

This is the part Mr. Speaker, of what I consider the tactics of the Government. We hear again about projecting policies of the Government, and anybody listening to a certain program can certainly get some policies of this Government over that. I listen to some, and it reminds me of Abbott and Costello. Who is on first? If that is a projection of this Government, I thank God that it is not being transmitted on the mainland of Canada.

Mr. Speaker, we are now into another year. Where are we going and what are we going to do? We in the Opposition will do our best to try to bring proper legislation before this House. We have several private Bills, I know personally I will introduce a motion to legislate minimum wages, equal minimum wages for men and women. I have a very comprehensive one that I hope to bring in to deal with the Alcoholic Liquors Act in this Province. Now, while I am on that point, I want to thank someone who writes for the "Liberal Column" for giving me the great honour of serving as chairman of a new B and B commission. That is, "baseball and beer." As far as baseball is concerned, I have been connected with baseball, and physical fitness and youth for over forty years. As far as beer is concerned, I

have some experience in that field too. Not drinking it, but I was a sales manager for a brewery. This arose when I made a comment, Mr. Speaker, when this Government decided that they would let taverns, (and I am talking about taverns, I never mentioned anything about clubs where there is mixed company, a man and his wife) taverns in this Province to remain open until one o'clock in the morning, To sell beer until one o'clock in the morning and not close until two. I do not know how anybody else feels, but personally, with me, I would say it would be the greatest home destroyer, it would wreck more homes than many other things that are happening in this world today.

I have had calls from worried wives, anxious mothers, No matter what we say, the tavern, as compared to a club or lounge, there is a world of difference. Incidentally, I do not think they use the word tavern now, everything is a club, but the rules still apply. Taverns are usually frequented by unattached males, not a place where they would bring their wives and so on and so forth. The original rule was that a tavern closed at eleven o'clock in the night, and by the time everything was straightened away, the husband or the son or whatever he may be was on his way home by midnight. Now, the case will be that they will not have to get out until two o'clock in the morning, the bars will open until one. I am afraid Mr. Speaker, the effects of the late hours in taverns, and I am sure, as I said earlier, that many, many people have phoned me on it, and I again bring this before the attention of all the people, that it is a terribly wrong move to make.

Many of us go out, perhaps to dances, night clubs, and so on and so forth, with our wives or girl friends or whatever the case may be, But, if we allow our tavern to remain open until that hour of the night, we are going to have an awful lot of trouble. I can assure this House that the tavern owners themselves do not want it. They do not want it and I am speaking of the individual tavern owners. But a great evil has crept into our liquor business here in this Province, where many outlets are owned by combines or groups of people who own five, six, seven or eight. They have nothing whatever to do with these taverns. They do not have to run them, they do not have to put up with a lot of these things that happen, they sit back and reap the profits.

Mr. Speaker, if there is one chance I ever get, and I say this now, to

influence any Government, and I have experience, years of experience in this, that there is one thing that will be done, and that is to clean up the liquor acted in this Province. Because, I think it is a racket, I think it is a shame what is happening with liquor in this Province. I say that here in the sight of many thousands of people, I suppose, I guess I am on T.V.

We are very happy, Mr. Speaker, to read in the newspapers and hear over radio and T.V. about this BRINCO project that we hope will go ahead in Labrador, in the Goose Bay area. I was in Goose Bay last weekend, The great feeling there is the feeling that was in Harmon Field, in Argentina. Already, as far as I can understand, there have been some cutbacks in American Personnel. The fear has been created that this might be the forerunner of a close-down. I have spoken to many, many people there, and they are really, really scared that this might happen. If we can get something like this in the Goose Bay area, I think it would be a wonderful lift to the morale of the people. It would guarantee them a measure of steady employment, and that is something that we need in this Province today.

We can talk about creating jobs - I heard the Premier, I think it was at Rotary last New Year, where he promised fifteen to eighteen thousand new jobs here in our Province. I doubt if we got any of those jobs Mr. Speaker, and I would not doubt again that we lost a few more that had already been established. We heard talk here again today about tight money - tight money. We have heard in the other House in Ottawa, about measures to curb inflation. Inflation, as far as it concerns this Province of ours created employment and, as a matter of fact, right across Canada, it created mass unemployment. Inflation was designed to curb rising prices. I would like to ask any housewife or anybody in this Province what the cost of living is today as compared to what it was last year or the year before.

We are not against creating jobs Mr. Speaker, What kind of Newfoundlanders would we be? We are against spending millions, and millions, and millions of our dollars to go into other people's pockets. Last year our borrowing was somewhere in the vicinity of \$125 million. I was reading an article, not long ago, where the new Premier of New Brunswick was somewhat worried when he took over after a Liberal Government that has been in power for ten or eleven years. In fact, the per capita debt was \$566.00. Here in this Province today, our per capita debt is something in

the area of \$2,000. or more. Every infant, every child that is born in this Province today, assumes a \$2,000. debt. If we

keep on like we are going when he gets into school he is going to have a much larger debt, as we all will. How do we curb this? I think, Mr. Speaker, the only way to curb it is to cut back on our extravagant spending. As I look at the minister of Public Works, I think back in this House of Assembly last year, while we were considering a vote for Memorial University of something in the nature of \$2 million. We ask him for a breakdown of this vote. He gave it to us. \$1.5 million was for the new edition of the engineering building at Memorial University campus, \$1.5 million. With some surprise I heard late in the fall that this contract had been awarded to a company for \$1,960,000 and no tenders called. No tenders called. I would say over the years that millions upon millions, hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's money have been thrown away through no tenders called. At last the construction industry in this Province have met with the minister (that was following the awarding of this job) and requested that tenders be called on all projects.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that was \$460,000 above a quotation or an answer given by the hon. minister just three months before. The reason there was no tender called, there was not enough time to call tenders. Now this to me is a bit of a mystery. If one company could give a figure or figure the cost on it, I could say that three or four other companies would be given the same chance to do this. Mr. Speaker, that is why this Province has been deprived of so many services that apply in other parts of Canada, because our government has not run the affairs of this Province like they would run their own businesses, I guarantee you. Four hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the people's money, not the minister's, not the government's not mine but the people out there, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. How many times is this repeated over during the years, I wonder? I remember four years ago in this same House, I asked the question, the spending of \$750,000 on the eighth floor of this building to three well-known contractors in this Province.



No tenders called. One of the gentlemen jokingly remarked, "we do not call tenders on small projects". It was only \$750,000. That is nothing, when you own a billion what is another million, what is another two million? And this government, in a few short months will go to the people and tell them, re-elect us again, we built schools, we built roads, we built hospitals, we put in water and sewerage, you know, this could go on. I hope that the people of this Province will be sensible enough and intelligent enough to say, "well, in Heavens Name, what else were you going to do with our tax money, what else were you going to do with the millions of dollars?" If they accept these great statements as definite promises, they are promises, but, we have been hearing the promises for a great many years. If the people of this Province fall for this line I would say that the millions of dollars we spent on education has been an awful waste of money.

Mr. Speaker, this year, not next year, not the year after but this year, the people of this Province will be asked to decide who will govern the affairs of this Province. It will be up to the people, every individual one of them, to choose the man and the Government that they want to represent them. I certainly hope, Mr. Speaker, that before they do cast their ballots they will study very carefully the policies and the history of those people going to them for their support.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, there is just one item. There is always, when you check back over the years you come across some strange statements that we figure strange today, that sort of go to full-circle and come right up to the present moment. Now this is an article from the paper (I can table it if it is wanted) it goes as follows: "The Government announced on Wednesday that they were going to borrow another \$10 million on the credit of the colony. This is the largest sum ever raised at any one time in the history of Newfoundland. It is the last act of a discredited, dying Tory Government. That puts a very fitting cap on all the other madcaps of this misbegotten

government committed since 1924. There will be an election in the fall. That simple fact explains the magnitude of the Tory loan, by providing themselves with huge political slush fund, out of the people's pockets, for the people must pay back that money and pay the annual interest charges on it for twenty years. The Tories finally hope that they can bluff, bully and bribe the voters of Newfoundland to send them back to office for another four years. It is said, that, whom the God's would destroy they first make mad." That is taken from the "Humber Herald" June 2, 1928, edited by J. R. Smallwood. Thank you very much Mr. Speaker!

MR. J. C. CROSBIE (St. John's West): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few short comments on the gracious speech from the Throne, delivered today. There will be lots of time further in this session to further analyse and enlarge on the point that I wish to make this afternoon.

The Speech From the Throne, of course, Mr. Speaker, is prepared by the Government, for delivery by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and we ascribe no blame to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for whatever is in the speech or omitted from the Speech. This Speech From the Throne is a pale shadow of those we have had in the past four years and an even more anaemic and pale shadow of the so-called development conference of last January. But it has some good features about it, Mr. Speaker. I have had time to skim through it and I now do not know if I am sad or sorry or glad that, on March 11, I wrote the Hon. the Premier to suggest to him certain reforms that the Government could put before this session of the House of Assembly, that would not cost the people of this Province much money but which were badly needed. In that letter, which I so generously and unselfishly forwarded to the Hon. the Premier, I outlined seventeen reforms that the Government should and could bring in at this session. I am delighted to see, Mr. Speaker, they have a passing grade, they have included eight of them, eight of the seventeen, almost passing, for the Government, forty-nine per cent is a pass - not

forty-nine per cent of the vote. There are nine left, Mr. Speaker, that I hope the Government will include and bring before this House before we are finished. I might just enumerate them briefly:

The eight suggestions that I made to the Hon. the Premier in that letter - the Hon. the Premier has not replied to date. I believe was delivered today. The eight that were included were; to pass legislation to permit the women of Newfoundland to serve on both civil and criminal juries in this Province. That is in the Speech From the Throne. That I suggested. The idea came to me, Mr. Speaker, to suggest these changes to the Hon. the Premier when I heard him announcing several weeks ago - after twenty-two years of opposing equal rights for men and women in this Province, after twenty-two years the Government had decided to institute that reform that there will be equal pay for men and women doing the same kind of work in this Province. That policy suggested and advocated and advanced by the Opposition, the P.C. Opposition in this House, for many sessions, as I can testify to, the Government I realize has seen fit to adopt a P. C. or Tory policy, with respect to equal pay for men and women. Might not the Premier then, being in this frame of mind, ready to accept suggestions for reform, accept other suggestions? I took the chance and wrote him. I do not mind if nobody believes that they are my suggestions at all. I am so gratified to see the Government are going to do them. Women are going to be permitted to serve on juries, Twenty-two years have gone since 1949 and they have not been permitted but this year they will be. The jurors are going to receive adequate pay. That is in the Speech From the Throne. That is badly needed, so the working man or woman who serves on a jury will not lose his day's wages. That is my second suggestion.

The Government is going to bring in legislation, the Gracious Speech says, to permit people sentenced to a fine to pay the fine by instalments. That is an equitable reform long overdue, Twenty-two years have gone since this Government

took office in 1949 but they are only getting around to that reform now. But I am delighted they are, and thankful I suggested it.

In the Speech From the Throne it is also stated that the Government is going to bring in legislation to permit people accused of offences to be allowed out on bail, by signing their own bond, without having to put up any cash or getting anyone else to sign a bond for them. I suggested that in my letter and I am delighted to see that that is being done.

In the Speech From The Throne it says that the age of legal responsibility in Newfoundland will be reduced from twenty-one to nineteen. How silly it is, Mr. Speaker, that you can only become legally responsible for your actions in this Province when you reach the age of twenty-one, when you can vote at age nineteen and the rest of it in this day and age. The Government is going to introduce legislation to that effect. I will support it to the hilt.

I suggested that there should be established a law-reform commission. The gracious speech from the Throne says that this is to be done. That this will be done, this is badly needed. A commission to review our laws, to advise the Government where changes are needed, to advise the Government on the Orders-in-Council and regulations and where change is needed there for fairness and equity. I suggested that we had to proceed with<sup>a</sup> legal aid system and that is mentioned in the Speech From the Throne. I am delighted to see this, Mr. Speaker, and am proud that I may have had something to do with it. There were other reforms suggested, Mr. Speaker, that the Government so far have ignored, and I hope that before this session ends we will hear of these also:

One point I forgot to mention; Day Care Centres, was a suggestion that I put forward in that letter, that we should establish in this Province adequate Day Care Centres so that working mothers', working parents, can leave their children to be looked after by competent people while they are out working, when they both need to work. That is mentioned in the Speech From the Throne.

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There are several things I suggested, not mentioned. That the voting age should be reduced to eighteen, that can be easily done. That the election Act be amended Mr. Speaker, so that the Government must give at least five weeks notice of an election, Our present Act is a disgrace. The Government only has to give the people of the Province and the Opposition Parties and groups three weeks, twenty-one days, notice of when the election date is. This Government has never given any more than the law allows, twenty-one days, to try to catch

MR. CROSBIE: the Opposition of guard so they will not have sufficient time to campaign, and put their policies and their candidates forward.

This Government is confident, we are told, that it will be re-elected in 1971. Why will the Government not amend the Election Act, so they will have to give at least five weeks notice? The Federal Election is six weeks. All of the other provinces are in excess of four or five weeks. The Government have nothing to fear, Act fair. I hope that will come before the House.

We should have legislation to revise our electoral boundaries, Mr. Speaker, I suggested that in my letter. How can it be right to have some districts electing a member with 2000 or 3000 people, voters, while others, St. John's North 15,000 or 16,000, St. John's West 12,000, St. John's East Extern 13,000 or 14,000. That is inequality, inequity. We know that geography has to play a part. We know all districts cannot be equal in the number of voters, but they can be more equal than 16,000 people electing one member to this House, and 2000 or 2500 electing one member to the House, That is inequitable. That means, Mr. Speaker, that a political party can be elected to power in this Province with less than a majority of the votes cast, if they have a majority in enough districts having a low number of voters. That gerrymandering should be changed.

A Government confident that it has the confidence of a majority of the voters would not hesitate to change it, If it does hesitate to change it, it admits that it is afraid of the electorate, that it may want to cling on to power having less than fifty per-cent of the popular vote, but more than half of the total members elected. That is not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne.

We need legislation, I suggest, to deal with election expenses, to set a maximum that political parties and candidates cannot spend beyond, with the Public Treasury supplying part of the cost, as they have done now in Quebec and they are considering in other provinces. Not the lopsided system that we have today, where the party in power has tremendous contributions from everyone hoping to influence the Government or do business with it, while the parties

MR. CROSBIE: out of power have a job to collect enough money to pay their nomination fees. That is not democratic. That is not liberal. (A small "l") That is not liberal.

I am sure the Government, realizing an election is coming this year, and wanting to demonstrate that it has the support of the people of Newfoundland and the majority of them fairly and squarely, would be only too glad to bring in the necessary reforms, in that respect also.

Legislation to guarantee the right of privacy, as suggested, Mr. Speaker, that is not mentioned. An independent appeal board, Mr. Speaker, to decide, to have the final say in all matters of Government licensing - that is badly needed to correct injustices. The Alcoholic Liquors Act, what a travesty of justice, where you can lose your license or have it suspended or have it refused to be granted without any appeal to anyone. That is why we need an independent appeal board to decide those issues. Why cannot the Government agree to do that, if it is a liberal, not an illiberal Government? The Government have not seen fit to do that yet either. A conflict of interest, I suggested should be dealt with. We know the Government is not for that. They defeated a resolution on it two years ago.

Public tendering, operation of gravel pits and how that should be dealt with: I can expand on it another time.

So, as I say, Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have even eight out of the seventeen suggestions adopted by the Government. I am delighted to know and realize that after twenty-two years the Government of this Province will now give the women of the Province a fair shake. That is not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. Equal rights for men and women are not mentioned. Increasing the minimum wage, so that men and women get an equal minimum wage: Increasing that wage is not mentioned. We hope that the Government will see fit to do that during the session.

So, Mr. Speaker, this is not an entirely bad speech. One might even say that it is quite a fair Speech from the Throne.

MR. CROSBIE: There is a forest corporation mentioned. There is going to be set up a forest corporation to have supreme control over logging operations in our Province. This might be good or it might not. Mr. Speaker. We all remember, two years ago, how we had a gigantic map down on that wall. Then the Government was going to take over all of the forests and the woods of the Province, financed by Ottawa. And from then on it was going to control all the forests and logging in that manner. Is this something new, this new forest corporation? How is it going to work? We will have to wait and see.

The Speech mentions logging operations. It does not mention anything about sawmills. Will our sawmill owners or potential sawmill owners get a break in that forest corporation? We will have to wait and see.

It says there will be built a network of forest roads to make access to stands of forest accessible. I agree with that, but I would like to know, for whom are these to be built? Because, if they are to be built just for the operators of the third mill or large scale foreign promoters like that, I will not agree with it and do not agree with it. We will have to have more information on that.

In the gracious speech some things are mentioned on education. The allowance granted to mothers of children in school will be substantially increased, new vocational school and so on. All good things that the Government have the money for, and the Government seems to have money to do these things.

Well, Mr. Speaker, in the Speech from the Throne in 1966-67, we were told that tuition fees in all of the schools in this Province were being wiped out, eliminated, done away with. Henceforth there will be no tuition fees. There will be no school tax assessment. It has been stopped. Wiped out. To compensate for that the Government were going to add one per-cent to the Social Security Assessment Tax Act. The Government added the one per-cent, it went from five per-cent to six per-cent. Did it wipe out other tuition fees and school assessment tax in the Province? Not on your life, it did not. We still have them for capital purposes, so that the school boards can raise money for capital purposes, to pay back their past debts and to pay their share of capital construction. It was not wiped away at all. Yet, in the Speech from



MR. CROSBIE: the Throne of five years ago they were going to eliminate it entirely. So we got the one per-cent of the S.S.A. still with us, and another one per-cent since then to seven per-cent, but we are still paying, the parents of this Province, tuition fees and school tax.

We had the Minister of Education, at the Development Conference in January, get up and intimate or suggest that the Government were going to take over all the capital cost of schools, and then backtrack, as he had to do several weeks later after doing all this damage, after causing people to stop paying the school fee and school tax, backtrack to say it will take several years study. That is not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, thank Heavens! The damage has already been done.

The Speech from the Throne says; "the Government will pay seventy-five percent of the cost of all school books above grade three." Well, that is a great advance, Mr. Speaker, because in 1969, in the Budget Speech, the Government reduced the amount it was paying for school textbooks from seventy-five percent to fifty percent, so that the parents had to pay the other fifty percent. The cost for the parents went up twenty-five percent in 1969. We were told it was because of tight money. And this year, a year and a-half later, the Government announces, as though this was a beneficent gift, that the Government will pay seventy-five percent of the cost of all school books above grade three. That is a quick change in policy for you. That was in effect before 1969.

HON. F.W. ROWE (MINISTER OF EDUCATION): Inaudible.

MR. CROSBIE: Well the hon. minister can correct me, if I am wrong.

There are going to be notable advances in Social Services and Rehabilitation. We hope so, Mr. Speaker. But one of the points mentioned there is the day-care centres. Excellent policy. We hope to hear a lot more from that brilliant young minister, if the money holds out.

MR. A. J. MURPHY: There is hope in the nursery.

MR. CROSBIE: Under Public Health we are going to have a General Hospital at Memorial. There is no mention, Mr. Speaker, of the Carbonear Hospital, and

MR. CROSBIE: the complete and utter confusion that is being caused by the Government's mendacity and indcision and political rascality in connection with the site of the Carbonear Hospital, a hospital that the sod was turned on in 1967. I was there myself. I turned over a stone, while the sod was turned in 1967, and four years later a controversy, in Conception Bay about where this hospital should go. That was promised to the people of Carbonear in 1966, by a letter in the campaign, that, the sod was turned for in 1967, that, the medical experts have said is the right place for a hospital of 130 beds. They have an able group of doctors practicing in Carbonear, and we have this controversy, encouraged by the Government, over whether or not it should be in Carbonear or Riverhead. Let us put that to rest quickly in this session. Let us hear the Government say, "Carbonear is the site." Reaffirm their policy and not allowed this silly controversy to continue. What can the Government gain out of it? Is it because there is no hospital gone in Bay Roberts? Now in a poor attempt to compromise there is going to be one go at Riverhead, three miles east of Carbonear, towards Bay Roberts. What a way to run the affairs of the country that is. No mention of that in the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Speaker, there are several things stated here about the fishing industry, which I certainly intend to support. That the Government will set up a sound and mutually satisfactory system of setting prices between primary producers on the one hand and fish buyers and processors on the other. I say; Amen. I am all for it. I am too modest to claim I am the author of it. But, in 1969, when I published a policy booklet, having to do with a certain Leadership Convention, it was stated in there what my views were on the fishery, and they accord with this Speech from the Throne. I do not know whether the Speech from the Throne came from this book. The book could not have come from the Speech from the Throne, it was written two years ago.

The Government will appoint a select committee. Excellent! I am all for it. I will support it. The Government will have the select committee look

MR. CROSBIE: into collective bargaining for fishermen throughout the Province. Hear! hear! I am a hundred percent for it. It should be one of the first items of business of this session. When a select committee is appointed, it should sit when the House is not sitting, so that those who get on the select committee can spend adequate time on it. It should sit, perhaps, when the House is not sitting.

The fishermen of Newfoundland need a strong bargaining organization, Mr. Speaker. I support that, right. I hope the Government will bring adequate legislation before the House. It is a pity the Government have not done it before.

New dental care plan, I am all for that, Mr. Speaker. We have the dentists and they can handle it. All for it.

It mentions the building of trawlers at Marystown, in connection with National Sea Products Limited. Explanations are needed there, Mr. Speaker. There were going to be ten trawlers built there at one time; and four trawlers, now we hear that there are two trawlers being built there. What is the position on the trawlers at Marystown? Let us have the facts on that. Here we have that shipyard, subsidized by the people of this Province. We have the Government financing or helping to finance the acquisition of trawlers by National Sea Products. Then they should be built at Marystown or there should be really excellent reasons why it cannot be done.

MR. CROSBIE:

Forget the confusion and the bluff and let us have it explained, this Government that the hon. member for St. John's North says is so good at communication. Communication bilge, obfuscation is what this Government is good at, propaganda, obfuscation.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Obfuscation!

MR. CROSBIE: I will send over a dictionary to the hon. the Premier.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman needs one.

MR. CROSBIE: He is always ready to learn. The next few pages dealt with these reforms that I have already mentioned, free legal aid and the rest. Then we come, Mr. Speaker, to the possible plant, as suggested by the President of BRINCO, to enrich uranium oxide. The hon. speech says, in connection with the desirability of having that in Labrador, this; "Newfoundland would not be enchanted to see the power of the Lower Churchill exported from this Province to support such a great industry in another part of Canada." Would not be enchanted. Well, my heavens! "would not be enchanted" - we will fight it to the death, "not would not be enchanted." If BRINCO needs our power, power developed in this Province, to build a uranium oxide enrichment plant anywhere in the world, we can simply tell them, "Gentleman you build that nowhere but in Newfoundland if you use our hydro power." What could be simpler? Not that we would not be enchanted to see the power exported. We should never elect a Government that would allow another horse power of our hydro-electric resources in Newfoundland to be delivered outside this Province. The Government that imposes that will not be enchanted after the next election because it will not be re-elected. We will not see the power of Newfoundland and Labrador used anywhere to construct anything, from now on, but in this Province. That is what the Government should say to BRINCO, "Gentleman you want this plant, we want it, you want our power, it goes there in Lake Melville, in Labrador, or somewhere in Labrador or Newfoundland."

I am surprised, astounded, amazed, discouraged and disenchanted to see the weak-kneed approach taken to that point in the Speech from the Throne. The Government will make every effort to see that this great industry is

MR. CROSBIE:

established inside the borders of this Province. It is not enough just to make every effort for that. The Government will make it impossible for that plant to be established anywhere but in this Province is the approach to take. If they want 3 million horse-power of our power, then they have to put it in Newfoundland or in Labrador or nowhere. Never mind making every effort, that is not enough. We will not permit it and that is that - full stop.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we have the usual reference to tight money, tight money. Tight, Mr. Speaker, here is a dictionary definition. Tight with reference to money means not easily obtainable. Tight can also be defined as tense or stretched so as to leave no slack, for example a tight rope; one on which rope dancers perform. That is the Government that rope is, the rope dancers dancing on the rope with tight money for the last three or four years, pretending to and now asking the people of the Province to think that because the Government did precious little in the last three years it was the fault of tight money. Suddenly money is no longer tight and now all blessings are going to flow and the island will float on money and dollar bills and ten dollar bills and hundred dollar bills this year. What a scandal to think people can be fooled with that. Tight also means, colloquially, drunk. This tight money excuse, this tight money sycosis is that of the Government drunk with power, that thinks it is going to persuade the people of this Province that, because it could not perform and deliver on its promises during the last four years that this year, an election year, suddenly tight money is gone and somewhere, from some spring in the ground, from somewhere, is coming forth, pouring forth tens and hundreds of millions.

I ask the people of this Province and the members of this House to think. Suppose it works this year, where will that spring be next year and in 1973 and 74? Where was it in 70? Where was it in 69 and 68? It was pretty darn tight then. That is the rope-balancing trick, tight money. Do you know, Mr. Speaker, that between 1966 and today the Government borrowed three times, in excess of three times, what the Government borrowed from 1949 to 1966, that in the five years since 1966 the Government borrowed three times what it borrowed in the seventeen years from 1949 to 1966?

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the hon. gentleman allow me? Is it his wish to bar me from speaking or does he wish to go on tonight, either will do me?

MR. CROSBIE: The hon. Premier knows that I would never wish to bar him from speaking and I hope to finish in four to five minutes, by half past five, so the hon. the Premier has time. I am just near the end of the speech now.

MR. SMALLWOOD: I am quite happy to come back tonight, I am getting paid for it, I am willing to come back.

MR. CROSBIE: I am very happy. I would like to speak until six and then after eight o'clock I can speak until eleven o'clock.

MR. SMALLWOOD: All right, come back, You can come back.

MR. CROSBIE: But I know that the hon. the Premier probably has other plans.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And other nights as well.

MR. CROSBIE: Night after night.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Night after night and morning after morning.

MR. CROSBIE: We are not going to be intimidated, morning, afternoon and night, we will go until the spirit leaves us until we drop on the floor. We cannot be bullied.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What a patriot.

MR. CROSBIE: I hope so. I think the Premier is a patriot, I hope he will allow me that.

Now up until 1966 the Government borrowed \$233. million dollars direct, \$100. million indirect - \$333. million, Today, at the present time, the figures are \$559. million direct, \$513. indirect, making over \$1. billion dollars. So that, whereas we owed \$333. million direct and indirect in 1966, during the period of so called tight money we borrowed three times that amount, over \$600. million, and this supposed to be a time when money was tight. And the Government ask us to believe that tight money is over, the Government that has borrowed an average of and in excess of \$100. million dollars a year every year since 1966, the Government that borrowed in excess of \$125. million in the year just ending, asks us to believe it was tight money. What was tight was that interest rates went up, Mr. Speaker. You could borrow money but you had to pay more for it. That is what happened. But the Government never borrowed

MR. CROSBIE:

more, It borrowed needlessly in lots of cases but it certainly never borrowed more than it borrowed from 1966 to now. Tight money is no excuse, no excuse at all. A billion dollar debt and six hundred and some odd million of it incurred since 1966, during the so called tight money period.

Then the speech goes on to say that our prosperity was unfortunately interrupted several years. Yes, because it was a false prosperity. And the prosperity of this year - We know there will be two jobs for every man this year. That is a false prosperity too. That is construction while capital monies are spent and construction is under way. There will be men employed this year but where will those construction workers be in two years time? Out of work again. They are not permanent jobs just temporary construction jobs. Then it says Newfoundland is to experience greater prosperity in the coming season than she has ever known in the past, In the coming season, singular, not in the coming seasons, because nothing has been done, Mr. Speaker, nothing has been done to create in Newfoundland, or little has been done, permanent jobs for our people. Just temporary construction periods, preferably when elections are under way, to get people employed and money circulating. That is what we have had in Newfoundland, not the slow undramatic creation by sensible, rational, intelligent means, creation of permanent jobs in this Province. Then we who disagree with the methods, they try to blacken us as people who have no faith in the Province.

The fact that we still live here, despite the blunders of this Government, shows our faith in this Province. Now to end up, Mr. Speaker, so that the Premier will have his time also, to conclude, let me point out something - that, in this House, we will have other opportunities on this debate. That is why I am just skimming the surface. In this House, in 1966, there were thirty-nine Government members elected and three in the Opposition, thirty-nine and three. Last year, in this House, we had thirty Government members, eleven in the Opposition, one seat vacant. What caused that change, Mr. Speaker? In the Cabinet in 1966 there were seventeen members. Of that Cabinet ten are gone: one by reason of an unfortunate death, two who are now back benchers on the Government side, one to Ottawa, one went Federal, one to the Salt Fish

MR. CROSBIE:

Corporation and five on the Opposition side of the House. Why, Mr. Speaker? Because that five, is there something wrong with that five that they need doctors to look them over and certify them? Is that why they left or was it because they could no longer -

AN HON. MEMBER: Four here now.

MR. CROSBIE: Four now here, one has departed to his private affairs. Five members of the Cabinet left this Government during the years from 66 to now. They left it because they felt there were fundamental things wrong with this island, Mr. Speaker, under the policies of this Government and for no other reason. So what was thirty-nine and three in 66 was thirty, eleven and one in 70 is now twenty-nine, ten and three, three seats vacant. What explains that change? One of the hon. speakers who moved and seconded the Address in Reply and they both spoke with their usual eloquence, the member for Trinity North, South (I always have him in the North, coming events cast their shadows) South said, "Newfoundland is on the march." Mr. Speaker, Newfoundland is not on the march. At the present time Newfoundland is crawling, not on the March, It is crawling with the burden of death on it, It is crawling with the need for jobs for its people, It is getting along on its knees because of the burden on the people. It is not on the march, it is not marching along, it is not on its legs, it is not healthy and it will not be, Mr. Speaker, until we get a Government that can bring the people to their feet, will acquaint them with the facts, will deal with them honestly and will start to really create permanent jobs in Newfoundland, in the only way they can be created, undramatically, skillfully, using reason, inviting everyone to participate.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, if there had been said on the other side, by the two Tory Oppositions, the two Tory Leaders, anything worthy of comment I would take some time to comment on it, but they really said nothing. Political claptrap from the second Tory Leader, mild and innocent and inoffensive remarks from the first Tory Leader, hardly worth notice. Both of them leaders only for another few weeks and then they will be seen no more in here, certainly not as leaders.



MR. SMALLWOOD:

I want to say a very sincere word of congratulations to the mover and to the seconder of the motion that we are debating. They made eloquent speeches, they made rational speeches, they made level-headed speeches, they made sensible speeches, it meant something. There was sincerity in every word of both speeches. They could be understood because they added up, they made sense, they were level-headed. The Leader of the first Tory Opposition, the hon. member for St. John's Centre, said that the Development Conference ought not to have been held, that the Master Plan ought not to have been revealed at that conference or anywhere but in here. Now this is the new doctrine, this is the new political doctrine, a new doctrine of the British Constitution, "Governments must not, political parties must not, certainly Governments must not propose anything but in on the floor of the House." This is new. I never heard it before, I never read it, never suspected it, it is original like the hon. gentleman's original theory of what inflation is.

The hon. member for Fortune Bay even suggested, at the Development Conference, that the Government ought to resign for this brutal violation of the British Constitution, "the Government calling a conference over the radio and television informing the people of the Province of a whole series of developments it wishes to bring in," The Government ought to resign for that. Now the Tory Leader of the second Tory group, who will soon join the first Tory group, draws attention, I do not know who will be offended more by that, I think the present Leader of the Opposition has his private thoughts about that. He has his private ideas and wishes and likes and dislikes about that. The hon. member for St. John's West draws our attention to the fact that when the election took place in Newfoundland, thirty-nine of the members of this House were elected to the Liberal side, by the Newfoundland people, and three to that side, the Tory side, also by the Newfoundland people - three to thirty-nine. But, he said, "Look at it now, Look at it now." All right, let us look at it now, Let us look at it now. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine - three of them were elected as Tories, six of them were elected as Liberals. Why are they over there? Did the people put them over there? Did their voters put them over there? Did their districts put them over there?

MR. SMALLWOOD:

Why are they over there?

MR. MURPHY: Their conscience told them.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, their conscience. I know the conscience that told them -

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and when the people of Newfoundland who have the last word have their word, they will not be over there this year, not later than the middle of December.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for St. John's West was very happy and very proud because he sent me a letter advocating seventeen reforms. He says that the Speech from the Throne accepts eight of the seventeen of his reforms. Now if the House will turn to the Speech from the Throne, they will see (unfortunately, it is not paged, one, two, three, four, five, six ) nine reforms on that page and on page seven, they will see two more, That is eleven. On page four, they will see one more. That is twelve, collective bargaining for fishermen's organizations. On page three another and that is thirteen.

Now of the thirteen reforms that are here, two originated in the mind of the hon. member for St. John's West - two of the thirteen. The two are: my ministers have decided to increase the per diem allowances made to jurors in civil cases. That was his idea. We accepted that idea. We have limited it to civil juries, jurors on civil juries of which there are virtually none in Newfoundland, because on criminal juries the rate of pay already is \$12. a day for jurors and \$18 a day, if they work at night as well as the day. If a jury in a criminal case works during the day and also the same night, they get \$18 a day. We do not suggest any increase in that. But for jurors on civil cases, we do accept the suggestion, and we are going to carry it out. That is one. The other suggestion of the hon. gentleman, that we have accepted, is contained in these words; my Government have decided to appoint a permanent commission to carry on continual review of the laws of the Province.

Now these are the two. That is not very original. That has been suggested. It is an old suggestion. It is an old proposal. It is not

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very original. But, however, it was in his letter. It was one of the seventeen suggestions he made. It is one of the two of the seventeen that we accepted and the other eleven are our own ideas, our own proposals that were adopted many months ago and some of them much more than many months ago. I do not want to take credit from the hon. gentleman for having suggested two of these thirteen proposals.

Now the hon. gentleman spoke of school fees. I would not say, because I do not believe that he set out deliberately to deceive and mislead this House or the people listening, when he spoke of school fees. But the fact of the matter, Mr. Speaker, is this; that the parents of school children in Newfoundland were paying school fees. The school boards collected school fees and the school fees were used by the school board to do two things. One, to finance the running of the schools. Two, to build new schools. They collected around \$2 million a year, less than \$2 million a year, through school fees. The Government came in this House, asked the House to pass a law and the House passed it, abolishing school fees, not permitting any school board, outlawing school fees. The House did so. School fees were abolished for the running of schools, for the operation, for the maintenance of schools. They were abolished. In place of the amount of less than \$2 million a year that the parents of the children were paying in fees, in place of that \$2 million or less each year, the Government got the House to pass an increase in taxation and that increase has been passed over, every cent of it to the school board. We are now paying over, to the school boards, all that we collect in the tax and millions more. In the current year, we are paying over a total of \$10.5 million to the school boards in place of school fees. They only collected less than \$2 million. We are collecting far less than

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\$10.5 million in the tax, but we give them all that the tax brings in plus millions more, a total of \$10.5 million.

Now, unfortunately the school boards were not relieved of the burden of paying the cost of building schools or enlarging schools or equipping schools. So what they did was this: When school fees were outlawed to run the schools, they applied it and called it by a new name, school assessment, to build schools with.

Now the Government's latest thinking on that is that we would like to abolish that also and substitute a tax of general application that all in the Province would pay. So the burden of finding money to build schools would not be put on the shoulders of the parents of the kids in schools, not on their shoulders as parents, but put on the shoulders of all the people, a tax of general application to take the place of the money that the school boards are now collecting as school assessment.

But, as the Minister of Education said in the Development Conference, "we cannot, in this House, do any such thing except with the willing understanding and the willing consent of the churches, who are the owners of the schools." The churches are the owners of every school building in Newfoundland today, and we will abolish school assessments at the moment when the churches agree that the Government shall impose a tax and pay the full cost of building and equipping and enlarging all schools. The hon. gentleman knows that as well as I know it. But would you suspect that from his remarks here this afternoon? I say; no, you would not.

Now a word about the hospital, in which Your Honour will be immensely interested, not as Speaker, but as the elected representative of the great district of Carbonear. The facts are these: I, as the Premier of this Province, speaking for the Government, with the knowledge and consent of the Government, I promised a hospital in Carbonear. I have never retracted

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that promise. I, as Premier, as Leader of the Government of this Province, promised a hospital in Bay Roberts. I have never retracted a word of that promise. At this moment, I have under promise and not, I, personally but, I, as Premier, Leader of the Government, All of us in the Government are under promise at this moment to build two hospitals; one in Carbonear and the other in Bay Roberts. We have never suggested, not a hint, not a word has ever come from the Government of our putting the hospitals anywhere else - these two hospitals.

Now since we did, since we did make those two promises, since we made them, Lord Brain has come to Newfoundland and he has surveyed our whole medical and hospital situation, and he has recommended that we stop, forthwith, we stop building any more relatively smaller or relatively small hospitals. Instead

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put up big, modern, district or regional hospitals. I say now that the Government will do one of two things. In the area stretching from Conception Harbour down the bay to Brigus and down to Carbonear and down to Grates Cove and up into Trinity Bay to Old Perlican and up to Heart's Content and up to Whitbourne, from Conception Harbour to Whitbourne we will do one of two things. We will build a hospital in Bay Roberts. We will build a hospital in Carbonear or (that is one thing) we will build a great new regional hospital to cover that entire area, And that decision will be made by the people in that area? How can they? The hon. gentleman, if he will possess his soul in patience, he will find out in due course.

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted a question?

MR. SMALLWOOD: After taking up three-quarters of an hour, no!

MR. CROSBIE: Half an hour.

MR. SMALLWOOD: No!

MR. CROSBIE: All right.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Your little game did not work. The hon. gentleman knows and everybody else here knows what little game. Now the hon. gentleman from St. John's West talked of trawlers. He talked of trawlers in Marystown. He wants an explanation. "Why cannot the Government explain," he says? First there is talk of ten trawlers. Then there is talk of six trawlers. Then there is talk of four trawlers and now, he says, it is down to two trawlers. "Why cannot the Government explain?" I do not know whether it was while he was travelling around the world recently or whether he was in the Province at the time, but I gave a thorough explanation. The thorough explanation was as follows: (I repeat it. I put in on the record. It is already broadcast, televised, published in the newspapers, but I will now make it official here on the floor) "The Company that are going to

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reactivate the plant, across the Harbour, want six draggers for that plant. They cannot operate with fewer than six draggers. They want those six draggers yesterday or last month. They cannot get them fast enough. They cannot get them fast enough, if the six are to be built in Marystown. So, they came to the Government and they said, "will you let us build two in Marystown and four on the Mainland." We said, "four on the Mainland! Build a million, if you want to on the Mainland, what have we got to do with that?" "Ah, but, will you let us build four on the Mainland? You pay us the subsidy. We will build two in Marystown and you will pay us the subsidy on these. The four that we will build in the Mainland we will bring down to service the plant on the Southside, Those four, built in Nova Scotia or Quebec or wherever they build them, and the two in Marystown will also go to the Southside. That will be six and the next four we build, we will build in Marystown, wherever we use them."

So, it is six going in Marystown. Now this is nothing new. Everybody in this House, except the hon. gentleman, knows that. Every newsman knows it. Every newspaper knows it. It was made public at the time. We are paying for four on the Mainland. They are going to replace those four that we will not pay for in Marystown. So, it is six being built in Marystown, not four.

Now, I did really appreciate the hon. gentleman's notion of how the Queen's representative, the representative of Her Majesty. The Queen, ought to write the Speech from the Throne. He is dissatisfied with the way the Governor spoke of this matter. Here is what the Governor said; "The production on the Lower Churchill, close beside Lake Melville, of more than 3 million horsepower, of very low cost electric power and the need for nothing more than a very short and inexpensive transmission line would appear to my Government to dictate the economic wisdom



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indeed, the inevitability of the power to be developed on the Lower Churchill being used for this great purpose." These are very powerful words in the Speech from the Throne, very powerful words but not on an election campaign. In the Speech from the Throne they are extraordinarily powerful words, and they were meant to be.

"Newfoundland would not be enchanted to see the power of the Lower Churchill exported from this Province to support such a great industry in another part of Canada." Then, Mr. Speaker, the Governor went on in the very next paragraph to clinch the matter. Here is what the words say: "The Newfoundland people can feel quite confident that the Government that brought about the creation of BRINCO and thus the development of Churchill Falls power, will make every effort" (and that means every effort - that does not mean almost every effort - that means every effort) "if this great Canadian industry is established to see that it is established inside the borders of this Province.

Now, my hon. friend, the member for St. John's North and my hon. friend the member for Trinity South, in their speeches, not in the words of the Queen's representative but in their words, in their mouths, they can make it stronger and so can I and so can any member of this House. When the Governor or the Queen's representative speaks, he must speak with very measured words. These are very measured and very powerful. They will be read in the right quarters. This Speech will be circulated and everyone of any importance in this matter will read those words and understand exactly what they mean.

MR. CROSBIE: Inaudible

MR. SMALLWOOD: The hon. gentleman can stumble about as much as he likes. He must remember that the Government that created BRINCO and brought about the world's greatest power development is the same Government that will succeed in this. There will be no need of any stumble bums to tell us how to do it.

MR. CROSBIE: All the power going outside the Province.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The power is not even developed yet. There are 4 million

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horsepower to be developed and not one horsepower of it is yet developed. It will be. The hon. gentleman's very fine and fair exposition of tight money, his delicate honesty, in speaking to the people about tight money, indeed, when he finished I had serious doubts as to whether there ever had been tight money. No there was not. Was this just a figment of my imagination? Have I been going through the last three years imagining that there was tight money, that money was about the hardest thing in the world to get? It was so hard to get and it was so scarce that the cost of it went sky high, that American industries, American industrialists were going over to Europe and borrowing EURO dollars and paying thirteen per cent interest. Would you not call that tight money, scarce money, difficult money to get? Therefore, it was expensive, therefore, very costly. That is what tight money means. Any fool knows that. Any third class, any third grade clerk knows that, any third grade student knows it.

Mr. Speaker, I will spare the House the unprecedented thing of meeting again at night-time on the opening day. I am tempted to do it, but I will not do it. There will be other opportunities to meet at night and in the morning too. But before I sit down I want to tell the House one thing that has some interest in it. That is with regard to the drilling offshore. In a few days the first great rig will start drilling just off Cape Race. You may see not dozens, not hundreds, you may see thousands of oil rigs drilling off our coast. Off Louisiana, in sight of the land are 4,000 platforms, 4,000 lying right off in the ocean. Thousands of them are drilling for oil and other thousands have found the oil and are now producing oil wells - 4,000. You can look

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out from the land and see a veritable ocean of oil rigs. We have one oil rig against 4,000. Nevertheless, we are worried. If there are going to be 4,000 oil rigs or 3,000, 2,000, 1,000 or 100 off our shores, we will worry about the possibility of leakage, of wastage, of breakage and the ocean being polluted with crude oil. We are worried about it.

On Thursday past, I entertained five businessmen from the United States to a meeting and a dinner. These five men are the Chairman of the board, President, two Vice-Presidents and the General Manager of one of the largest corporations in the whole of the United States. If anyone wants to check it, it is Kathy Industries. It is one of the biggest conglomerates in all of the United States. One of these five executives is the President of the Madison Fund, which is the third largest fund in all of America and the principal owner of Denison Mines in Canada, although he is an American. These five men spent two days here with us. We are negotiating with them, as we are with a number of others, for the establishment of enterprises here on dry land but connected with oil drilling and connected with oil production. They, together with the Governor of Louisiana, (now there principal activities are in Louisiana where these 4,000 platforms are off at sea) the Mayor of New Orleans, the Chairman of the Conservation Board of Louisiana, the Chairman of the Anti-Pollution Board of Louisiana and a number of oil companies have joined to invite me to come to Louisiana and to (they will provide planes. They will fly me down and fly me back here in their own jets) fly me around and show me the platforms. We will land on one of the platforms, out at sea, and we will have lunch. The

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Governor will entertain me. These others heads of commissions will do the same. I will meet the chiefs of the fishing industry of Louisiana and Louisiana is one of the biggest fishing areas in North America. We are going to find out what is the position with regard to pollution. I have been told that I might bring along Cabinet Ministers and twelve of us are going, not twelve ministers, but five, six or seven ministers, Dean Bruneau, the Dean of Engineering, the College of Engineering of the University, Mr. Etchegary, the head of the Fish Trades Organization or a respected representative of theirs and a number of deputy ministers, including Mr. Rupert Prince. We are going to go down and we are going to spend two and a-half days in Louisiana looking at it, one of the great oil centres of the world, 4,000 rigs going drilling at the one time, like an ocean lit up, like a city lit up out at sea. We are going to see that. We are going to see what effect it has on the fishing industry? How do the fish people feel about it? Are they frightened? What steps are taken to prevent pollution? We are going to spend two and a-half days. They are going to take movies of the whole thing. They are giving us the movies to take back. I am going to pass them over to the television stations, if they want to show them, and the Newfoundland people will get a first-hand look at what is done, what is happening in one great fishing area of North America to prevent pollution.

We are going down when the House adjourns on the 2nd., I think it is, Friday, so that we will be in adjournment during Holy Week, Wednesday of Holy Week, Wednesday, Thursday, we are going down and arrive back Thursday night, before Good Friday. I thought the House would like to know this, because that is one of the things back of the words in the Speech from the Throne, which says that the Government are not willing to leave this entirely to the Parliament and Government of

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Canada but are taking their own steps. I could tell them other steps but the time is not exactly propitious to do it. I support the motion that the committee be appointed and I look forward, Mr. Speaker, eagerly to the heaviest they can throw at us, the hardest and the heaviest they can throw at us, because I only wish it could all be televised so that the Newfoundland people could get a good measure of the weight of the ammunition that is thrown against us and what kind of shield and what kind of protection we have on this side of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Will all those in favour of the motion that a committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply to the Gracious Speech from the Throne. Will all those in favour say, "aye." Contrary, "nay." Carried. In accordance with the motion I now appoint:

The hon. member for St. John's North; the hon. member for Trinity South and the hon. member for St. John's East to form that committee to draft the Address in Reply.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce four Bills:

"A Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Fatal Accidents Act."

A Bill, "An Act To Protect Certain Persons Rendering Aid Following An Accident Or An Emergency."

A Bill, "An Act To Amend The Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1968."

A Bill, "An Act To Establish The Newfoundland Law Reform Commission."

MR. ROWE (F.W.): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act Further To Amend The Memorial University Pensions Act."

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will tomorrow ask leave to..

MR. CURTIS: Government business first.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not Private Members' Day and the hon. member can give his notice after the Government have given notice of their business.

HON. S. A. NEARY (Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce two Bills: a Bill, "An Act Respecting The Department Of Social Services And Rehabilitation." A Bill, "An Act To Amend, Revise And Consolidate The Law Respecting Social Assistance."

HON. W. R. CALLAHAN (Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on tomorrow I will move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions for the granting of Interim Supply to Her Majesty and I further give notice, Mr. Speaker that on tomorrow I will ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Act IV, Edward Seventh, Chapter XIII, entitled, "An Act Respecting The Transportation Of Timber Over Streams And Lakes And For Other Purposes In Connection With Crown Land."

HON. G. A. FRECKER (Minister of Provincial Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act To Amend, Revise And Consolidate The Law Respecting Accident And Sickness Insurance."

HON. E. WINSOR (Minister of Labrador Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on tomorrow I will ask leave to introduce a Bill, "An Act To Ratify, Confirm And Adopt An Agreement Made Between Her Majesty In Right Of Newfoundland, Newfoundland Industrial Development Corporation and National Sea Foods Products Limited And To Make Provision Respecting The Making Of Certain Monetary Grants And The Payment Of Certain Subsidies And Respecting Other Matters Concerning Therewith."

MR. W. MARSHALL: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow seek leave to introduce the following Bills:

"An Act Further To Amend The Revenue And Audit Act."

"An Act To Provide For Compensation Of Employees Affected By Declaration Of The State Of Emergency By The St. John's Municipal Council."

"An Act Further To Amend The Legislative Disabilities Act."

"An Act Further To Amend The Civil Service Commission Act."

"An Act Further To Amend The Public Enquiries Act."

"An Act To Provide For Equitable Purchases By Government."

"An Act Further To Amend The Judicator Act."

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

"WHEREAS, it is in the interest of good Government that a Select Committee of the House be appointed to examine the report of the Auditor General.

BE IT RESOLVED that Mr. Speaker do appoint a Select Committee of this House to consider the report of the Auditor General and to report to this House and that the Select Committee have permission to sit during the sitting hours of the House."

MR. CROSBIE: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow move the following resolution:

"WHEREAS it has been revealed that the cost of the Javelin Pulp and Paper Limited Linerboard Mill at Stephenville has escalated since 1970 from an estimated total cost of \$75.3 million to an estimated total cost of \$91 million or by \$15.7 million since last reported on to this hon. House of Assembly.

AND WHEREAS the Government of Newfoundland have given an open-ended guarantee in connection with the project so that completion of the project is guaranteed by the Government, which must now assume the liability

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for the extra \$15.7 million in cost escalation.

AND WHEREAS the Government have guaranteed an additional bank loan of \$2.25 million with reference to the project in addition to other guarantees given with reference to the project.

BE IT RESOLVED that this House regrets the inability of the Government to control the costs of the Javelin Paper Corporation Linerboard Mill Project at Stephenville, Newfoundland; deploras the failure of the Government of Newfoundland to adequately or at all supervise the carrying out of the project by Javelin and requests Mr. Speaker to appoint a Select Committee of this House to inquire into and to report back to the House with respect to the status of the said project and progress to date, including the manner in which the Government are supervising the carrying out of the project by Javelin Paper Corporation or associated companies; the steps now taken to ensure no further escalation of costs in connection with the project and to report on the economic feasibility of the project in view of the said increased costs, as well as the possibility of further increases in cost; such a Select Committee to be representatives of all parties and groups in the House and to have all necessary powers to carry out its duties properly and report back to the House during the present session.

MR. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adjourn but when the House adjourns it adjourns until tomorrow Thursday, 25th March at 3 p.m. and that the House do now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that this House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Thursday at 3 p.m. and that this House do now adjourn.

This House stands adjourned until tomorrow Thursday at 3 p.m.